The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS).

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

ANOTHER BANQUET TO FRENCH OFFICERS.

MOSCOW, August 6.—At the banquet given here last night at the French Exhibition in honour of the officers of the French squadron, after toasts had been proposed to the Czar and Czarina, President Carnot and France, Admiral Gervais said:—"The attention of the world is directed upon us. I drink to the noble Russian people and their Czar." General Tchernajeff replied as follows:—"History has drawn us closer to each other. We are friends. I drink to France and to her Army and Fleet." Admiral Gervais, again rising to return thanks, said:—"Taught by misfortune, France is now collecting her forces. She is nevertheless strong by reason of her unity and by possessing the friendship of a great monarch, and looks with confidence to the future."

HAMBURG, August 7.—The following comment upon the recent article of the Russian *Official Messenger* regarding the Czar's toast to President Carnot and the French officers is telegraphed from Berlin to the *Hamburgische Correspondent*. The main point in the note of the Russian official organ is considered in Berlin to be the passage which attributes the enthusiastic reception given to the French guests at Cronstadt solely to the toast proposed by the Czar, and it is thought to be not unlikely that this is intended as an answer to the clearly inspired announcement of the *Temps* on August 1st, to the effect that in his attitude towards the French guests the Czar subordinated his own will to the public opinion of Russia.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF AN EXPLORER.

PARIS, August 7.—The Administration of the Colonies yesterday received a telegram from M. de Brazza, dated Libreville, July 15th, announcing that M. Crampel, the explorer, was assassinated on April 9th, together with an Arab interpretor, the chief of the escort, and two Senegalese sharpshooters. The rear guard beat a retreat, and was transported by a gunboat from the Bangui post to Brazzaville, where it was expected to arrive on July 16th. To-day's newspapers remark that this news needs confirmation. Moreover, in a second telegram, M. de Brazza states that material proofs of the death of M. Crampel are wanting. The *Figaro* reports that M. Etienne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, yesterday informed Madame Crampel of the murder of her husband. She immediately left for Bordeaux on a visit to some of her husband's relatives.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—Advices received here from Australia, viâ Auckland, give details of a great flood at Melbourne on July 13th, when the waters of the harbour rose above the level of the surrounding towns, and several small vessels were wrecked. The floods were the most severe experienced since 1862. The course of the Yarra River presented a scene of desolation for many miles, and factories and many houses at Toorak were submerged. In the suburbs of South Richmond 2,000 persons were rendered homeless, while business in Melbourne was almost suspended. A relief fund was started, and soon reached the total of £5,000. It was believed that the loss of life did not exceed ten. An unknown schooner disappeared off Sorrento, and was thought to have been lost with all hands. The railroads were washed out for a distance of twenty miles, and a great number of sheep were drowned. It was estimated that the loss would reach £500,000. According to last advices the Murray River was rising, and a flood in the Albury district was feared. Much sickness prevailed in Melbourne, due to exposure and the deposits of slime left by the floods.

RECOGNITION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—The Grand Vizier and the Bulgarian representative here have signed the Protocol concerning the recognition of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg as sovereign of Bulgaria. The date of publication has not yet been fixed.

PARIS, August 6.—The *Éclair* publishes a telegram from Belgrade, which states that Lord Salisbury's recent speech at the Mansion House has produced a painful impression here. The Prime Minister's declarations are regarded as a proof that England is completely bound to the Triple Alliance, and that she will take the initiative in the recognition of Prince Ferdinand. Great importance is attached to the fact that the Prince of Bulgaria lately had a long conversation with Sir William White. It is believed that during that interview Sir William formally promised the concurrence of his Government; on the other hand, it would appear certain that Austria no longer takes any pains to hide her intentions with regard to Bulgaria, otherwise she would not have allowed Prince Ferdinand to grant a large number of decorations to persons both at Vienna and Coburg. These facts are causing some anxiety among Servian politicians, who are now expecting to see Bulgarian affairs again occupying the attention of European statesmen.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

BRUSSELS, August 6.—The Queen has now completely recovered, and leaves Laeken today for Spa.

SMUGGLERS IN SWITZERLAND.

BELLINZONA, August 6.—Another conflict has taken place between the Custom House officers and smugglers in the Canton of Ticino, near Pedrisade. The Italian customs officers crossed the frontier in pursuit of the smugglers, and fired at them when within Swiss territory. One of the men was wounded.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, August 6.—The hopes hitherto entertained that famine would be averted in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot, have now been almost abandoned. The heat there is unprecedented. The rains have been insufficient to save the crops. The state of things in Vandiwash, Maderpenk, and Calastry in particular is very distressing. One sure sign of the scarcity of food becoming extreme is that people of caste in the districts just mentioned are now among the applicants for gratuitous relief. Several authenticated instances are already reported of deaths from starvation among villagers, who in some places are reduced to eating aloes. Cattle are dying in large numbers from want of food and water, although the forest reserves have been thrown open for grazing.

MURDER AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, August 8.—The Gironde Assize Court on Thursday, condemned a man named Bergé to hard labour for life, for the murder of his mistress. Although the man had a very evil reputation, and had robbed the corpse, the jury found there were extenuating circumstances.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

INJURIES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 6.—A band of miscreants yesterday placed an obstruction on the railway at Cooper, Michigan, just before an express train was due. The train dashed into the obstruction almost at full speed, the engine and all the carriages being thrown off the rails. None of the passengers were killed, but twelve were seriously hurt.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, August 6.—A fatal railway accident occurred on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad yesterday, at the town of Champlain, in the north of New York State. A train from New York, containing a Sunday school excursion party, was waiting for a mail train to which it was to be attached when the latter dashed into it. Four persons were killed and twenty others injured, some seriously. It appears that the accident was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the officials, as the excursion train ought not to have waited on the main line, but have gone into a siding close to the scene of the disaster.

PARIS, August 5.—The train from Laon and Soissons, due here at eleven minutes past four this afternoon, ran off the line at Le Bourset-Drancy. The tender and the front guard's van left the metals, but the three following carriages remained on the rails. Six other carriages were, however, wrecked. On inquiry at the Northern Railway Station, it was stated by the officials that none of the passengers were either killed or injured. A relief train was immediately despatched, in which the passengers was conveyed to Paris, and the ordinary traffic was resumed in the course of the evening.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A report has just reached here that the limited express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, which left Chicago yesterday afternoon eastward bound, was wrecked early this morning near Salem, Ohio, two persons being killed.

LATER.—The train was the Chicago-New York limited express, and the accident occurred fifty miles west of Pittsburg. The points connecting a siding with the main line had been left open, and the express, instead of running through, swerved off the main line and crashed into a goods train which had been shunted to let the limited pass. The engine was completely wrecked, and both the driver and fireman were killed on the spot. The combination car was overturned, and the first sleeping car was thrown off the metals, while five goods trucks were smashed to pieces. The passengers, however, had an escape which was little short of miraculous, not one being even reported injured. A man, whose name is not known, was killed after the accident while assisting to clear away the wreckage.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

CASSEL, August 7.—A train from Arolsen, in Waldeck, in which there was a number of horse dealers, who were returning from the horse market at that place, ran off the rails at Hofgeismar last night. Three vans containing horses were thrown down an embankment, and several of the animals were killed, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST CANADIAN POLITICIANS.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

OTTAWA, August 8.—To-day a new turn was given to the Parliamentary inquiry into the charges made by Mr. Tarte against certain Canadian politicians, owing to a statement that Mr. Tarte himself received 3,000 dols. from a firm of contractors implicated in the charges. Mr. Tarte acknowledged that he had obtained the money, but said that it was for legitimate political purposes.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

STAVANGER, August 7.—The Hohenzollern, with the Emperor William on board, left this morning at 8.30 on its way to Kiel. The imperial yacht was accompanied by the cruiser Princess Wilhelm, and by the despatch boat Jagd.

WATERSPOUT IN THE AZORES.

LISBON, August 5.—Intelligence from the Azores states that a waterspout occurred in one of the islands causing considerable damage and the loss of six lives. A large portion of the surrounding country was inundated, and in some cases houses were destroyed.

A NEW TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

BREMEN, August 6.—The Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Packet Company intends to establish a line of passenger steamers between New York and Genoa. The first voyage between these two ports will be made by the Fulda, which will leave New York on October 25th next for Genoa direct. It is not yet settled, however, how frequently the new service is to be made, but it is believed that at first it will take place once a month, and subsequently, if successful, twice a month.

THE FRENCH OFFICERS AT MOSCOW.

TELEGRAM FROM THE CZAR.

CHERBOURG, August 6.—The mayor of this town having addressed a telegram of congratulations to the Czar on the occasion of the name-day of the Czarina, has received in reply a telegram dated from Wilmanstrand, Finland, in which his majesty thanks him sincerely in his own name and that of the Empress, and adds:—"It was with real pleasure that we received the brave French sailors, and we highly appreciate the warm reception granted to the officers and crew of the Admiral Korniloff."

LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM

NEW YORK, August 8.—A number of incendiary fires have caused lately intense irritation among the citizens of Henry County, Alabama. Four negroes who had been caught under conditions which left little doubt in the minds of their capturers that they were the incendiaries, were last night lynched by a body of vigilance citizens. They were first hung and then riddled with bullets, their bodies subsequently being thrown into the river.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

VIENNA, August 7.—The *Politische Correspondenz* says that the sudden return of Sir William White to his post at Constantinople is in connection with the Egyptian question. The same paper declares that the rumour that the Porte was about to recognise Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is false.

ALARM IN CRETE.

ROME, August 7.—The *Popolo Romano* says that the situation in the island of Crete is becoming alarming. The Greek refugees in Athens demand the intervention of Greece, and the Italian paper expresses the opinion that M. Delyannis, the Prime Minister, will probably be obliged to address a note to the Powers on the subject.

THE WALSALL ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Charles Forster (G.) took place on Saturday. The candidates are Mr. F. James (C.) and Alderman E. T. Holden (G.). In 1886 there was no contest, the deceased baronet being unopposed; but at the previous election, in 1885, the figures were:—

Sir Charles Forster, Bart. (L.)	5,112
Mr. Frank James (C.)	3,435
Majority	1,677

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in the hold of the London and North-Western Railway Company's cargo steamer Anglesea while lying at her berth, North Wall, Dublin. She had a general cargo of goods of upwards of 150 tons stored. Most of the cargo was damaged, but the vessel was saved, owing to the prompt attendance of the fire brigade, who poured large volumes of water into the hold.

MR. SMITH AND THE CINQUE PORTS.

The mayor of Sandwich, who has been in communication with Mr. W. H. Smith respecting his installation, has received the following letter:—"3, Grosvenor-place, August 5th. Sir,—Mr. W. H. Smith desires me to inform you that, owing to his illness, he is reluctantly compelled to abandon the hope that he can meet the wish, courteously conveyed by you as Speaker of the Cinque Ports, that he should be publicly installed this autumn in ancient form in the office of Lord Warden. Mr. Smith has so highly appreciated the kindly feeling with which his appointment has been received that he is the more sorry to miss the opportunity of being able personally to express his acknowledgments. He also greatly regrets to disappoint those who were looking forward with natural interest to the recurrence of the ancient ceremony of installation. But the orders of his doctors are imperative, and under these circumstances he is sure that he may rely upon the sympathy of all connected with his wardenship to excuse him from the function.—J. L. PATTISON."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A NURSE GIRL.

Annie Sales, 16, a servant, of Albert-terrace, St. Ann's-road, was charged, at the North London Police Court on Friday, with assaulting Hilary Arthur Henry Barber, aged 18 months.—Mr. William Henry Barber, a journalist, of Hillside-road, Stamford Hill, stated that the prisoner was in his employ as nurse girl, and on Thursday evening, from what he was told, he gave her into custody for assaulting his child. The child had been left a few hours in the care of the prisoner, and when he was examined his arms were found to be black and blue, his ear bruised, and his thighs and back all bruises and wheals. Witness spoke to the prisoner about the matter, and she admitted having beaten the child with a penny cane (produced) which she had purchased. She gave no reason for the assault.—Mrs. Annette Barber, mother of the child, said the prisoner had been her servant about a month, and appeared to be fond of the child, though a little slovenly in her work. About 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, witness went out, leaving the child in charge of the girl, and did not return until between nine and ten. The child was then in bed and asleep, and nothing apparently the matter with him. Next morning, however, when the child was undressed to be bathed, witness found a number of bruises and wheals. Prisoner denied any knowledge of the bruises, but witness said they couldn't come of themselves. Witness added that he would not have left the child had she thought the prisoner was a kind-hearted girl. Indeed, witness believed the girl must have been mad to have done it.—Dr. Richard Wallace, of Stamford Hill, said he examined the child and found several bruises and a number of wheals. There was a large bruise on the left ear and another on the left fore-arm, and a smaller bruise on the right fore-arm. The buttocks of the child were very much bruised, there being about a dozen wheals, as though the child had had a good caning.—In reply to the magistrate, the doctor said some of the bruises might have been caused with the open hand, but with considerable force.—Insp. Colgan, of the N Division, said he was shown the child and informed by the prosecutor that the servant had severely beaten him. He considered it a very bad case. He consequently told prisoner he should take her into custody on a charge of assault. She replied, "I done it, and am very sorry." She further replied that she had no reason for doing it, and did not know why she did it.—Mrs. Barber, in reply to the magistrate, said she had never noticed anything strange about the prisoner, and could not account for it at all.—The prisoner now tearfully said that she was truly sorry, and would never do it again.—Mr. Fenwick remanded the prisoner in custody for a week, and directed Inspector Colgan to inquire as to her antecedents.

ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL CRIME.

A WOMAN'S THROAT CUT.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

A very mysterious affair occurred in Whitechapel early on Friday morning, and as a rumour has been circulated in the district to the effect that Jack the Ripper has recommenced his nefarious work, there is considerable excitement among the inhabitants of the East-end. A woman named Wohler, whose age is about 70, was walking in a street in St. George's, when, as she alleges, she was attacked by a man armed with a formidable knife. He cut her in the throat in a terrible manner, but she, seeing the weapon, struggled and prevented her assailant from killing her. The woman sought to give an alarm, but the man, doubtless becoming frightened, lunged the knife again and again at her, striking her viciously in the arm and inflicting serious wounds. He then at once ran away. The woman was carried to the London Hospital.—Another account states that the woman who was attacked had been living at 25, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, where her son resided with her. She told him that she did not feel well on Thursday night, and that she should go out for a few minutes for a walk. Shortly afterwards, however, she was found in Cable-street with blood streaming from a terrible wound in her throat and with severe cuts on her right arm. It is conjectured that the woman lifted her arm to defend herself from the would-be assassin. A thorough search of the district was made, with the result that at the bottom of Dellow-street a razor was discovered lying in a pool of blood. This is now in the possession of Det.-sergt. Glenister.

THE ARREST.

Shortly after five o'clock on Friday morning a man was arrested on suspicion, and was detained at the Arbour-square Police Station. It is doubtful, however, whether he is the man, and he had evidently been drinking heavily.

MRS. WOHLER'S DEPOSITION.

Superintendent Arnold communicated with Mr. Mead, the magistrate, and early on Friday morning that gentleman proceeded to the London Hospital to take the woman's deposition. The other officers present were:—Insp. Quin, Det.-sergt. Thicke, Sergt. Baker, and Det. Cumner. The statement, which was given with considerable difficulty, was interpreted by one of the hospital nurses. She stated she was a German woman and named Catherine Gertrude Wohler. As she did not feel well, about eleven o'clock on Thursday night she went out for a walk before going to bed. A man, whom she did not know came up and seized her and cut her in the arm and throat. When asked if she could give a description of the man, she said he was about 30 years of age and of middle size. He wore a black moustache and beard, and had a full face. When he caught her he did not say anything, and she was too much frightened to call out. Although she saw a knife in his hand, it was too dark for her to distinguish what kind of knife it was. In giving a description of her assailant's attire, she said he was wearing a short jacket and a black felt hat. After he cut her throat he ran away in the direction of the Vestry Hall, Cable-street, and she fell on a doorstep in an exhausted condition. She remained there for some time. Several persons passed her and she called to them, but she, not being able to speak English, they took no notice and passed on. At last two men stopped to look at her, and seeing she was wounded carried her to a police officer.

A MISSING RAZOR.

The woman Wohler remains in a very weak condition. Her daughter-in-law states that she had lived with them for nine years. She was kept by her son, having no means of her own. Two years ago the injured woman suffered severely from influenza, and since that time is said to have been strange in her head. She had scarcely left the house during the past fortnight, and was ill in bed during the whole of Thursday. Her son has missed a razor, but it is not clearly ascertained whether the one found has been identified by him.

A MEDICAL OPINION.

A reporter called upon Dr. Williams at the London Hospital on Friday afternoon. Replying to questions, the doctor expressed an opinion that the injuries of the woman could not have been self-inflicted.

LATEST—THE PRISONER DISCHARGED.

In a message received late on Friday night the Press Association states that the man arrested on suspicion of maliciously wounding the woman, as mentioned above, has been discharged, no evidence whatever in connection with the crime having been brought against him.

ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL.

At Lewes Assizes on Friday, Mr. Justice Hawkins passed sentence of five years' penal servitude on John Rotherford Smith, said to be formerly an officer in the Black Watch, for sending threatening letters to Mrs. Euphemia Williams, a married woman, residing with her husband at Buxted. In the letters the prisoner stated that unless she paid him a considerable amount of money he would disclose improper relations between them. The judge characterised the offence as a heinous crime committed in a most cowardly way.

SHOOTING CASE AT CROYDON.

A boy named Horrocks, son of a well-known builder at Croydon, purchased for 3s. 6d. a revolver and 100 cartridges, and was afterwards playing with the weapon in Oval-road, when he said to another lad named Allen, "Do you give me leave?" Upon the latter replying in the affirmative, Horrocks fired the revolver, shooting Allen in the arm. The injured boy, whose father is a police-constable, was at once conveyed to the General Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. Horrocks is in custody.

We are requested to state that Mr. John Dewer, who, as reported in our columns last week, lost his life in courageously endeavouring to save a soldier who had jumped into the Thames from Woolwich Free Ferry, is in no way connected with the firm of Messrs. John Dewar and Sons, distillers, of Perth and London.

A RAILWAY MYSTERY.

The police are investigating a railway mystery at Bedford. On the arrival of the early morning train from Leeds on Friday, a lady, aged about 28, was found in a first-class carriage with a bullet wound in her left breast. She was conscious, but either could not or would not give any explanation of her condition, and no firearm was found in the compartment. She was removed to the infirmary, where her injuries are receiving attention. It is stated the lady disclosed her identity while under chloroform, but the police at present decline to give her name. A later message states that the young lady has informed the police that a young man, aged thirty years, fired at her near Leicester and then alighted, and the train did not stop again until reaching Bedford, when she was discovered by a ticket collector. The young lady is well dressed, has a full face and reddish hair, and is about 5ft. 4in. in height. She had a first-class ticket form Leeds to St. Pancras.

ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL BOXER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

At Brighton, on Friday, "Chesterfield" Goode, professional boxer, was charged with having been drunk and with having broken a number of glasses and some windows, and further with having caused a disturbance at the Clarendon Hotel, Brighton.—A porter at the hotel said that, hearing a noise, he went upstairs, and saw Goode, who "jumped on top of him" and tried to knock him down. Some gentlemen took him away, but Goode followed, jumped upon a table, and threw a water-bottle and glasses at him.—The proprietor of the hotel said Goode came there to see some friends. He estimated the damage done to his property at £4.—The court fined Goode the maximum penalty of £5, and ordered him to pay the damage and costs, making a total of £10 9s. 6d.—The money was paid.

FATALITY ON THE CAMBRIAN RAILWAY.

On Friday afternoon, while a breakdown gang was clearing away the débris from the recent landslip on the Cambrian Railway at Talerddig, a huge piece of rock fell upon one of the men, and caused fearful injuries, to which, in a short time, he succumbed.

MR. SPURGEON'S CONDITION.

On Thursday Mr. Spurgeon continued to improve. He partook of nourishment, and enjoyed intervals of sleep.

SUICIDE OF A GOLF PLAYER.

An inquest was held on Friday on James Parton, a well-known professional golfer, from Musselburgh, Scotland, who was found poisoned at Eastbourne. A bottle of tincture of laudanum was found in Mr. Parton's pocket after his death, and medical evidence showed that death resulted from poison.—A verdict of suicide was returned.

A RESULT OF BETTING.

A respectably-dressed young man, named Henry William Rearden, 19, a salesman, was charged, on remand, at the Marylebone Police Court with stealing twenty yards of silk, worth £5 10s., belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove, of Oxford-street, his employers.—On the 31st ult. Sergt. Boughton, 30 SE, called to make some inquiries at the shop of Mr. Edwards, a pawnbroker, of High-street, St. John's Wood, and while there the prisoner entered and offered a quantity of silk in pledge for £3. The pawnbroker inquired as to where the silk had come from, and the prisoner replied that it belonged to his mother, and he produced an old envelope and pretended that the name and address on it referred to his mother. The pawnbroker returned him the material and said he would entertain the taking of it in when he (the prisoner) produced a letter from his mother. The prisoner left the shop and Sergeant Boughton followed and stopped him, and questioned him as to the possession of the silk. Rearden replied in similar terms to the explanation he had given previously. Sergeant Boughton suggested that they should go to the mother together, and the prisoner concurring they proceeded along the Circus-road. When they had gone about fifty yards the prisoner threw the material down and ran off at full speed. The sergeant followed, and after a smart chase caught him, and took him into custody. When searched at the station, a document found on him showed that he was in the employ of the prosecutors' firm.—Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, who prosecuted, called evidence to identify the material, also to prove that the prisoner was in receipt of £30 a year, board and lodging. The firm had 800 employés, and although there was no desire to unduly press the case, it was one they could not overlook. But for the intelligence of Sergeant Boughton the prisoner's plundering would not have been discovered.—Mr. Ruth, barrister, said his client would plead guilty. The prisoner had hitherto borne a good character, and he feared the prevalent curse of betting had had to do with his downfall.—Mr. Partridge declined a suggestion counsel had made that he should be dealt with as a first offender. Every indulgence and consideration was made by the firm for the comfort of their assistants, and to treat this case lightly would be to encourage plundering rather than make the law a deterrent to evildoers.—He sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Speaker of the House of Commons left town on Friday on a visit of some weeks' duration to Norway.

An official announcement shows that the Jersey potato crop this year realised £487,642. This is the return for 66,840 tons, being the best year on record.

The Admiralty, on Thursday, made a special grant of £2,000 to Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam and the officers' committee at Portsmouth towards the cost of entertaining the French officers during the approaching visit of the squadron under the command of Admiral Gervais.

At the request of the National Sunday League, the Duke of Westminster has kindly consented to open his picture gallery, at Grosvenor House, on Sundays, 16th and 23rd August, from 2.0 till 6.0 p.m. Tickets may be had by forwarding a stamped addressed envelope to Mr. Henry Mills, secretary, 1 Theobalds-road, Holborn, W.C., stating the hour for which the tickets are required.

A SMART CAPTURE.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Friday, James Harley and Anne Harley, husband and wife, giving an address in Little Tufton-street, Westminster, were charged with being in the unlawful possession of a gold watch and silver chain, valued at £6, the property of Fannie Duxon.—The evidence showed that on July 31st the prisoners descended the front steps of 37, Bedford-square, where the prosecutrix is employed as parlour-maid, with the ostensible view of buying empty bottles, &c. The prosecutrix told them she had nothing to sell, and the prisoners moved towards the gate. Shortly afterwards witness went into another room to dress, and on returning about an hour afterwards she missed the watch and chain. Information was then given to the police in the usual way. On August 1st Police-constable Waldock was standing near the shop of Mr. Webster, pawnbroker, of 19, Regency-street, and saw the woman enter. He (Waldock) followed, and, secreting himself in another compartment, heard her ask for a loan of £2 on the watch. The pawnbroker said he could not lend her more than £1 5s., but this did not satisfy the woman, who left the premises, and was joined by the male prisoner. They walked to the shop of Mr. Davis, pawnbroker, Tachbrook-street, and as they were about to enter Waldock took them into custody. The description of the watch and chain was circulated by the police, and the prosecutrix identified the articles and the prisoners. It was stated that the man had undergone a term of penal servitude, and was now under the supervision of the police.—Mr. De Rutzen committed the prisoners for trial. He complimented Waldock upon his smart behaviour and marked the sheet in appreciation.

THIRTY HOUSEKEEPERS IN A YEAR.

An amusing case came before Judge Homersham Cox, at the Bromley (Kent) County Court on Thursday, when a housekeeper named Lewis sued a Mr. Foulke, of Beckenham, for a month's wages.—Plaintiff, a well-dressed lady of prepossessing appearance, said she was a widow, and was engaged by the defendant as housekeeper, at a salary of £30 a year. Defendant told her she would only have to superintend the other servants and sing and play to him in the evening. Before she had been in defendant's house long the housemaid left, and as the cook would not do her work, plaintiff was ordered by the defendant to clean the grates, make the beds, sweep up, light the fires, and to even clean defendant's boots.—His Honour: In addition to playing and singing to him in the evening?—Plaintiff: Yes. (Laughter.)—His Honour: That was part of the engagement?—Plaintiff: The singing, sir, not cleaning his boots. (Laughter.) She was frightened of the defendant, who went about the house with a loaded pistol, and on one occasion he shook his fist in her face. In twelve months he had no fewer than thirty housekeepers. (Laughter.)—Mr. Gregory, solicitor, who appeared for defendant, contended that as the plaintiff left without notice, she could not recover a month's salary.—Judge Cox, in giving a verdict for plaintiff for a month's salary, with costs, said a housekeeper was not expected to do menial work, and the plaintiff was justified in leaving defendant's employ without notice after his extraordinary behaviour.

A CHILD BURIED IN A YARD.

Mary Jane Miller, 41, and James Miller, 44, husband and wife, living in a caravan in Robinson's Yard, High-street, Deptford, were charged, on remand, at the Greenwich Police Court, with concealing the birth of their female child on July 16th.—It seemed that the child, which the medical evidence showed was a five or six months' one, was buried in the yard by the male prisoner.—For the defence it was urged that there was no concealment, as very many persons knew of the birth and burial of the child.—Three witnesses were called, who stated that the male prisoner told them of the birth and burial.—Mr. Marsham said it was essential, in supporting a charge of this kind, to prove an intention to conceal. In this case no jury would convict, as it was shown that several persons knew of the birth. He discharged the prisoners, but told them they ought not to have buried the child in the way they did.—Later in the day Mary Jessie Britton was summoned for assaulting the female prisoner Miller on Tuesday last. Britton had been charged with complicity in the alleged concealment, but was discharged at the request of the Treasury solicitor, and gave evidence against the prisoners. In the present case it was alleged that the defendant threw a brick at Mrs. Miller, and bit her, but it was denied.—The summons was dismissed.

A DETECTIVE GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

At the Newcastle Police Court on Friday, Chief-Detective Ray, of the Newcastle police force, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling £13, moneys of the force. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The prisoner, who had been fifteen years in the force, had hitherto been held in the highest esteem by his colleagues.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF MDLLE. VACARESCO.

The Hungarian paper *Lupta*, of Buda-Pesth, states that Mdlle. Helena Vacaresco, who has been in attendance on the Queen of Roumania in Venice, endeavoured to commit suicide two days ago. The Queen, adds this account, snatched the dagger from the would-be suicide's hand, and prevented her from carrying out her intention.

ALLEGED STARVATION OF A CHILD.

Sarah Stow and Alice M. Stow, mother and daughter, were charged at the Lambeth Police Court on Friday with the manslaughter of Ernest Bayton Stow, aged 4 months, by starvation. The infant was the illegitimate child of the latter prisoner.—A remand was granted.

TIDE TABLE FOR THE WEEK.

	Lndn. Bdge.		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.	
	morn.	aftrn.	morn.	aftrn.	morn.	aftrn.	morn.	aftrn.
S	4 40	4 56	1 51	2 6	9 55	10 10	9 9	9 27
M	5 11	5 26	2 22	2 38	10 23	10 40	9 41	9 58
T	5 42	6 0	2 56	3 14	10 55	11 11	10 15	10 34
W	6 18	6 37	3 32	3 50	11 27	11 47	10 56	11 15
T	6 57	7 20	4 14	4 42	...	0 11	11 46	...
F	7 47	8 16	5 13	5 51	0 37	1 7	0 16	0 49
Sa	8 51	9 32	6 32	7 16	1 45	2 29	1 31	1 58

DETECTIVE SKETCHES.

BY DICK DONOVAN.

AUTHOR OF
"THE MAN FROM MANCHESTER," "TRACKED AND TAKEN," "THE MAN HUNTER," "WHO POISONED HETTY DUNCAN?" "CAUGHT AT LAST," "LEAVES FROM A DETECTIVE'S NOTE BOOK," ETC.

THE STORY OF SOME REMARKABLE FRAUDS.

[CONTINUED.]

The result of my interview with Mr. Gourlay, and of what he said, was that I called on Mrs. Wheeler, and found her in the greatest distress about her husband. But my questions elicited from her that her domestic life had been very happy. Nothing had ever occurred between her and her husband that would in any way account for his leaving her. She acknowledged that he was a reticent man, and, though he denied her and her children nothing, he did not make a confidante of her, and she knew little of his affairs.

I asked her if she had never felt surprise that her husband should have been able to keep up so much style on his salary as a bookkeeper, and she answered that she had no idea what his salary was; and she was, moreover, under the impression that he won large sums of money on horse racing.

Although there was nothing in the lady's manner to warrant me in thinking she was deceiving me, I did not altogether feel satisfied. But, from what I saw of her and what I heard from other sources, I came to the conclusion that she had purposely refrained from learning anything about her husband's habits. She was content, perhaps, to believe that all was right; and, as long as she got what she wanted, she did not consider it policy to inquire too closely where it came from. Although I kept my thoughts to myself, I felt very far from satisfied with the spirit in which Mr. Gourlay had met me. As I have already said, I did not think that Mrs. Wheeler was deceiving me; in fact, I felt pretty sure that she was really in entire ignorance of her husband's whereabouts.

It appeared that the information about Wheeler's embezzlement had come from the head clerk of the office, a Mr. Philip Adair, and having failed to make anything of the manager, I turned my attention to Adair. He was a quiet, unostentatious man of about 65 years of age. He had only been with the company about two and a half years. He stepped into the position of a man who had died, and previous to getting that situation he had been a "policy clerk" in another insurance office, a post he had held for fifteen years.

I found that he, like the manager, was not disposed to be communicative, but it very soon came out that he had been cautioned by the manager not to say anything until the books had been thoroughly examined.

"But you do not withdraw your accusation against Wheeler?" I asked pointedly.

"Oh, dear no."

"And there is no doubt about Wheeler having embezzled the funds of the company?"

"None whatever."

"Then why are you reluctant to give me all the information you are possessed of?"

"The fact is," he answered, "after I had communicated with the police in the first instance Mr. Gourlay was very angry with me."

"But why angry with you?" I exclaimed.

"Well," he said, "it was no use making the affair public until we had fully ascertained the extent of Wheeler's misdoings."

"I thought you had already done so."

"Not wholly so; and before I can do so it will be necessary to go through what we call our balance ledger, and check that with the bank pass-book, and both those books are under the control of Mr. Gourlay."

"But surely it is to Mr. Gourlay's interest to have the books examined immediately?" I remarked, my astonishment growing.

"I—don't—know—that—it—is," answered Mr. Adair slowly, and with great stress on his words. I looked hard at him for some moments, trying to read his thoughts, and then I put this point blank question:

"Do you suspect that Mr. Gourlay has some sinister motive in trying to screen Wheeler?"

"I am not prepared to say what I suspect," was the answer. "My thoughts are my own, and nothing can compel me to utter them unless I like. You see I am a servant, and an old man, and I cannot afford to lose my situation. You are a detective used to unravelling tangled skeins, and you must make the best of what I have said. If you succeed in arresting Wheeler it may probably—I only say *probably*—be the means of bringing some startling facts to light!"

"I have but one more question to put at present," I said. "Roughly speaking, what do you think the amount of Wheeler's defalcations will tot up to?"

"As far as I can tell at present I should say not far short of £5,000 or £6,000. Indeed, it may be very much more than that. My own impression is the whole business wants thorough overhauling. There is something rotten somewhere, but I am not going to say anything more now."

On leaving Mr. Adair I felt that he had afforded me food for reflection, and though in the meantime my only business was to arrest Wheeler if possible, I could not help feeling that if the old man was correct in his surmises, matters certainly did want looking into. Knowing, as I did, however, that Adair was liable to lose his situation if what he had said to me should reach the ears of Gourlay, who was to all intents and purposes his employer, for he had the power to discharge him at a week's notice, I decided to keep my suspicions to myself for the time being.

Within a day or two, however, of that interview a new development took place in the arrival from London of one of the directors of the company. This was Sir Thomas Aspden, a gentleman exceedingly well-known in the financial world. He sent for me at once, and informed me that Mr. Gourlay had informed the board of Wheeler's embezzlement, but spoke lightly of it, saying that so far as could then be ascertained the amount purloined was trifling. On the strength of this the directors would not have interfered in the matter, had it not been for an anonymous letter they had received, wherein they were strongly advised to institute a thorough investigation of all the affairs of the Edinburgh branch of the business, and, above all, the writer impressed upon them the necessity of using every possible means to effect Wheeler's arrest.

I told Sir Thomas that I would do all I could, and promised to communicate with him as soon as I got any clue; but on the following day he sent me an urgent request to call upon him at once, and on my doing so he told me that the huge balance ledger of the business was missing. Consequently an investigation was rendered impossible.

"Whom do you suspect of having removed it?" I asked.

"I don't know what to say. Adair assures me that the ledger was in the strong-room just before Wheeler's flight, and the strong-room is under the control of the manager."

"That is of Mr. Gourlay?"

"Yes."

There was a question that arose in my mind here, but which I hesitated to put to Sir Thomas, until resolving the whole matter over and over, and looking at it from all points of view, it seemed to me as if it was nothing short of a duty on my part to ask it, so turning to him I said with deliberate emphasis:

"Sir Thomas, do you think it in the least degree likely that Mr. Gourlay has a reason for that ledger not being found?"

"God bless my life! no," he answered quickly, and in what seemed to me a strong tone of indignation. "Why, we repose the greatest confidence in our manager, and though the business has not flourished, and, indeed, has fallen far below our expectations, whatever has been done is due entirely to the tact and energy of Mr. Gourlay. We should have to put our shutters up in Edinburgh if it were not for him."

"That is your deliberate opinion?"

"That is my deliberate opinion."

In the face of this I could not, of course, proceed any further so far as Gourlay was concerned, though Sir Thomas's expression of confidence in Gourlay did not by any means remove from my mind the suspicion that had haunted me for days—that is, ever since my interview with Gourlay. As far as I could judge, his actions were not those of a man sincerely desirous of doing all he could to bring the guilt home to the suspected person. On the contrary, he had thrown every obstacle in the way of an investigation. I therefore called again on Mr. Adair, and questioned him with a view to elicit his opinion with regard to the missing ledger. But he seemed to have become more reticent than ever. It was not difficult, however, to determine that his lips were sealed by the fear of getting himself into trouble. I inferred that, whatever his suspicions—and though they might be very well founded—he was not in possession of such proofs as would warrant him in setting himself in opposition to Gourlay. At least, such was the deduction I made, and yet I should have been prepared to stake a good deal that the author of the anonymous letter that had brought Sir Thomas Aspden to Edinburgh was Adair himself. But the first thing to do was to try and get hold of Wheeler, and I now set myself seriously to work to discover his whereabouts, nor could I forget what old Adair had said, "If you succeed in arresting Wheeler it may probably be the means of bringing some startling facts to light."

(To be continued.)

EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK FACTORY.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

An explosion occurred on the 31st ult. at a firework factory in a village near Corunna. Six persons were killed and several others injured.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Official Gazette* contains a royal decree announcing the conclusion of the new treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States. The treaty is divided into two sections. The first comprises the clauses regarding the temporary admission of certain articles free orat reduced rates such clauses to take effect from September 1st, except in the case of grain and flour, which do not come within the scope of the treaty before January 1st, 1892. The second portion of the agreement is of a permanent character, and will come into force on June 1st, 1892.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MINISTER.

A grave charge is made against M. Scavenius, the late Minister of Public Worship, who has just retired, in a newspaper directed by M. Plong, the leader of the Right in the Danish Chamber, which states that M. Scavenius ought to have retired years ago, because, being constantly in need of money, he became dependent upon those who direct the money market, often to the disadvantage of the State.

GERMANY AND FRENCH PASSPORTS.

A STRINGENT ORDER.

The *Petite Presse* publishes a telegram from Bolmer, stating that a confidential circular has been addressed to the chiefs of the police in Alsace-Lorraine, instructing them to exercise greater severity in regard to French subjects in those places. Any person found in a locality not mentioned in his passport is to be immediately expelled, and his passport annulled. Those whose passports have expired are to be at once sent across the frontier. Frenchmen carrying passports authorising them to pass through the annexed provinces are not to be allowed to reside there.

RELICS OF NAPOLEON I.

Several relics of Napoleon I. have been transferred from the Louvre, where they had been hidden for the last twenty years to the Invalides, where they will form part of the Museum of Sovereigns. Among them are the famous grey coat and the petit chapeau, the sword worn by General Napoleon at Marengo, and the camp bedstead upon which he always slept, and upon which, as emperor, he died at St. Helena.

THE COURBEVOIE MURDER.

Widow Berland, whose sentence of death for the Courbevoie murder was commuted by the President of the Republic, was taken before the Court of Appeal to hear the official declaration of the commutation of the sentence. She wore the clothes in which she was arrested. After the formalities she was conducted to the prison of St. Lazare, in which female prisoners are confined.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or wrapper, will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix. All questions should be headed "Legal," "Household," "Miscellaneous," or otherwise, in accordance with their specific character, in order to facilitate classification.]

LEGAL.

WIDOW.—You cannot turn them out until the two years expire.

ILFORD.—No; he will not have any right of interference during your lifetime.

E. G.—Your friend is right. You must be careful, but we do not see how you can protect yourself except by making careful inquiries.

J. C. J.—The landlord cannot compel you to send the rent.

ONGY.—An aunt is not bound to maintain her niece.

L. N.—Alice Rhodes was defended by Mr. Percy Gye. The trial took place in September, 1877.

G. T. P.—Acts of Parliaments can be obtained through any of the law booksellers in and about Fleet-street.

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—An I O U is covered by the Statute of Limitations.

M. F. C.—The marriage is undoubtedly legal. Religion has nothing to do with it.

ERNEST.—The omnibus company have a right to make their own reasonable conditions, and to require the production of a voucher for payment of the fare is undoubtedly a reasonable condition.

THOMAS.—Whose wall is it? If it belongs to the neighbour there is no redress. If yours an injunction may be obtained.

AN INQUIRER.—The husband is liable to support wife and child, but may claim the custody of the latter.

JUSTICE.—There is no claim, but notice to quit may be given if the agreement allows.

RYDER.—Yes, why not?

H. H. W.—If the brother outlived the sister his children take his share.

CLOTH.—There would seem to be no claim.

POVERTY.—The Bankruptcy Act, 1883, sec. 122, seems to be the only remedy for such a case.

CHARLES HALL.—Having replaced the earth you are probably not liable, but it would be cheaper in the end to pay.

A POOR MAN.—An absolute bill of sale, the stamp is a few shillings. You had better take advice.

GEO. JONES.—The rent must be paid, but not the charge of 6s. 8d.

A PERPLEXED FATHER.—You should plead that the music lessons were not necessaries and that you did not authorise them.

TEMPERANCE.—The only safe way would be to explain to the insurance company the relationship between the parties, and take the policy as directed.

A GENT.—The question does not give enough information. Advice had better be taken, the facts are not clear.

A. B.—If you are not a lodger the goods are liable.

ANXIOUS G. B.—If a yearly tenancy the landlord is wrong. It depends upon whether the original agreement has been altered from a fortnightly to a yearly one.

SUMMONS FOR RENT.—There is no remedy. The bailiff only attempted to do his duty.

H. T. C.—Apply to the steward of the manor.

OXON.—Yes. Application should be made under sec. 122 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, to the local court.

E. H. E.—Yes, if it can be proved he has means.

KITTY TYRRELL.—The letter is binding.

SURVEYOR.—You must pay, and sue the builder.

BARMOUTH.—You cannot sell the mattress nor compel the landlord to remove it, for it seems to have been left in your care.

A CONSTANT READER.—A plaint must be issued in the county court.

T. C. T.—1. You should not have left suddenly. 2 and 3. The things broken must be paid for. 4. A character cannot be insisted upon.

H. BAINES.—Yes, you are liable, but the late owner should repay to you.

THOMAS LEWIN.—The action must be brought within six years.

UNFORTUNATE.—The creditors have no claim to the legacy.

C. S.—If the house is freehold, it belongs to the son. If leasehold to the children equally. Letters of administration should be taken out to the estate of "Mr. S," and then the house, if leasehold, and the furniture can be sold and divided equally.

W.—Your question would involve too long an answer for this column. You should get a full explanation from the solicitor, or consult another.

HOUSEHOLD.

F. W. and PANSEY.—You will find the recipe in "Jack Allround's" column last week, where you are advised not to press the fruit overmuch when straining the juice through a bag. If you put one pound of fresh raspberries to one pound of the pulp used for the raspberry vinegar making, and one pound and a half or two pounds, if you wish, of sugar to every two pounds of the mixed fruit and pulp, you can make excellent jam. When it comes to the boil, let it boil for half an hour, then test it by putting out a few drops on a cold plate, and if it sets pour it at once into the jam crocks, which should be absolutely dry; the least dampness may cause it to go bad. Do not cover the crocks till the next day.

M. K. B.—The recipe was given in issue of June 21st.

Y. S. A.—Sponge first with diluted ammonia, then remove the ammonia by sponging with plain water. After that apply black ink. This is the usual method of preparation.

PHONOGRAPH.—We can give you no information as to price or where you can obtain it.

AN OLD READER (Suffolk).—1. A raw egg just before you sing. 2. We do not know of any book on the subject.

J. H.—You do not say whether the neckties are silk or cotton, coloured or white. We are, therefore unable to offer any suggestion.

JORDAN.—We do not care to advise you in the matter.

A. W. H. J.—Nothing as yet has been discovered that can satisfactorily restore or renovate worn leather furniture. Judson's dyes mixed to match the leather, lightly laid on with a sponge and followed by glair or prepared white of egg, is sometimes tried, but we have never seen it answer very well.

A. W., B. S.—Many thanks for the trouble you have taken.

ARTHUR R.—We are much obliged for your kind communication. The subject is very interesting, and had we time we should be glad to avail ourselves of your invitation. It is satisfactory to learn that the boracic acid has been beneficial to so many sufferers from "bad feet" as you can tell of.

H. H.—Our correspondent has been told to preserve green peas and French beans for winter in the same way as bottled fruit, only substituting salt for sugar. We have never attempted this, and shall feel greatly obliged to any reader who will give us the recipe, and tell us how it is done.

JAS. S.—We gave directions for making in issue of July 12th. It will not answer to mix red and black currants with the gooseberries.

H. J. B.—We have received your letter, and when we meet what is best likely to suit you, you shall have it.

S.—Do not know it.

ROSE.—Unless we stood by and saw how she did it we cannot tell why our correspondent has failed in making Meringues vegetable marrow preserve and puff paste, although she has followed, she says, not only our directions, but also the recipes of all the first-rate authorities she names. Possibly, in the first case, the oven she used was too hot; they require a very cool oven indeed. In the second case, it would seem likely she overboiled to the extent of candying the sugar; in the third place, very probably she handled the paste over much; it requires a light, quick touch, and often beginners have very many failures before they win success. We hope the three hints we have given may be of some use.

BOBBY.—If the tattooing on your arm has been properly done, which we assume is the case, you cannot remove it unless you have it cut out, which would hardly be pleasant and might be dangerous.

M. L. A.—We fear from your description it must be a very bad stuff; in any case, it would cost more for you to attempt repairing it than to buy a new one.

AN ARTIST.—1. Try a little Indian red and burnt sienna, they will give the warmth you need. The three colours you name are too cold unless with either of the above additions; but your own eyes must help you. 2. Probably you have over wet it in the first instance, and it dries unevenly, but we cannot say for certain.

W. A. F.—We cannot suggest anything except to advise you to take them to a bootmaker; he, at any rate, will see them, which we cannot, so are quite unable to judge.

MARY S.—It appeared in issue of July 5th.

X. Y. Z.—No, you could not do it without expensive machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAGS.—The offices of Arnsway's Loan Trust are at 17, Victoria-street, Westminster.

J. E. K.—The address of the Ragged School Union is 12 and 13, Exeter Hall, Strand. Mr. John Kirk is the secretary.

JONES, No. 1.—The initials mean Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. You can probably obtain the information you want by writing to the secretary, 9, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

H. E. (Ramsgate).—You will probably save yourself trouble and expense by consulting a solicitor.

A. WARREN.—The list has been open as long as you suppose. You can consult the file at this office.

V. C.—We cannot undertake to pronounce on the genuineness of relics exhibited at Madame Tussaud's or elsewhere.

NELSON.—We do not think the question an insulting one. Whether it was necessary to ask it must depend upon the reason for doing so. If it was merely to satisfy idle curiosity it was wrong.

W. H.—If the boy has any inclination for the sea you could not do better than get him into a training ship. We cannot say anything about the gentleman you name.

ELECTRICAL.—The cost is a matter of arrangement. The higher the standing of the electrical engineer the higher would be the premium he would expect. There is no "limit to the age of learning;" all depends upon the capacity of the learner, and his diligence.

SHOPKEEPER.—It would be impossible to answer your question within reasonable limits of space.

"JUSTICE TO WHOM JUSTICE IS DUE."—We are very sorry for you, if you have been unjustly convicted, but no advantage can possibly accrue to you from the publication of your letter.

COXWORTHY.—Only a good judge of paintings could tell you, after a careful inspection. There are very many spurious "Sir Joshuas" about.

F. H.—Captain O'Shea belonged to the 18th Hussars.

A. P.—You can proceed from Bishopsgate-street Station to Maidenhead by Metropolitan Railway, changing at Paddington. The third-class fare would not be more than about half-a crown. We cannot answer your second question.

A. SYMS.—See the notice prefixed to our list of missing persons.

E. L. W.—It is impossible to form an idea of the value of your picture without seeing it.

A CONSTANT READER.—The coins are of very small value.

WEST HAM.—See a doctor, by all means.

HARDY.—"The Constitutional Yearbook," price 1s., published at the Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster.

GOLD COIN.—Two years ago.

R. RUSSELL.—The words you quote were used by Lord Beaconsfield at the banquet given to him in the riding school at Knightsbridge, on the 27th of July, 1878.

TOM.—Something like twenty years ago. We have no record of the precise date.

ANGLING.

N. D. C.—Fishing in the Thames at Staines is quite free.

J. ROBERTS.—Thanks for particulars of tench taken at Tring. If in public water we would have gladly recorded them.

F. WATSON.—Part of the Lea flows through Essex, and the main stream at Waltham is free.

PISCATOR.—The charge is 1s. for day ticket at Elstree.

GARDENING.

CONSTANT READER. — The fuchsias at Grosvenor Gate have been grown to a large size under glass before they were placed in the park. The scarlet-flowered horse chestnut makes a dwarf, dense tree, but then it loses its leaves in the winter. If you want a dense evergreen, Hodgins's holly might suit. Find the ants' nests and saturate the soil with petroleum oil and water, a quarter of a pint of the former to a gallon of water.

THE PEOPLE'S LOST AND FOUND.

[Notices intended to appear in this column must strictly comply with the following rules. Those rejected either for non-compliance or any other reason will be at once destroyed, and cannot, therefore, be returned.

1. Form of Notice. Name, age, and profession of missing person. Date when last seen or heard of, supposed destination, relationship, signature, and address of applicant. 2. The person must have been missing for at least one year. 3. Notices must come direct from relations; any received from friends or agents will be invariably rejected. 4. Repetition of notices will not be given, unless under very exceptional circumstances. Notices which do not comply with these conditions can only be inserted in our "Personal" advertising column at the usual charge.]

MISSING.

Henry Aries went to Canada about twenty years ago; last heard of at Ontario. Niece would like to hear of him.

John Paul, engineer, left Townlake, Devonshire, about 1825 for America. His eldest niece, Elizabeth Mann (formerly Ball), would be glad to hear from him or his descendants, if he has left any.

Edward Kirsop, farmer, 66 years old, left England for Brisbane 1866. His nephew inquires.

Richard Hoare left London for Canada in the year 1872, not since been heard of. His sister Jenny inquires.

Robert Thomas Sargent left London 27th April, 1881, on the Borealis for Port Adelaide. Last heard of in Tasmania. His aunt Westwood inquires for him.

G. H. Faithfull was last heard of in 1888. His wife would be glad to have news of him.

FOUND.

Thomas Crouch, who was living at Islington in the year 1879, says that sister Polly would be glad to see sister Martha. Mr. Crouch's address is 51, Langden-road, Upper Holloway.

A WOULD-BE "MRS. JACKSON."

A lady living in Elms-road, Clapham Common, complained to Mr. Denman, at Wandsworth Police Court, that her husband had been "carrying on" since the 29th ult., and she was afraid to go home. She said all she wanted was to get her clothing out of the place. She did not want him to maintain her; he had never done that. He was her second husband.—Mr. Denman said he could not interfere in domestic disputes; all he could do was to grant a summons for assault or threats.—Applicant said she did not want to create a bother.—Mr. Denman: I can do nothing more.—Applicant: The law is all for the men, and none for the women. I wish I was Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. Denman (smiling): Ah, that is a matter for your own consideration.—Applicant: Do you think it is safe for me to go in, seeing that he has a revolver and has threatened to shoot me, because I really don't feel prepared to die?—Ultimately Mr. Denman promised to send a constable to the house to caution the husband.

THE CZAR AND THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

The "Cologne Gazette" has a special despatch from St. Petersburg, which states that it is an open secret amongst the officers and men of the French fleet that many anti-Republicans in the squadron are delighted with the Czar's affability, especially the French sailors. Contrary to his usual habit the Czar addressed many of the officers and non-commissioned officers, particularly those wearing medals, and inquired where those monarchical show pieces were obtained. The Czar's affability was evidently inspired by the thought of infusing monarchical tendencies, especially among the younger men. The Republican members of the squadron fear the visit to St. Petersburg will prove very dangerous to the younger men by undermining their Republican principles.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From MOONSHINE.)

Prince George of Wales arrived in her Majesty's ship Thrush, in Plymouth Sound, having returned from the West Indies. We have often heard the Sound of the Thrush.

It is reported that the meeting at Bisley, this year, will prove a loss to the N.R.A. of £2,000. The range does not draw properly.

Madame Patti will shortly open her bijou theatre. Of course, the place will bijoudiciously done, and when the Patti is opened perhaps the birds will begin to sing.

A German physican recommends that all people under 21 years of age should take nine hours sleep a day. This, with the usual seven or eight hours at night, and five or six hours at the club or "pub," would, no doubt, suit the modern Social Democrat.

(From PUNCH.)

THE HEIGHT OF IMPROPRIETY.—Miss Grandison, jun.: There goes Lucy Holroyd, all alone in a boat with young Saipson as usual! So imprudent of them!—Her Elder Sister: Yes, how shocking if they were upset and drowned—without a chaperon, you know.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. — Legal Fiction.—The Lord Chief Justice was certainly a little severe in his remarks on Stock Exchange morality, and it is natural that you should feel hurt at the ignorant criticism of a mere outsider. As you remark, there can be no question but that the Stock Exchange affords the highest example in this country of a school of honour and virtue. What is called "Legal Intelligence" is often very defective.

AFTER LUNCH.

A Fancy Sketch, Copied from Cobb.

["There are numerous instances of members of the legal profession having acquired habits of intemperance in consequence of the facilities for procuring alcoholic drinks in the building, and the difficulty of obtaining tea and coffee."—Cobb, on the Refreshment Bars of the Law Courts.]

Scene—Apartment in the Chancery Division. Time, 2.15. Judge, Bar, Solicitors, and Public discovered in a state more easily imagined (by Mr. Cobb) than described.

Judge (thickly): What want t'know—what-de-next? (Smiles.) Very hot! Very hot indeed. [Frowns.

First Q.C. (rising unsteadily): Perhaps m'Lord let m'explain! Case of Brown-versus-Smith, should say—course—Smith-versus-Brown. (Smiles.) Absurd! Can't-say-more! [Sits down abruptly.

Judge (angrily): Very irregular this! Commit—contempt—court!

Second Q.C. (leaning luxuriously on desk): P'raps m' lord let me explain. Learned friend—drunk! [Disappears under his seat.

Judge (angrily, to Second Q.C.): So you! so everybody! (With maudlin tenderness.) Must respect court! (Savagely.) You are all disgusting—disgustingly—'tosticated! Adjourn—morrow mornin'. Usher, brandy, sodah! [Scene closes in—fortunately!

(From JUDY.)

"TO MEET THE ANTIMACCASSARS."—"Well, now you are here, I hope you will come and have tea with us."—"I shall be very pleased to."—"But not till the end of the week, dear, as all my antimacassars are at the wash."

CLEAN BOWLED.—Young Incorrigible (in the presence of witnesses): Hullo, Tightpurse, you don't happen to have brought out a fiver with you, do you?—Old Tightpurse (before the same): Certainly not, sir. What's more, if I had, I shouldn't lend it to you.—Young Incorrigible (chuckling): Oh, it isn't that; but I've just picked up a pocket-book with your card and a five-pound note in it. Well, here's the card; I'll keep the fiver!

THE BURDEN OF EXISTENCE.—Before St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly. Time, Night.—Where are you goin', dear chappeh? Ah I—Hyde-park Cornah—ah! So am I—ah! Dooce of a way!—ah! Yaas. Better have a split whisky and sodah first. Good busnaas! And then?—ah! Split hansom, deah chappeh, to Hyde-park Cornah!

WON'T WASH.—Jones says that the virtues claimed for Latherall's soap in the advertisements are perfectly fallacious. It professes to cleanse everything there is, but he speaks from experience and declares that it has utterly failed to take Staines out of Middlesex.

Magistrate: You will pay a fine of 10s.—Prisoner: Me p'y ten bob! Not blooming likely!—Magistrate: Very well. You go to gaol instead—seven days.—Prisoner: Right you or! 'Er Majesty p'ys!

(From FUN.)

TAKING HIM TOO LITERALLY.—The Curate: And I suppose, Mrs. Cribbit, you manage out of your summer boarders to lay up a little store for the winter!—Seaside Lodging-house Keeper (rather taken aback): Well—ah! hem!—yes, sir. But—ahem!—only dry goods, sir!

IRISH ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Dennis (at the window): Hey! Patsy, phwat's the shtate av the poll?—Patsy (homeward bound): The "pole" is it, ye're asking afther? Shure, it was big Mick Mulligan's shillelagh gev me this shtroke! But, begor! Oi belave ye're right! 'Twas more like a pole than a walkin'-shtick! But divil a wan av me's throublin' about the shtate av it!

AFTER A TIFF.—First Girl: What's the difference between Jack tugging his heart out at the tow rope, and George sulking at the prow?—Second girl: Oh, it's too hot for conundrums."—First Girl: One pulls his heart out with hard work, the other with injured vanity.

Amateur Humorist: "Good morning. I have brought you several jokes for your consideration."—Editor (after looking over MSS.): "My young friend, this is no joking matter."

(FROM FUNNY FOLKS.)

PROOF POSITIVE.—Maudie: I have just seen such a life-like portrait of Harry at De Bink's. It's lovely!—Ethel: Did it kiss you?—Maudie: Why, no!—Ethel: Then it can't be like him.

OARS DE COMBAT ON BANK HOLIDAY.—George: I'm afraid, Aunt Jane, we can't take you for a row, after all—I've been and broken Jack's scull!—Aunt Jane (town-bred, horrified): Broken his skull: Gracious goodness! Run for a doctor, George, with all your might, or he'll be dead!

IMPEDIMENTA NO IMPEDIMENT.—It is the custom of the cockney, on going out for a Bank Holiday, to take as many things as he can possibly carry with him.—Robinson: Good gracious, Brown! Why, where are you going? Are you moving?—Brown: Oh, dear no, my boy! I'm only just taking Mrs. Brown and the family out to spend Bank Holiday.

SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!—Young Softeigh discovers one fine morning, much to his delight, that he has, by means of having counted accurately the number of seeds in a pound pot of Messrs. Squash and Packwell's raspberry jam, become entitled to the prize offered by the proprietors of Collared Bits, in the shape of a "quiet, comfortable, and luxurious week at the seaside, with all expenses paid." Unfortunately, a full account of his movements is published in the next number, so that the proud and happy prize-winner, on arriving at Shrimpington, finds himself, much to his confusion, to be the object of extraordinary interest to an excited and expectant crowd of persons. [From later accounts we learn that the excited and expectant crowd have never left Softeigh the whole week.]

Toggs: You seem blue, old boy. Have you lost a friend?—Boggs: No; just gained one. Asked Miss Chinkatin if she'd be be my wife, and she said, "No, but I'll be your friend."

A REVELATION REGARDING RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The French deputy, M. Millevoye, who was responsible for the recent revelation regarding the alleged conversation between King Humbert and Prince Napoleon, has made another communication on this subject to the *Eclair*. His statement refers, on this occasion, to the famous Schnaebele incident, which, in 1887, provoked so much bitter feeling between France and Germany. M. Millevoye informed his interlocutor that at the time of the arrest on the frontier of Lorraine of the French police commissary, M. Schnabele, for treason against Germany, the Czar charged Count Mouravieff, councillor of the Russian embassy in Berlin, to hand to the German Emperor himself an autograph letter from his Russian Majesty, urgently requesting that the matter should be settled without delay. The Emperor William I. accordingly decided to give instructions personally that M. Schnaebele should be set at liberty. M. Millevoye concluded by expressing the conviction that in the present position of inter national politics Germany will not succeed in breaking through the iron barrier which stands in the way of her ambition, alike on the east and on the west.

WEATHER FREAKS.

It is strange that in this season, when showers are almost too frequent in some parts of the British Islands, the west of Scotland, where rain is almost continuous in ordinary years, should be suffering from extreme drought. Yet this is the case. All along the shores of the Firth of Clyde the rainfall has been deficient ever since the month of November, and now the springs are dried up. The rivers are at the lowest ebb on record, and vegetation almost at a standstill. In these parts a low barometer has always been an unfailing forerunner of rain; but now, even though the barometer falls, rain comes not. And, with the exception of the district of Scotland north of the Moray Firth, where rain has been somewhat abundant, drought has been experienced all through the season in almost every other part. The crops are, therefore, everywhere light; but as the sunshine has been abundant the excellent quality will, in most cases, compensate for the deficient quantity.

NOVEL PUNISHMENT.

Two little boys, named George Webbing and John Sullivan, were placed in the dock at the West London Police Court, on a charge of stealing pears from the tree of Mr. Richard Hyde, a solicitor, residing in Portland-place, Hammersmith-road. The constable who caught the prisoners produced two unripe pears, the prosecutor stating that the value was nominal. He complained of the damage to the tree and fence. By direction of the magistrate a pear was handed to each boy, and the prisoners were about to put them into their pockets, when Mr. Partridge said: Eat them. The mouth is the proper place. See if you can bite them. I hope they will make your stomachs ache. The constable said the mother of Sullivan complained of her son being a bad boy, who had not been home all night. Mr. Partridge remanded the prisoners to the workhouse. The boys were removed, munching the hard pears.

MADAME BERNHARDT AND HER DOG.

The departure of the Royal Mail steamer Oroya from Melbourne on June 28th was quite an event as Madame Sarah Bernhardt and her company were on board, en route to Adelaide. Among those who assembled to see the great actress off were Mrs. George Edwardes, wife of the London manager, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Dion Boucicault, junr., and many other theatrical celebrities. There was some difficulty with the enormous mastiff dog belonging to Madame Bernhardt, which refused to go on board. But with coaxing, pushing, and kissing (according to the Melbourne *Telegraph*), the animal was eventually got to his cabin with his mistress. Then there was a scene below. Some passengers who had cabins adjacent objected to having the mastiff in such close proximity to their well paid-for compartments. Madame Bernhardt, escorted by her long train of admirers, in glancing on the quarters provided for her, immediately gave vent to feelings of disapproval of them. Stamping her feet and waving the riding-whip she held in her hand, she distinctly stated her intention of not proceeding in the steamer unless more accommodation was provided for herself, the dog, and her attendants. With a little re-arrangement by the clerks of the company this contretemps was got over, and Madame Bernhardt appeared herself again, and bade adieu to those around her.

DEATH IN THE CRICKET FIELD.

At Horton Kirby, Kent, a young man named Thomas Friend was bowling in a cricket match, when he attempted to stop a ball which had been smartly struck by the batsman. He turned slightly, and the ball struck him violently on the ear. He died almost directly.

A DOG AT CHURCH.

Ellen Harman, residing in Colville-Square-mews, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court with cruelty to a fox-terrier. She was seen by a witness named James Littlefriend beating the dog on the head with a piece of flagstone. He interfered, but she continued to beat it with the stone, and with difficulty he got the animal away from her.—The defendant gave as the explanation of her conduct that the dog followed her to church, and she had intended to kill it.—Mr. Cooke imposed a fine of 20s., or in default seven days' imprisonment.

A MISSING BRIDEGROOM HEAVILY FINED.

In the Invercargill, N.Z., Supreme Court, a verdict for £1,250 damages was obtained against James Leslie Theodore Howell, formerly of Invercargill, for breach of promise of marriage and seduction. Defendant bolted to Melbourne on the day fixed for the ceremony. The clergyman and guests had assembled in preparation for the carrying out of the ceremony, when it was found that the bridegroom was missing.

KILLED BY AN APE.

An extraordinary misadventure has occurred near Aix. A family named Lavieile had betaken themselves to the banks of the Arc, near the city, to spend Sunday, and with them was a large ape which had been brought over recently from Africa. The beast, having shown some signs of temper, was tied to a tree, and the men of the party proceeded to fish in the river, while the women washed clothes, and a little baby, one month old, was left to sleep under the shade of a wheelbarrow. The ape, seeing that everybody was occupied, made a tremendous effort, broke away from the tree, crept up to the sleeping infant, and, pouncing upon it suddenly, literally split its head open with teeth and claws. The child's relatives rushed to its aid on hearing its cries, but the little thing died in a few minutes. After a long chase the monkey, which had made its escape, was caught and shot dead.

CHARGE AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

The police authorities at Devonport have effected the arrest of John Gray, until recently a detective-superintendent at Newcastle, and who was wanted on a warrant charging him with stealing £36. Information was received from the commanding officer of the Welsh Regiment at Devonport to the effect that Gray had been identified by some Artillerymen who saw him in the military hospital. Two police officers accordingly proceeded to the hospital, and at once recognised Gray from a photograph. He admitted that he was the man, and was taken into custody.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mr. B. A. Adam, under-sheriff of Rutland, held a court at the Castle, at Oakham, to assess damages in a breach of promise action, Lacey v. Haynes.—Mr. Horace Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. Attenborough for the defendant.—The case was entered at the Rutland assizes, where judgment for the plaintiff went by default.—The plaintiff, who claimed £1,000, resides at Leicester, and formerly lived at Ketton, near Stamford, her father being a shopkeeper. The defendant, it was said, had a gross income of £290 yearly from land at Market Deeping, near Stamford. He proposed to the plaintiff in October, 1889. Intimacy took place, and in April last the plaintiff gave birth prematurely to a still-born child. A number of the defendant's letters were put in. In one written from London the defendant described a visit to Brighton and to Drury Lane Theatre, and proceeded: "This afternoon I am going to the Zoo to see if there is a vacancy for me in the monkey - house." (Laughter.) In answer to a letter from plaintiff, saying she should tell her mother of her condition, defendant wrote advising her not to do so, and promising to send her something. A week later he sent her some medicine, and advised her to follow the instructions on the box and bottle.—Mr. Browne cross-examined defendant as to the meaning of these letters, but defendant, acting on his counsel's advice, declined to answer the questions.—After an hour's deliberation the jury assessed the damages at £400.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE HEIRESS.

At the North London Police Court Miss Caroline Davies, who has been several times before the magistrate at this court, complaining of the Salvation Army detaining papers which prove her title to the estates of the late Sir William Kent, Bart., of Genevieve and adjacent parishes in Suffold, said to be of the value of £20,000 a year, was again before Mr. Haden Corser on Wednesday afternoon. She said she had not received any notice from Mr. Romain, solicitor, who had promised to communicate with the Salvation Army in the matter.—Mr. Haden Corser: Mr. Romain says he has received no instructions yet.—Applicant: What am I to do?—Mr. Romain: It is quite erroneous for this lady to say that the Salvation Army are wilfully keeping her out of her property. The matter was in the hands of the Salvation Army, and Dr. Ranger (their chief solicitor) made certain inquiries, and handed over the case to another solicitor. She, however, took the case out of this gentleman's hands. She wants to get possesion of her estates—a very laudable desire—and she alleges that Dr. Ranger has papers which form two connecting links in the chain of evidence. The Salvation army do not want these estates: she can have every penny of them if the Army were instrumental in getting them. She has been to the Incorporated Law Society over the matter, and was recommended to take civil action if she thought they had her property.—Mr. Corser said he could do nothing for the applicant; but he had received a letter on the matter which he would not make it public, but which he would direct his clerk to forward her in the usual official manner.—The applicant thanked his worship.

A TRIP TO LONDON.

At the Guildhall Police Court, Rose Hannah Clarke, 41, residing at King-street, Brighton, was charged with forging and uttering two £10 Bank of England notes, and with having a forged £10 Bank of England note in her possession. On July 28th, having had a difference with her husband, she pawned a ring, and, with her daughter, made her way to London. She went to Mr. Lampard, a grocer, in Bishopsgate, and having ordered six pounds of tea "to be sent to Mr. Hatch, Brighton," paid for it with what purported to be a £10 Bank of England note. Getting her change, she then proceeded to the Waterbury Watch Company, on Snow-hill, and having selected a lady's watch tendered a note for £10. This being taken to the cashier, he pronounced it bad. She was detained, and Sergeant Denning took the note to the Bank of England, where it was declared to be a forgery. During the time the accused was detained at the Waterbury Watch Company's premises, pending inquiries, a detective was watching the accused, and he saw her endeavouring to put a piece of paper in her stocking. He rushed across, snatched the paper out of her hand, and it turned out to be a third forged £10 Bank of England note. Mr. Freshfield prosecuted.—Mr. Alderman Wilkin intimated that he should only commit on the charge of uttering and not of forging.—Mr. J. C. Buckwell, who defended, stated that he should call evidence to show that the eldest daughter of the prisoner, some three years ago, picked up these three notes in Trafalgar-street, Brighton. She took them home. Neither the accused nor her husband could read or write. When the girl brought the notes in, the father said, "Oh, they are no good," and threw them in the fender. It would appear that these were picked up, and put away. Then the prisoner was found dealing with them in London. She was a person of very weak intellect, and on more than one occasion had attempted to commit suicide.—Mr. Buckwell having called evidence in support of his statement, the defendant was committed for trial for uttering two forged Bank of England notes and having a forged note in her possession, Mr. Alderman Wilkin stating that he would admit her to bail in one surety of £50, or two in £25.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN.

The polling in the Aldermanic contest in the Ward of Tower took place on Wednesday, at the Hall of the Bakers' Company; in Harp-lane, the Lord Mayor being the presiding officer. The candidates were Mr. James Thompson Ritchie, elder brother of the President of the Local Government Board; and Mr. Harry Seymour Foster, Sheriff-elect of the City, and a member of the School Board and the County Council. At the close of the poll the Lord Mayor declared the result to be as follows:—For Mr. Ritchie, 536 votes; and for Mr. Foster, 186; and he announced that Mr. Ritchie had been duly elected, subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Ritchie, the Alderman-elect, is the head of the firm of Messrs. W. Ritchie and Sons, jute merchants, of Lime-street. He is a magistrate for the counties of London and Middlesex, chairman of the Jute Association, and a leading member of the London Chamber of Commerce.

THE DUCHESS OF POWYSLAND,

BY

GRANT ALLEN.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DOUGLAS WONDERS.

Though it was late when Basil returned to his chambers that evening, resplendent, he found both the Harrisons sitting up over the fire in close conference. Douglas, in his loose old velveteen smoking coat, had been out to a bachelor party in the Temple; and Hubert, hot from the office of the *Daily Telephone*, where he had been dashing off, against time, next morning's leader on the attitude of the Government towards the Cornish Allotments Bill, had dropped round, after hours, at his brother's room, to discuss an important crisis in his own fortunes.

Basil burst in upon them big with his news.

"Well, I've been to the Simpsons'," he cried; "an awfully swell affair—the crush of the season—and I've seen the Duchess of Powysland—this new one—the American; and who on earth do you fellows think she is? It quite took my breath away. You'll never guess, Harrison!"

Douglas looked up with an amused smile. It was nothing new for him to see Basil Maclaine so engrossed by his latest smart acquaintance. He fancied this effervescence based itself entirely on the bare fact of another introduction to another new peeress.

"According to the journals of our country," he answered gravely, "upon whose sources of information, in Hubert's presence, it would ill become me to cast a passing doubt, she's the sister of Amberley, the New York electrician, and the granddaughter of Martin Van Buren, the President."

"Oh, yes," Basil replied, with the infinite condescension of superior knowledge, caressing his orchid. "Of course I know all that. She's the Amberley motor, right enough, no doubt. That's common property long ago. But you'd never find out who she really *is* if you guessed till Doomsday. So I won't keep you on tenterhooks. Well, the new duchess is—Linda, my dear fellow—Linda Figgins!"

If a thunderbolt had fallen into their midst, as they sat there smoking over the embers of their fire, Douglas Harrison could not have been more surprised and astonished than at this startling news. "Impossible!" he cried, starting up incredulously. "You must be mistaken, Maclaine. Somebody like her, perhaps; but your eyes have deceived you."

"Not a bit of it," Basil answered, proud to show off the full extent of his acquaintance with our magnates, even the newest made, if only the genuine Mint-mark pattern. "I was presented to her in due form—Powysland himself presented me; and I talked to her confidentially for half an hour, and heard all her past history and what she's been doing meanwhile over yonder in America. And Amberley himself's just Cecil Figgins, our old gas-pipe landlord. And Linda was graciousness incarnate, in diamonds and rubies, and she sent her very kind regards to both you Harrisons."

Douglas gasped for breath and clutched his chair for support. "You really mean it, Maclaine?" he asked half inarticulately. "You're not taking me in? You're not playing tricks upon me!"

"Honour bright, I assure you," Basil answered, delighted at the sensation his news had caused. "No ghosts! No doubles! It was Linda herself, not any spurious imitation. They went to New York, and they called themselves Amberley, and then——"

"Why, I remember, I remember," Douglas interposed with a burst of sudden recollection. "She sometimes signed herself Linda Amberley Figgins. And I fancy she once said something to me implying that Figgins was only her mother's name, but that it went with the goodwill of the house, so to speak, and therefore they'd stuck to it. So it's Cecil, then, who's made all these wonderful discoveries that everybody's talking about! It's Cecil who's invented the light and the motor! Well, I always thought we all of us immensely underrated Cecil."

"Oh, yes, he's made enormous sums of money," Basil went on with warmth, pursuing the subject from his own point of view, "and taken quite a leading position in New York society, and got the run of the very best houses, and married his sister at last at the little church round the corner—which seems, from all I can hear, to be a sort of Transatlantic St. George's, Hanover-square—to an English duke in search of millions."

Douglas Harrison sank back in his chair very pale and white. He saw Basil was quite in earnest now, and that his circumstantial report admitted of no possible doubt. "Tell me all about her," he cried with quivering lips. "She's really married then—and married to Powysland?"

Basil threw himself carelessly into his own place on the sofa, silk flaps and all, lighted a cigarette from Harrison's case, and proceeded to detail the whole story of his meeting with this new glorified and diamond-bedizened avatar of Linda. Douglas Harrison listened in an agony of regret. As Basil spoke, the one hope of his life faded away from him utterly by slow degrees. Impossible as it seemed, he had always cherished that last faint daydream of going to America, hunting up Linda, when she had recovered from the shock of Basil Maclaine's treatment, and winning her heart in the end, that he might make her happy. And now she was married—inconceivably married—married to a gambler, a rake, and a spendthrift—and his life henceforth was left unto him desolate.

"What on earth could ever have made her do it?" he gasped out at last, when Basil ceased talking. "I can't imagine Linda marrying such a man as the duke."

Basil stared at him, openeyed. "What on earth could ever have made her do it, my dear boy?" he cried, astonished. "Why, even you, though you don't know the world, Harrison, must surely know any girl in her position would simply jump at such a catch as Powysland. What on earth made her do it!" Why, what on earth would induce her to miss such a chance if once she got it? She's rich, very rich, of course; as rich as Croesus. She invested her little savings from the beginning in Cecil's concerns—Arizona, Montana, mines, electricity—and now she's a half-partner in the light and the motor, and the ranches, and the railways, and heaven only knows how many other first-class investments. She has founders' shares enough to roll in, and she was covered to-night with a perfect blaze of the most lovely diamonds. Well, what has she left to wish for, then, but position, title, rank, a settled place in society? All those an English duke could best give her. At that precise juncture of affairs, Powysland steers the waterlogged craft of his fortunes across to America in search of an heiress, and heaves in sight of Linda, gilded all over with the Amberley millions. He falls in love with her, of course; what on earth could be more natural? You and I both did the same in our time, without the money. She's a beautiful woman—more beautiful now than ever, I think, and when her complexion's well set off by her improved costume——"

Douglas Harrison shook his head slowly. This was all Greek to him. "She could never be more beautiful in anything," he murmured, half to himself, "than in the simple black dress and pretty white apron we first knew her in, as she brushed the crumbs off this very table."

"Well, that's a matter of taste," Basil went on volubly. "For my part, I think there's no woman in the world who doesn't look the better for a handsome dress and a diamond necklace." (People of Basil Maclaine's type always genuinely admire diamonds, they're so very expensive.) "At any rate, she's undoubtedly a deuced fine girl, and lights up well; and she's worth at least half a dozen of that Sabine Venables he used to be such nuts upon."

It was Hubert's turn to draw himself up internally now, and assume an air of offended dignity. "I beg your pardon," he said stiffly, for he didn't care to hear Basil Maclaine describe his own particular possession by her Christian name, "that, also, is a matter of taste, and I beg leave to say of very bad taste on your part, my dear fellow. Miss Venables can hold her own against all comers."

"Oh, I forgot your fancy in that direction," Basil answered with a light smile, knocking off his ash and consulting his timepiece. "Well, we won't quarrel about comparisons. They're known to be odious. But, anyhow, Powysland saw Linda in New York to great advantage—very great advantage. She was rich, she was beautiful, and she had untold money. They met at the Vanderbilts'. He couldn't do better for himself anywhere than there, and he asked her to marry him. Of course she jumped at it. It isn't every day that a girl, however rich, gets a chance of becoming an English duchess; and I wouldn't think much myself, I'm bound to say, of any girl that looked twice at it."

"Probably not," Hubert Harrison answered with cutting coldness.

"But that can't be how it came about, you know," Douglas put in earnestly, with his face still white as death and his lips still quivering. "I'm sure it can't have been like that. I'll never believe it. Linda wasn't at all the sort of girl to marry any man for position or title. There must be some other explanation—something else at the bottom of it. One can hardly suppose she married Powysland *for love*; what is there in Powysland for a girl like her to admire or cling to? But that she married him or any man for anything else, I, for one, will never believe it."

Hubert leaned back on his tilted chair, with the poker in his hand, and stared long at the fire. "Perhaps," he suggested at last, giving it a vigorous dig, "she may just have been carried away by the first flush and glory of the thing. After all, she's a woman. Remember, Douglas, she'd got rich by magic, as they often do over yonder in America. Her head must have been turned by it—though I grant you Linda's wasn't what you call an easy sort of head to turn; it had too much ballast. Still, from what Maclaine says, she must have got at once into the very thick of New York society. Young men by the score must have flattered her and nibbled round her. She'd hold them all off at arm's length with a certain haughty disdain,—'Hands off, gentlemen!' Then the duke went over—with all his faults, a high-bred English gentleman, well spoken, well-mannered, and undeniably handsome. Look the thing in the face and consider the position. He was the great catch of the season—an English magnifico of the first water, known to have come out in search of a wife, and every heiress in New York must have set her cap at him, all agog for his attentions. To which would his magnificence choose to throw the handkerchief?—that was the question. Linda came upon the scene, and the duke was taken with her—perhaps even fell in love with her. Recollect that open admiration counts for much with women. There's no woman on earth," and Hubert spoke with feeling, for he was thinking of poor Sabine," who isn't flattered in her inmost heart, whether she likes him or not, by a duke's attentions. Well, suppose the duke singled out Linda from all that wealthy society for his special admiration, what more rational than that Linda should feel flattered and pleased accordingly? She imagined she loved him: she imagined he loved her; the glamour of rank blinded her eyes; and the rest's natural."

"I'm not so sure about that," Basil Maclaine put in with an unconvinced air, glancing complacently down at his evening shoes and red silk stockings. He was quite ready to believe Linda had married to wear a coronet; but it hurt his self-respect deeply to think, after *him*, she could have fallen in love with such a man as Powysland.

Douglas Harrison, however, shook his head once more. "Oh, no, Hubert," he exclaimed. "It can't be that. I'm sure it can't be. Linda's not a girl to be so easily pleased. Only two things in the world are possible. Either she married the man because she loved him—which is absurd—I don't see how she *could* love that fellow; or else there was some other powerful reason at the back that we can't get at, and what it can have been is a mystery to me—a perfect mystery."

"Well, for my part," Basil repeated, "I see no mystery in the matter at all. She wanted to be a duchess. That's the whole secret. Nothing else, I'm convinced"—and he straightened his back with a self-conscious air—"would ever have led her to marry any one."

Douglas Harrison gazed at him hard. What extraordinary callousness! Why, he was actually pluming himself! Had the man no remorse, then, for the pain he had caused her? Did he look back only with conceited self-satisfaction on his conduct to Linda? "There's a mystery in it," he said, sighing; "an obvious mystery. I'll see her myself, and I'll get the whole truth from her."

It would be a hard trial for him, indeed, to face Linda married—the downfall of his own hopes, the grave of his future—but for Linda's sake he would nerve himself and see her.

They sat up late, talking it all over, each from his own point of view, as is the wont of humanity, and naturally getting no nearer a solution or a consensus of opinion between themselves than ever. For each was at cross-purposes with both his neighbours. Basil could only see that Linda had married another man, after being in love with himself, and must therefore clearly have married him for the sake of his title. Hubert could only see that the duke had married Linda, after having seen Sabine, and that Linda must have been momentarily dazzled by the splendour of his position, precisely like Sabine. And Douglas could only see that his peerless Linda had thrown herself away upon the Wrong Man, and must obviously have had some sufficient reason in the background for doing so.

At last, after many searchings of heart, Hubert rose to go. "Well, good night," he said, as he put on his ulster, "I must run home and try for a little sleep in between whiles; for I shall have to be out all day to-morrow hard at work canvassing.

"Canvassing for whom?" Basil asked, languidly, for this was an election sprung upon him unawares.

"Oh, I forgot to mention it to you," Hubert cried. "Haven't you heard the news? That was what I came round to tell Douglas. A lift in life for me—but your duchess supervened to change the current. There's an unexpected vacancy to-day in South Hampstead. Lord Chard is dead—killed in India, pig-sticking—and Beattie-Ellis, the sitting member, goes to the Lords, of course, to replace him. We had no candidate ready, Chard being so young and vigorous; but this afternoon the Prime Minister's private secretary called round at the office of the *Daily Telephone*" (the Liberal-Conservatives under Gladsbury being then in office), "and asked if I'd undertake to contest the constituency. It's an uphill fight for us, for we're weak in South Hampstead; but I mean to try; and if I succeed my fortune's made, for they'll give me the first good thing that's going under the present Cabinet."

"You don't mean to say so," Basil exclaimed, astonished, and beginning to feel he must be polite to Hubert, if Hubert was so soon to be a member of Parliament. It's very good form, don't you know, to be hand in glove with members of Parliament.

"Yes, I do," Hubert answered. "And, what's more, I ride to win. After which I shall marry and settle down in life as a professional politician."

"And there's no reason," Douglas added, in a dreamy sort of way, "why he shouldn't get a place in no time in the Cabinet."

CHAPTER XXIV.

A SUDDEN ATTACK.

Meanwhile, Sabine Venables had driven home by herself in her own carriage to her father's town house, having dropped her chaperon by the way at a fashionable square in Westminster.

Sabine's thoughts as she went were not wholly unpleasant ones. She was half inclined to relent at last and give up her pride. Things were turning out so differently from what she had expected. So the duke was married at last to that beautiful woman whom Mr. Maclaine had known before! Well, Sabine hardly envied her her bargain after all, for how keenly he looked and how closely he watched her! A jealous man at heart, Sabine felt sure as she thought it all over; there was a quick, suspicious air in the duke's eye, as of a caged tiger, every time he glanced across the room towards his newly-married wife in her superb beauty that didn't escape Sabine's sharp observation. All the Montgomeries were devoured by a perfect demon of jealousy, she remembered to have heard; and Adalbert Montgomery, ninth duke, was no exception to the rule, she felt certain, from the evidence of her own senses to-night. He had watched the duchess with such cold hard eyes as she sat talking to Mr. Maclaine all through that pathetic song of Madame Van Zandt's. Sabine really pitied the duchess when she came to think of it all. She was glad she herself had met Hubert in time—well, in time to save her from becoming Duchess of Powysland.

For Basil was mistaken in supposing they would all jump at it.

But the duchess herself was simply charming. She greeted Sabine so warmly, as Hubert Harrison's friend, and as Thorndyke Venables' daughter. "Mr. Venables is head of Cecil's European syndicate, you know," she cried quite affectionately; and though Sabine hadn't the very faintest idea in her own mind what manner of wild beast these syndicates her father talked about might be, she could plainly see that to the duchess, at least, they were a genuine introduction.

At the vestibule the footman met her with a very serious face. "If you please, miss," he said, as he opened the door, "Master Arthur's worse. He's been took awfully bad since you've been gone. Nurse has sent for the doctor, and he's been and seen him. He says it's a very serious case, indeed, and he's coming round again fust thing in the morning."

In a moment Sabine had forgotten the duchess, the party, the guests, the music—everything, in fact, but her neglected duty. "Worse, William!" she cried with a terrified face. "Poor Tata! poor Tata! and I've gone out and left him! Oh, dear little lamb! How could I ever have done it? What does the doctor say's the matter with him? Did he call it anything particular?"

"Well, he says, miss," the servant answered with some hesitation, "Master Arthur has got a bad attack of the dip-theria."

"Diphtheria!" Sabine repeated aghast. "Oh, no, William; not diphtheria! You can't mean to tell me it's really that."

"Well, that's what he said it was, miss," William replied stolidly, assuming the injured air of a man who resents being doubted.

Sabine clasped her hands together with a gesture of despair. "And papa's in Paris!" she cried. "And I don't even know where to find him, for he hadn't decided when he left what hotel he was going to. This is too, too dreadful. Poor dear Tata! Oh! whatever shall I do, whatever shall I do for him, the sweet little darling!"

In a moment she had rushed upstairs in her evening dress and light wrap as she stood, and burst eagerly into the nursery where her little brother lay ill. The nurse held up a warning finger as she entered, and whispered low to her: "He's sleeping a bit now, miss; dosing like, off and on. But he's been very bad, and he's very bad still. It looks as if it'd throttle him every now and again. He wakes up with a start and sets to crying and choking. He don't seem able to catch his breath, somehow. I'm so glad you've come, for I didn't rightly know what I ought to do with him."

Sabine gazed upon her small charge as he lay half asleep in his cot, drawing his breath hard, in a perfect agony of remorse, despair, and horror. In a second she took it all in. There was no possibility of mistaking it. Little Arthur lay in the very grip of death. While she had been away, amusing herself at the Simpsons', that helpless child, Woodbine's motherless baby, to whom she had promised to be a mother indeed, had been seized with one of the most terrible and rapid of known diseases, and had been fighting for life with all his feeble little might—for he was Woodbine's child, and had inherited the weakness of Woodbine's constitution. Sabine flung herself down on the bed in her utter despair. Arthur was dying—and her father was in Paris.

Oh, how could she ever have been foolish enough to go out and leave him, with that sore throat coming on? What a breach of trust she had committed! How could she ever forgive herself for it? Poor Woodbine's child; and Woodbine had entrusted her with it!

She lay there gazing hard at that helpless mite, who, through no fault of his own, had unwittingly supplanted her. For two long years and more, in a certain serious, mechanical, half-official way, she had watched over him and tended him with all her might. After all, he was her brother; and as far as she could she had always tried very hard to love him. But love is a difficult feeling to pump up to order; she could never quite get rid of the abiding sense that Arthur had come as an interloper and an intruder in the family. Ever since Arthur was born he had been everything in the house, and she had been nothing. He was the heir, and she was only Miss Venables. It was natural, of course, as such things go in England; but still it galled her. Sabine would hardly have been human, indeed, if she had felt otherwise. She couldn't see herself superseded without a lasting pang by Woodbine's child, her own half-brother.

Well, yes; if he'd come earlier, when she herself was younger and understood things less, it might, of course, have been all very different. She might have adapted herself then to the change while her ideas were still plastic. But as it was, she'd grown accustomed to her position as the heiress of Hurst Croft before Arthur was dreamt of to oust and supplant her. And it had been hard, very hard, to give up all that—with Hubert into the bargain—to a tiny, sprawling, speechless newcomer.

But now, as she lay there watching her poor, frail little charge in his uneasy sleep, while he started and coughed, and turned on his side wearily, she knew she loved him, and all else was forgotten. The bitterness passed away from her like an ugly dream. One thing alone she remembered: Arthur was ill—desperately ill, and she had promised Woodbine to be a mother to that motherless child of hers. As she leant her head on her hand and watched him tenderly, tears stood in her eyes—big tears that gathered but never fell. Oh, darling Tata! She felt for the first time now in all his poor small life how much she loved him.

Some little tin soldiers lay loose upon the floor. Her eye fell on them sadly. Yes. She had learned to love him. Harbouring all the while in her heart that undying grudge; feeling towards him every day as to a supplanter and an interloper; remembering in the midst of her most careful and tender nursing that he had robbed her of her birthright, and, what was ten thousand times more to her, of Hubert as well: she had still slowly and unconsciously grown to love him. Day after day she had busied herself about his food, his dress, his childish ailments. Day after day she had seen him expand and watched his mind grow; she had kissed him the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night; she had done for him all that a mother could do for him. Day after day the gentle, feeble little thing had clung to her with something of Woodbine's tenacious clinging. And now that there was a chance of her losing him for ever—now that that tiny life lay wavering in the balance—now that that faint, small lamp flickered and fell—she was conscious only of a great hungry love for him. The mother that dwells instinctive in all good women was aroused within her. She felt her whole existence hang upon a single thread. Come what might, she must save Tata.

Just at first, she thought most of her father being away; of her own seeming neglect; of her fault in leaving him; of the blow it would be to that lonely old man if he were to lose Arthur. For he loved his boy—poor Woodbine's boy—with an exceeding great love; and the bare thought of losing him would, she knew, be terrible. But as time wore on, and she lay there watching the child longer and longer, the sense of her own love for him grew deeper upon her each moment. It was for her own sake now that the tears, breaking bounds, were trickling slowly, slowly, one by one, down her cheek. What on earth would she ever do if she were to lose Arthur!

The little tin soldiers lay there idle still. Tata would never want them. The broken drum stood silent in the corner. Tata would never try to beat it again. The thought drove her wild. In watching and tending him, she had learnt all unawares to feel almost like a mother to him. She realised now how that pale-faced, shrinking, timid little creature had wound the tendrils of his love round her woman's heart, and how terrible a blow it would be to her to lose him. She could see he was ill—seriously, dangerously ill. She wrung her hands in her despair as she watched him convulsed with those terrible throbs. If Arthur died, all the world would indeed be a blank to her.

At last the poor little mortal woke up with a sudden start of pain. He was fighting fiercely for breath. The final throes of the disease were fairly upon him. For a moment he gasped out a few childish words. "Has Sabine come home?" he asked. "Tata wants Sabine." Then he caught sight of her familiar face by his side, leaning over the cot, and stretched out his little arms to her with a smile of recognition. It was a painful smile, and his arms were so thin. Sabine felt as if her heart would break at that pathetic gesture. Poor wee motherless mite! He was a lovable little soul, for Woodbine's spirit was in him. How could she ever have felt anything but the purest love and the tenderest pity for him?

"Oh, Tata dear," she cried, "Sabine's come; Sabine's come to you. She'll never forgive herself, darling, for having left you."

The child smiled a satisfied smile once more, and fell back, gasping. Sabine caught him up in her arms, all in the wraps as he lay, and carried him over by the fire, and laid him on her lap, and cried and sobbed as if her heart would break over him. She had forgotten everything now—her father, and Paris, and Hubert, and the Simpsons' party, and her own neglect, and her remorse, and every feeling on earth, save that one wild yearning to save him—to save him!

Oh, that long, long night? Would day never dawn? She looked at the clock. It was close on four. The doctor had said he would come again at seven. She whispered to the nurse, "Does he seem much feebler?"

And the nurse, nodding her head, answered low under her breath, "Well, I think he's pretty bad. He can't ketch his breath. He doesn't look to me as if he'd live till morning."

At those words, confirming all her own worst fears, Sabine clasped her bloodless hands together in an agony of anguish. "Oh, send for the doctor again!" she cried. "Maria, Maria; send quick—send quick for him!"

It wasn't a moment too soon, for the child lay choking and struggling now in her arms in the violent effort to breathe through the hideous growth that was slowly strangling him. He reached out his little arms and called "Sabine! Sabine!" but Sabine could do nothing for him. Unless help came at once, all would soon be over. Sabine felt convinced *this* critical instant had just arrived. The disease had matured with alarming haste, and if they waited till morning they might wait for ever.

She whispered again to the nurse. One of the servants went out in breathless haste. Sabine waited for his return in a torment of suspense. It was so terrible to see that helpless little creature, writhing and battling in the very clutches of death, and to know one could do nothing to save or relieve him. She pictured to herself terrible pictures of what must happen if Arthur died. Her love for him grew fervent and unspeakable now. She clasped her hands hard, and held her breath with sympathy. No mother ever watched her own child more tenderly. Oh, why could she do nothing to save or relieve him?

It was hours, whole hours, before the doctor came, though the clock marked it as only twenty minutes. Sabine sat anxiously awaiting his footstep on the stairs. Would he never come? For if only he came she felt all might yet go well with them. In these great emergencies human nature falls back for relief upon such secondary resting-places. The doctor's arrival becomes in itself the proximate end on which we fix our attention, and beyond which we dare not fear or hope or long for anything.

A hundred times at least she cried, "Oh, I wish he would come!" And a hundred times she thought to herself, with a groan, how foolish, how futile!

As she waited, Arthur looked up at her once and found words a second time. She bent over him and listened. "Tata's dying," the child murmured with quivering lips. "Sabine, Tata's dying."

Sabine pressed him to her breast and felt her heart breaking.

At last a sound of wheels; a creaking of the door; a noise on the landing! That heavy tread resounded in the corridor. Sabine drew a deep breath, a sigh of relief; and the doctor entered.

He pursed his lips as he adjusted his glasses and gazed at the little patient with professional calmness. "So, so!" he said, puckering his eyebrows as he looked. He felt the tiny pulse; he watched with a critical eye the convulsive movements. Then he shook his head gravely, and looked medically wise. "You must prepare your mind for the worst, I'm afraid, Miss Venables," he murmured with some decent show of polite sympathy. "It's my painful duty to tell you the poor little fellow has a very slight chance indeed of living more than a few minutes."

Sabine burst into a wild flood of hysterical tears. "Oh, don't say that!" she cried, pressing the child to her breast. "Don't say that, I implore you. He mustn't die! He mustn't! Is there nothing, nothing, at all we can do to save him?"

"Only one thing," the doctor answered, looking her full in the face with a very doubtful air, as his brow gathered: "And that's a thing I dare hardly even suggest to you."

Sabine sprang at his words with almost a mother's intuition. "Oh, I know what you mean," she cried, all aglow with the thought that there was still some hope. "I've heard of it before; and if you'll tell me how to try, I'm not afraid to try it."

(To be continued.)

A TURKISH FAMILY MURDERED.

At Ceramos, a small Turkish village near Zara, the house of a Turkish family was attacked and its inmates, consisting of two men, a woman, and a child were murdered. The Christians accuse some of their former brethren who have embraced Islamism of the murder, while the Mussulmans maintain that the deed was committed by Christian villagers of Zara. The Vali visited Ceramos on the day after the crime and restored order. He subsequently caused the arrest on suspicion of eighteen Christians at Zara, who were brought to Candia and lodged in that portion of the prison where Turkish malefactors are placed, instead of the section set apart for Christians. Here they were attacked with knives by Turkish prisoners, who wounded three of them dangerously and five others less seriously.

The Hotel des Alpes, at Chamounix, was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The latest volume of Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co's Minerva Library is, "The Land of the Lion and the Sun," by Dr. Wills, which work was originally published in 1883, when it obtained much favour. It is a most brightly-written and interesting account of modern Persian life, with none of the dulness and weary sameness which characterise too many books of travel. In fact, it is one of those books which it is a treat to read, and we will warrant that there is not much in it that will be skipped by the most blasé reader. This forms the twenty-eighth volume in this excellent series of standard works. The same publishers send two very practical handbooks. The one is called "The Stonemason and Bricklayer," the other "The General Machinist." Both are written by various practical authorities on the subject, and are illustrated with numerous plates and diagrams. They seem to be very exhaustive, and to be couched in very simple language which are the great points in works of this kind. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have issued their usual number of "Our Celebrities." The three portraits this week consist of wonderful likenesses, by Walery, of Captain Hawley Smart, the Duchess of Leinster, and M. Lanteri, the sculptor. There are also dramatic and musical notes by Percy Notecutt.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

James William Wildey, 33, described as an artist, of 78, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, was charged at the Greenwich Police Court with disorderly conduct and with causing a crowd to assemble at Rushey-green, Catford.—P.C. Randall, 222 P, deposed that on the previous evening the prisoner was causing an obstruction by distributing bills, and as he refused to desist and became disorderly, witness took him into custody.—The prisoner, who denied the obstruction, told an extraordinary story. He said that seventeen years ago a man drugged his wife, a star actress, and seduced her. The same man had embezzled £2,000 belonging to a firm at Leeds, and he suffered nine months' in prison in Armley Gaol. With the money the man had employed men to annoy him. One of these men had been committed for a month. Prisoner produced a long printed statement which, he said, was a report of the conviction. He had, he said, spent £200 in printing, and he intended that the truth of the matter should be known. On the previous day he asked the advice of the Bromley magistrates, having found, to his surprise, that his wife died two months ago, and was buried at Bromley. He had found the undertaker, and the minister who had performed the ceremony. He ascertained that, although his wife's death was registered in her right name, Annie Wildey, the name on the coffin was that of the man who had seduced her. He objected to have a felon's name on his wife's coffin, the name of a man who had debauched his wife and lived on her immorality with rich men, and who had estranged his children and made his (prisoner's) son as big a blackguard as the man. Through his connection with rich men this man had ruined him in the law courts. His wife died from cancer caused by a blow from the man two-and-a-half years ago. Several persons wanted him to let his wife's life to be published as a drama.—Mr. Fenwick said that if the prisoner's story was true he had been very badly treated. He must not, however, cause an obstruction. He discharged the prisoner.

FATALITY IN HYDE PARK.

On the 1st inst., Chas. Sprout, secretary to the Badminton Club, Piccadilly, died in St. Mary's Hospital from concussion of the brain and other injuries, the result of being thrown from his horse. On the previous morning Mr. Sprout was out for a morning ride in Hyde Park when his horse bolted, and threw his rider near the Marble Arch. Mr. Sprout never regained consciousness after reaching the hospital.

A BUTLER IN A FIX.

At Westminster Police Court, Mary Walsh, a well-dressed woman, was again charged with being in unlawful possession of several bottles of wine, some linen, and a silver pencil-case, the property of Mr. James Reiss, of 53, Sloane-street. The prisoner was stopped in Victoria-street by a constable, with the stolen property in her possession. She declared that the things had been given to her by Mr. Reiss's butler, who took her into the house. The butler at first denied absolutely that he knew or had ever seen the woman, but on a second examination, at the advice of a solicitor, and after being cautioned by the magistrate, he admitted that he had taken the woman into his master's house.—Inspector Greet informed the magistrate that the public prosecutor was making inquiries into the case.—Mr. De Rutzen (to the prisoner): I am not going to say anything more about what has taken place, except that there are some redeeming features in the case so far as you are concerned. I am only going to sentence you to one day's imprisonment, which means that you will be discharged this afternoon.

LORD SELBORNE ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Lord Selborne, writing to a correspondent on July 31st, says:—"What I expect with respect to the approaching general election is that the same thing will be done by the candidates generally whose object is to displace the existing Government as has been for some time past done at by-elections. Enough will be said about Ireland and Home Rule to bind the candidates to Mr. Gladstone—or whoever may be his successor if his leadership should cease—in anything which a new Government might think fit to propose, whether going further than or falling short of the measure of 1886, but I should expect that subject to be thrown as much as possible into the background, and all sorts of promises to be made upon all sorts of other subjects which may be thought likely to win votes according to the character of the constituency. None of these promises would be likely to bear fruit—if they ever did—until after the measure of Home Rule for Ireland, whatever it might be, was disposed of."

"Illustrations," still under the editorship of Mr. Francis George Heath, will commence an entirely new series as a sixpenny monthly on August 15th, and continue thereafter as a mid-monthly.

BETTING RAID AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester stipendiary has had before him seven men who were charged with using a public house for the purpose of betting. Evidence was given which showed that for some time past betting had gone on vigorously at the public house day after day, and almost without disguise; one defendant had, in fact, been heard to say he had made a book at the house for the last ten years, and a police officer who visited the place deposed that he saw fifty-three bets made within two or three hours. The police authorities having acquired sufficient evidence against the frequenters of the house, a raid was made on July 24th and the defendants arrested. Against one defendant, who appeared to have acted as the servant of the bookmakers, no evidence was offered; but the six other defendants were each fined £15 and £4 4s. costs.

WITCHCRAFT IN AMERICA.

In Greshville, Pa., witchcraft seems to be still firmly believed in. A Mrs. Boyer recently fell a victim to a complication of diseases, which none of the local doctors could quite understand. Her husband took her to a celebrated "witch doctor," who found that she was under a spell, which he was able to remove by the application of certain herbs and medicines. By common consent the townsfolk settled that the spell had been cast in Mrs. Boyer by one of her neighbours, Mary Ruth, who was thereupon denounced as a witch. This preyed upon Mary's mind with the result that she is now hopelessly insane. She was unable to eat or sleep for several weeks, spending most of her time in pacing up and down her room. She threw furniture out of the window, tore her clothing into shreds, and attacked her sister Hannah with a butcher's knife and a chair. One evening recently Mary escaped out of a second storey room and walked all the way to Churchville, seven miles away. Here she entered the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and disrobed in the presence of those assembled before they had realised what she was doing. On another occasion she escaped perfectly nude, and in that condition ran through the borough of Greshville at high noon. She was so fleet-footed that she escaped all her pursuers and spent several nights on the neighbouring hills before she was re-captured by the posse sent out to search for her.

PENAL SERVITUDE SENTENCES.

At Swansea Assizes, Joseph Clark, fireman, was found guilty of wilfully stabbing two women in a public-house at Cardiff, in June, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—David Davies, a middle aged collier, who deliberately shot Eli Baker during a quarrel with the prisoner's wife at Blaencwm, was found guilty. The judge passed sentence of ten years' penal servitude.—Burnett Sennett, aged 61, cattle dealer, was indicted for uttering counterfeit coin at Mumbles, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Oliver Jenkins, a coloured steward, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for burglary at Cardiff.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Among the later stories of the Manipur affair that of the adventures of Signaller Williams is certainly not lacking in thrilling interest. He was in charge of the Chief Commissioner's telegraph camp, and was left for political reasons at Sehgmai when Mr. Quinton went on to Manipur. When the revolt broke out he and his ten Sepoys were attacked by 100 Manipuris armed with rifles, spears, and bows and arrows. He escaped to the jungle, and this was set on fire by his pursuers. His Sepoys were shot down as they fled from the smoke and flame. Mr. Williams managed to remain in hiding and made his escape at nightfall only to fall into an ambush in the morning. Here he was under fire for a time, but the Manipuris were bad marksmen. They missed him and he succeeded in finding refuge in a tree. The tree was struck by lightning, but the signaller was unharmed. After all these hair-breadth escapes and incidents one hears almost as a matter of course that, though he was taken prisoner, confined in a modern black hole and ordered to be shot, he came triumphantly through his trials. The Manipuri chiefs, indeed, made much of him, hoping to better their chances of lenient treatment by their behaviour to him, and he came back to camp with honour.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH BRIGANDS.

A band of Greek brigands has attacked and plundered a rich Turkish merchant from Salonica, near Kavala, on the northern coast of the province. The cavass who escorted the merchant was murdered. A body of gendarmes was sent from Salonica which surprised the gang near Dama, killed one and arrested two of them. The rest fled.

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

So far as music is concerned, we are now in the "dead season," and in common with my critical colleagues I am "gravelled for lack of matter" musical on which to write. No concerts are announced, and I am reminded of a comedy produced many years ago with the famous comedian Reeve in the character of a parish beadle who kept a shop. Asked by one of his friends "How's business?" he replied, "Orrid! Nothing moving but stagnation!"

Madame Adelina Patti's festivities at her Welsh palace commence this week. She entertains a large party of guests, including several distinguished operatic artists, who will assist her in the production of the principal scenes in Gounod's "Faust" and other operas. I suppose that we shall never again have the pleasure of hearing her in opera at a London theatre, as operatic managers in the metropolis don't clearly see their way to give her £500 per night, unless all the other artists can be persuaded to give their services gratis on "Patti Nights."

Madame Valleria is another excellent artist whom we do not seem likely to hear in opera again. She is on a provincial tour, which I am glad to hear is very successful. I also hear that her fine voice is in the best possible order, and that she and her company are favourably received wherever they go.

The pianoforte-playing of Luigi Arditi, jun., appears to be much admired by the patrons of Madame Valleria's concerts. He is "a chip of the old block" in every sense of the word, and I remember that before he reached his teens he played one of the instruments in an orchestral work composed by his gifted father, Signor Arditi. His mother, Madame Arditi, has a charming voice, to which I have listened to with great pleasure, and she might have reached a high position in musical art had she been disposed. With such parents my young friend Luigi—familiarly known as "Gigi"—was bound to reach a high position in the musical world.

Sir Augustus Harris has wisely resolved to restrict his next opera season at Covent Garden to fifty performances, to be given in the ten weeks commencing May 16th, 1892, and terminating July 25th. There will be no performance on Wednesdays, and thus the principal artists will be enabled to enjoy much-needed rest twice in every week. Rest is also much-needed by the chorus-singers, who were severely tasked during the sixteen weeks of the season which recently closed.

Mdlle. Mravina and M. Plaçon are engaged for next season of the Royal Italian Opera. It gives me great pleasure to remember that, in these and other columns I was the first to praise these admirable artists, whom a large majority of my colleagues "damned with faint praise," until forced to recognise the power of public opinion.

Pretty Decima Moore has been offered an engagement for one of the principal parts in the Gilbert-Cellier opera, which will follow "La Cigale" at the Lyric Theatre. She continues her studies under an eminent operatic artist, who tells me that her pupil's voice has become more powerful, and is likely to acquire further richness by the time she grows out of her teens. Whether Mr. D'Oyly Carte will part with her, temporarily, remains to be seen.

Madame Albani and Madame Nordica are engaged for a long operatic tour in America, and will leave England soon after the end of next month. They will be much missed—especially Madame Nordica, who is a great favourite at public concerts. There can be little doubt that Madame Albani is the greater artist of the two; but her terms are much higher than those—high enough, in all conscience—of Madame Nordica.

The well-merited success of "L'Enfant Prodigue" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre has led to the production of other "musical plays without words." One of these, entitled "The Sculptor and the Poodle," was successfully produced last Monday at the Alhambra. May I venture to suggest that there may be openings for dumb—but not deaf—people, in this direction?

My veneration of the fair sex is "old and crusted," and it is with reluctance I admit that they are sometimes spiteful. Not long since, at a private party, I heard two young ladies sing. Miss A. sang a sentimental song remarkably well, and was applauded by everybody except her rival, Miss B., who, later in the evening attempted to sing "Caro Nome," and positively shrieked the high notes. When she ceased, Miss A. who had quitted the room directly Miss B. began her solo, rushed in, and the following conversation ensued:—Miss A. (to Miss B.): What has been the matter with you, dear?—Miss B.: Nothing has been the matter with me.—Miss A.: So glad; I thought you were screaming.

OLLA PODRIDA.—The Prince of Naples attended the performance of "L'Enfant Prodigue" last Tuesday. The Gilbert-Cellier opera is completed, and will follow "La Cigale" at the Lyric Theatre.——The guarantors of the Philharmonic Society's last season have received intimations that no calls will be made on them.——The Hereford Festival will take place September 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.——An eminent prima donna, staying with Madame Adelina Patti, has asked me to telegraph to her respecting an engagement. I shuddered when I read her address—"Madame ——, care of Madame Adelina Patti, Craig-y-Nos, Ystradgynlais, Durnsea Valley, South Wales!" Were I to send many telegrams to my fair friend in South Wales I should be ruined.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Mr. J. T. Simmons mentions a curious incident which lately befel one of his hens. It laid an egg which contained a perfect chicken, and in addition a pair of perfect legs which had evidently never been joined to a body.

The German Emperor, who has been disappointed in his hopes of seeing a good whale hunt, should have been at Kirkwall in Orkney the other day, when seventy-four "bottle-noses" were captured, which, in the absence of more genuine whales, would afford very exciting sport. The bottle-nose, or "cading whale" as the Scotch call it usually, is really a very large species of porpoise or dolphin; that is, at least, it belongs to the family of the porpoises, and not to that of the true whales. The length of an adult specimen ranges from sixteen to twenty-four feet. It always travels in large herds of from a hundred to even a thousand or more members. When one of these herds is sighted the fishermen assemble together and drive the mass as well as they can into shallow water, where they are easily massacred. The great art is to keep the "school" as much together as possible. These whales are comparatively easily driven by the expert. They do some injury to the fishermen, moreover, for they feed on fish such as ling or cod. Their capture is, accordingly, of double interest for him. In colour they are black, they have rounded noses, convex heads, and the general appearance of a large porpoise. They inhabit the northern seas, being found round the coasts of Iceland, the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Faroe Islands.

The Greenland or Right Whale is the monster usually hunted with the harpoon. It grows to a length of sixty feet or even more, and there is, as one can imagine, a deal of excitement connected with its pursuit in open boats. The hump-backed whale is a very common species indeed in Greenland seas, but is not very much sought after. The monster of monsters, however, is the Rorqual, which is known sometimes to attain one hundred feet in length and "is said" to reach occasionally a hundred and twenty. It is too large a beast for even whalers to capture often, and it is not as valuable as its size would lead one to suppose. The sperm whale is much hunted. It grows to a length of seventy feet and more and inhabits warmer seas than the preceding species.

A Birmingham case occurred the other day in which a publican was sued for the value of a wedding-ring, which had been stolen by his monkey. The monkey entered a house by an open window, and carried off a box containing a wedding-ring belonging to a servant. The ring disappeared, and the publican was made to pay. He made his case worse by the manner in which he gave evidence, which called forth a severe censure from the registrar. I am thankful that when my Jackie escaped he did not purloin anything, although he entered a bed-room window like the Birmingham monkey.

The holiday season is now on, and visitors to the seaside are hunting for curios and specimens of all kinds. If any of them come across the sea-mouse I would advise them to keep it, for it is a very curious creature. At first sight it looks poor and insignificant, for it is a flat, mud-coloured, soft-looking beast. But if you examine the hairs which fringe its body, you will be surprised and delighted at the wonderful prismatic colours which adorn them. The best way to preserve them is to bottle them in methylated spirits. The hair will then keep its colour perfectly. I have a pair beside me which I preserved in this way at St. Leonards many years ago.

Every visitor to the sea-shore knows well the skates' eggs which lie on the beach—leathery, black, tough cases shaped something like a stretcher. It is not much use opening them, for those that are usually washed up very rarely contain the young fish. They may occasionally, however, be found inside them. I have often heard Londoners ask whether sea-anemones—those lovely inhabitants of the rocky pools—were animals or plants. They are indeed animals, though, of a low place in creation, and their animal character can be seen by those who watch them closely for some time. If observed in an aquarium it can be seen that they often move about from one part of the globe to another. I wish that I had space here to refer to more of the wonders of the sea-shore, but I have not, and must fain be content with what I have said.

I would like to mention, however, that the best way to collect many specimens either for the marine aquarium or the museum is to buy or hire a large shrimping net and work it steadily in a good depth of water. Between or near rocks is generally a good place. On sorting your haul you will find a great many pipe fish, small squid (usually known as "baby octopuses,") and other live beasts which are rejected by the professional shrimper. Needless to say, you may kill two birds with one stone, and get a good dish of the lively shrimp for tea at the same time.

THE ACTOR.

The embarrassing accident which happened a few nights ago to the costume of an actress in a well-known London theatre suggests the obvious reflection that ladies ought not to come on to the stage in an attire destitute of petticoat, that is to say when playing a feminine part. There is altogether too much laxity in this and other respects. Often have I gazed with regret at a theatrical "get-up" and wondered what on earth would happen if a button gave way here or a hook-and-eye parted company there. Considering the tremendous publicity of the "boards," players should be particularly careful to avoid all possibility of such an incident as that to which I am obliged thus vaguely to refer.

It is possible for a player to be too versatile. Not readily, I think, should an actor or actress who has made a reputation in serious work, condescend to take part in work less dignified. In the "Pantomime Rehearsal" at the Shaftesbury, Miss Norreys is amusing enough, though not, perhaps, very spontaneously so. But, witnessing her performance on Monday, I could not help feeling that it was a pity the young actress who recently played so powerfully as Nora Helmer in "A Doll's House" should now be skipping about and singing comic songs in a piece of absurdity for which other and more appropriate aid might easily have been found.

I remember I experienced very much the same feeling when I first saw Mr. Irving play Jingle. When, in this character, the impersonation of Shakspere's heroes placed sandwiches in his hat, and went through other bits of comic "business," I confess my sensation was one of sorrow, while at the same time I recognised the breadth and adaptability of the artist's gifts. Hamlet and Macbeth and Richard III. ought not, however, to play Jingle or any other low-comedy part. If he does, he suggests associations which are apt to impair in future his serious impersonations.

Miss Norreys, apparently, is the only member of the Haymarket Company who has not gone on tour with Mr. Tree. I observe that in Dublin her part in "The Dancing Girl" ist being sustained by Mrs. Tree. I am glad tha that refined and graceful artist is once more at work. She lacks the physique for "strong" parts, but for slight and delicate rôles she is admirably fitted both in appearance and by temperament. Mrs. Tree, as an artist, has always specially interested me, for she is not only a sympathetic actress, but a woman of culture.

"The Nautch Girl" has made its first provincial appearance at Manchester. It is not possible to gather from the local newspaper notices exactly how it was received. The company engaged seems tolerable, but unequal. Miss Attalie Claire ("Captain Thérèse") and Mr. Charles Kenningham ("Ivanhoe") are, of course, safe in the soprano and tenor parts; Mr. Le Hay, too, ought to be a competent Rajah; but the remaining players are seemingly of provincial reputation only. Mr. Carte, I note, is much praised for the manner in which he has "staged" the opera, the dresses being particularly brilliant and the chorus adequate.

"L'Enfant Prodigue" has also been seen in the country, but its interpreters are not those who have made that composition so popular in London. They seem, however, to do their work well. Among other travelling troupes are those which have been performing in "Carmen Up to Data" and "Joan of Arc" at the Gaiety and Opera Comique. These, of course, are being received with acclamations, Miss Florence St. John and Mr. Arthur Roberts being especial favourites in the provinces, as in town. Miss Kate Vaughan, by the way, played the Dancing Girl for the first time at Bath last Monday. This is an impersonation which I should like to see.

The performance of the Old Stagers at Canterbury during the past few days reminds me that it was by these well-known amateurs that the popular "Pantomime Rehearsal" (now at the Shaftesbury) was played for the first time in England. It was brought out by the Old Stagers last year.

The new burlesque by Mr. Edward Rose and "Coe" is, I see, entitled "Orpheus and (P) Eurydice." Next time I meet Mr. Rose I shall ask him the meaning of that P in brackets. What is "(P) Eurydice?" Can it be possible that it stands for "pure idiocy?" If it does, then is this the most far-fetched of all far-fetched puns which distinguish the history of burlesque.

I hear that the new Drury Lane drama is not to be submitted to the public till next month. Fancy an August Bank Holiday passing without a new programme at the "National Theatre!"

OLD IZAAK.

Saint Lubbock and bank holiday times are seldom propitious to the disciples of Walton, and Monday last aptly illustrated the rule. Crowded and belated trains, thunderstorms, and the boating prevalent on almost every water in the neighbourhood of London, although affording a more tangible excuse for ill luck than can always be offered, fairly tried the patience of the most contemplative of men.

In spite of all difficulties quite an army of anglers availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining two consecutive days' fishing, and if their sport was not great, it was at least creditable to their skill. Elstree Reservoir, where some exceptional bags of tench have lately been taken, and also the Welsh Harp, at Hendon, saw some familiar faces, and although the water was rough and much disturbed, a few fair samples of tench, roach, and bream left those waters, never to return.

The good old Lea is now open for all round angling, but nothing special has been notified at present. Sunday was a blank at Flanders Weir, and the water clear and bright, but some good chub, roach, and perch have recently been landed from Ponders End, Cheshunt, and Enfield Lock.

The recent rains and storms were much wanted, from the angler's point of view, and I hope to hear of good sport following, particularly among the barbel, carp, and tench. Fishing will be generally improved, and when the weather settles, good bags ought to be the order of the day.

Barbel have been moving freely in the Thames. Some good takes have recently been had by patrons of Alfred Haines at Laleham, and still larger by anglers in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead. At Staines, Mr. Watorer, fishing with John Keene, jun., took in one day, ten chub, three barbel, and four dozen dace. Jack have been taken at Sunbury, and at Hampton Court Weir Mr. Parkes landed a chub of 4½lb.

At Kingston, on Sunday last, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Richardson took fourteen and a half dozen roach and dace, and a barbel of 5lb., from Town End Hole, and from the same swim, on the following day, Mr. Ogden Smith and Mr. Richardson secured four dozen roach and dace, and two bream of 4½lb. and 4lb. respectively.

I gave a look in at the club-room of the North Western Anglers on a recent evening, and found a good perch and a tench on the tray. The gathering was small to what "Old Izaak" has sometimes seen there, but it did not lack the large hearts and good fellowship, characteristic of the true anglers' meeting.

I was more than pleased with a visit to the Silver Trouts on Tuesday, and to find Mr. John Kelly in the chair. Mr. Phillips placed a fair show of fish on the table, among them a perch scaling 1lb. 13oz. Mr. O'Callaghan had previously weighed in not far short of 50lb.; and Mr. Smales 32lb., both bream from the Ouse; the largest fish in each instance going over 3lb.

Yielding to the persuasive appeal of the members, Mr. T. Crumplen promised to read them another paper, the subject of which will be "Pulborough re-visited," and the date of the reading will shortly be announced.

The monthly delegate meeting of the Central Association will be held at its headquarters, the Bedford Head, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, to-morrow (Monday), August 10th. The house, which has become quite an anglers' rendezvous, is changing hands, but I am glad to know that the new host is popular among fishermen (if he is not a fisherman himself), and he may count upon a hearty greeting when he comes.

From the *Sportsman* I learn that a couple of poachers have been trying their hand at Cook's Ferry, on the Lea. Thanks to Mr. J. Games, of Higham Hill Fishery, they were disturbed, leaving a net fifteen yards long behind them in their flight.

A correspondent sends me an interesting account of the capture of a jack, which seized his casting line just above the float when roach fishing in the lake at Osterley Park; the fish being held and taken on fine tackle, entirely by means of line and float, without being hooked at all. When master jack is really hungry he will go for anything. My correspondent's experience is not entirely new, but sufficiently so to be worth recording.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Parliament is up at last, after sitting, with short holiday intervals at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, for nearly nine months. So eager were noble lords and honourable members to get away that arrangements were made for the extraordinary course of delivering the Queen's Message at seven o'clock at night. It did not matter much, to be sure, for very few stayed to listen to it. After all, something has been gained by meeting in the autumn. It wanted just a week to the 12th when the last of the few devotees to public duty who shook the Speaker's hand on Wednesday night left the precincts of St. Stephen's. This is better than sitting to the end of August, or into September, but the advantage is generally held to have been too dearly paid for. The experiment of assembling in November will not be repeated, at least for the present

Congratulations to the new Knight of the Garter! The prince of Naples, heir to the crown of Italy, is now able to add "K.G." to his other titles, and both he and the Italian people will doubtless appreciate the honour. For it is a fact that the Garter is one of the very few orders which really are valued outside of the country in which they are conferred. There is, of course, every reason why the Prince of Naples should receive the highest compliment the Queen can pay him. His father is a firm friend of England, and he himself is understood to possess every quality which can adorn a prince.

This year's August bank holiday was a disappointing one, so far as weather was concerned. It thundered and rained during a good part of Sunday, and for some hours on Monday as well, but still Monday was the better day of the two, and every place of resort in the neighbourhood of London was thronged as usual. The Naval Exhibition at Chelsea drew nearly 50,000 visitors. That show is decidedly popular, and naturally; for don't we all love Jack?

For the first time in the memory of this generation, the Ancient Order of Foresters has been holding its annual High Court in London. For the first time, too, in the history of the order, or in that of any similar society, the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon to the members in St. Paul's Cathedral. The annual address of the high chief ranger, Mr. Eadley, was a sensible and business-like document, and contained some excellent advice. According to the careful investigation which has been made into its finances, the society would not be able, if now wound up, to pay more than 17s. 4d. in the pound. This may be no cause for alarm, but, as the high chief ranger observed, it justifies some anxiety. The members ought to exert themselves to secure theoretical and eventual, as well as practical and present solvency.

Sir Edward Bradford's report on the metropolitan police for last year is good reading. The commissioner makes it quite clear that life and property are a vast deal safer in London than twenty or thirty years ago. It is not all due to the police, of course, but they may claim a good deal of the credit. It is pleasant to learn that of the sixteen murders reported in the metropolitan district during the year only one still remains a mystery. Nobody has been convicted for the atrocious murder of poor little Amelia Jeffs at West Ham. But the best police force in the world is not omniscient, and, as Sir Edward Bradford points out, a city of six millions affords great facilities both for the commission of crime and the escape of the criminals.

What a number of peers have died this year! Lord Dartmouth is the latest, and his death will be generally regretted. He was an out-and-out Conservative, and a good Churchman. He was also one of the earliest and heartiest supporters of the Volunteer movement. He formed a company among his tenants and neighbours in South Staffordshire more than thirty years ago, and only gave up the command some ten years since, when the state of his health and growing years obliged him to do so. Lord Dartmouth was an excellent landlord, and will be mourned among his own people as good landlords always are.

Not that good landlords are as scarce as Radical speakers and writers would have us believe. To listen to such a speech as that which Mr. John Morley made a few days ago in Warwickshire, one might imagine that rural England was in no better condition than Egypt was before we took over the country, and that our farmers and their men were as wretched as the poor fellaheen. Mr. Morley and his friends are lavish in their promises of what they are going to do for Hodge when they get into power, and the results of some of the late elections make one think that they have obtained a certain degree of credence. But Hodge is only preparing for himself disappointment, if he thinks that he has only to put a Gladstone Goverment in office to bring about an agricultural millennium.

Mr. Parnell has done for himself with the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. His marriage with Mrs. O'Shea, so far from mending matters, only makes them worse. That is the purport of a letter which Archbishop Walsh has addressed to the *Irish Catholic*. Nor is this opinion, the archbishop continues, confined to the Church of Rome. In proof of this he cites the decision of the Anglican bishops at Lambeth, "that under no circumstances ought the guilty party in the case of a divorce for adultery to be regarded during the lifetime of the innocent party as a fit recipient of the blessing of the church on marriage." According to Dr. Walsh, therefore, Mr. Parnell is as impossible as a leader of the Irish people from the Protestant point of view as from the Roman Catholic.

The barmaids of Berlin have formed themselves into a trade union, and started a newspaper of their own. One object of the paper is to provide means of earning a little extra money for the members; German barmaids are, at least sometimes, literary ladies. But another, and perhaps more important purpose, is to publish the names and addresses of "gentlemen" who may misbehave themselves towards the Hebes of the bar. If such "gentlemen" happen to be university students, the barmaids intend, besides gibbeting them in public, to bring their misconduct to the notice of their college authorities.

MADAME.

At this season we begin to wish for a light wrap of some sort in the early evenings or afternoons when strolling out in the country, or by the sea-side. The newest thing in capes, which I can strongly recommend for this purpose, may be made in any of the plain summer cloths. I have also seen it worn with remarkably becoming effect when made in a thin tweed, with a faint plaid pattern, brightened by a line of red running through it, the fronts and hood being lined with red surah. The cape is three-quarters length, and has at the back a gipsy hood which gives it a very smart appearance. The seam down the centre of the back is shaped so as to curve it into the figure without any need of tying in, and, as a wrap this is one of its great charms. We all know the disastrous results which sometimes follow either the hasty tying of the waist-strings or the neglecting to tie them at all. The shoulder piece is full, and well raised. The fronts are quite plain. The edges of the cape should be either pinked in small points, or else machine-stitched. It looks well and more finished to have the fronts faced with one of the soft cheap silks that are to be had in such pretty colours. If the fronts are faced you must have the hood lined with the same silk, but they may be made without any lining.

To my mind, one of the most delightful cloaks for travelling is the full all-round Hubbard shape. As one recommendation, and by no means an inconsiderable one, I would mention that anybody with the most ordinary capacity can make the cloak without difficulty, as it merely consists of several straight widths of the material joined together and drawn with running threads to fit the shoulders and neck. The cloak should reach to the bottom of the dress, and may be made as ample or otherwise as the wearer pleases. If you only want it for a dust-cloak, I should advise silvery-grey alpaca for the material, but if you wish a comfortable travelling cloak cloth is more suitable. They are also made in serge, but brown dark grey or steel blue are all fashionable colours, and make up well in this pattern.

A stylish covering for morning and afternoon wear in the country, or at the sea-side, is the covert coat, made of the very coarsest ribbed serge, either black or navy blue. It fits to the figure at the back, but has open fronts and a deep plain basque, and if you wish to be more than ordinarily stylish line the fronts with plain surah. This coat is particularly suitable for wearing over cotton or other light blouses. I would specially commend it to the notice of tennis players. Very many of the colds caught at lawn tennis might be avoided by slipping on one of these becoming covert coats over the blouse between the intervals of this heating game.

If you study comfort as well as the becoming in a costume for mountain climbing, get one of heather mixture or other tweed. Have the skirt made quite plain with fan pleats at the back. One of the properties of these fan pleats is that they enable one to walk with great freedom, no matter how tight-fitting the front of the dress may be. As to length, the skirt must, of course, well clear the ground both back and front, and have a deep machine-stitched hem round the bottom of it. The bodice may be either a plain tailor-made shape or an open fronted jacket with long basque over a plain vest of the tweed. It looks smart to have the vest turned in a little at the neck so as to show a bit of coloured shirt front and linen collar. Should you be staying at one place for only a day or two without other dresses, you can smarten up for the evening by substituting a soft fully-gathered white silk or muslin vest for the plain tweed. This you can easily carry in your knapsack with toilet requisites, &c. I offer you the hint for a walking tour, when such contrivances are invaluable. For head-gear, either a Brighton hat, or a low-crowned, wide-brimmed sailor hat, trimmed with a band of velvet and bow to match the colour of the costume, will look best.

At Eastbourne last week I saw a costume of rough coarse ribbed blue serge, of a tint between navy and royal-blue. The skirt was quite plainly made, rather short, and with all the gathers at the back. It was trimmed round the bottom with five rows of light blue worsted braid. The bodice was a loose blouse of the serge, with a deep sailor collar, trimmed round the edge with two rows of the braid, and tied in the front with a soft sailor knot of light blue ribbon. The sleeves had the regulation rise on the shoulders, and were finished at the wrists with turned-backed cuffs, edged with braid. A white flannel vest, with little turned-down collar, appeared where the sailor collar turned back in front. A white straw sailor hat, trimmed with a band of light and dark blue stripe d ribbon, finished a becoming seaside costume.

MR. WHEELER.

By way of preface to an account of my trip to the Land's End and back, it may be of some profit to other intending tourists to give a few particulars of the party, its machines, impediments, &c. There are four of us; myself—commonly known as "Boss," by reason of my superior age; "Banks," a 20-year-old, with a taste for natural history; "Sol," two years his junior, whose specialty is photography; "Jack," a youth of 16, with no particular leaning. All are in tolerable condition, but nothing more. It is therefore decided to progress by easy stages, averaging not more than fifty miles a day. The younger hands would like to do considerably more, but on that point I am adamant—of course solely out of consideration for their physical inferiority.

Now for the machines. I am mounted on my beautiful new tricycle "The Cynosure," which Cocks built especially with a view to this trip. Banks bestrides a safety, which he purchased a couple of years back at Cycledom, and which has gone through a good deal of hard work. The other two have a Rudge tandem, a most excellent machine in regard to comfort and to stowage of baggage. The cynosure has cushion tyres: the others moderately broad solids.

Our riding costumes are identical; grey woollen knickers with double seats, light coats which hang loosely, flannel shirts with collars and breast pockets, dark grey stockings, canvas shoes, fairly thick soled and strapped with leather, and white straw hats with flannel linings to fit the head tightly. Each carries a change suit consisting of a somewhat thicker and more presentable coat, grey flannel trousers, pair of stockings and flannel shirt. Toilet appliances and miscellaneous odds and ends help to swell the weight, which aggregates for the whole party 32lb., including Sol's photographic camera and requisites. This luggage is conveyed in a "sphinx" carrier, two knapsacks, a hold-all, and a waterproof wrapper containing the warm coats which cannot be packed elsewhere. It would not be possible, I think, to go in lighter marching order on a campaign lasting for sixteen or seventeen days; at least, not without sacrificing comfort and risking health. To sit in one's damp riding clothes until going to bed is both uncomfortable and dangerous. But as for night-shirts, slippers, and luxuries of that kind, they are all leather and prunella, and may readily be dispensed with.

We carry, of course, wrenches, oil cans, copper wire, and nippers, indiarubber solution, and other little road requisites in our valises. Also a box of podophyllin pills, a small bottle of quinine, and some sticking plaister. But I have omitted that necessary, a sponge. Each of us have a small one squeezed into a tin box to prevent its wetting the surrounding clothes. With a sponge and a foot-bath half full of water we can bring off a fairly satisfactory "tub" after getting in.

You have now got us all ready for the road, but no party should ever set out without laying down a set of rules and regulations. Ours are very simple. To endeavour to average the pace, at seven miles an hour, not including halts: to get up at seven a.m. sharp, breakfast half an hour later, and start, after oiling down and looking at all bolts and nuts, as soon as may be. Don't overdo the oiling; better to repeat the operation at some halt in the road, should it become necessary. My own experience is that a moderate dose of Record oil lasts for fifty miles. Another rule is to economise expenditure to such an extent as may be compatible with a reasonable degree of comfort. My three companions are teetotallers, but I relish an occasional horn of ale. One more rule: all disputes to be settled by the judgment of the majority, "Boss" having a casting vote on balanced divisions.

Now as regards the commissariat, a matter of the first importance. At country inns, the stereotyped fare for breakfast is ham or bacon, and poached eggs. The latter are all very well, though I prefer them boiled, but all salt food should be abjured at starting, lest the nemesis of thirst should sit behind the wheelman. Coffee is a better drink than tea, being more sustaining. Having started, put in thirty miles before lunch; a couple of boiled eggs, or cheese, with bread and butter, and some fresh lettuce will suffice for that meal. The back of your journey being broken, you can now afford to take things more easily, halting occasionally for a quiet smoke and look around. In case of rain coming on, take shelter if it appears to be merely a passing shower, but press on should the downpour seem likely to continue. You will take no harm while riding, nor afterwards, if you change immediately after arrival.

Instead of a big hot dinner, a supper of cold meat and salad is much nicer and more refreshing during warm weather. It comes cheaper, too; nor has one to wait so long while it is being prepared. Shandygaff is the best tipple, followed by one glass of whisky and seltzer as a nightcap. Strong stimulants and heavy meals should be avoided at all times on tour; they upset the digestion and spoil sleep. If there be a long interval between lunch and dinner, drop in at some wayside inn and take tea and biscuits as a stopgap.

My smoking requisites, pipe, lights, and 'baccy, are carried in a pouch on my handle bar, which also contains a memorandum book for notes. Banks has extracted from the C.T.C. road-book all the leading details of the whole route there and back, and this invaluable guide he always has in his breast pocket, ready for instant reference. I cannot too strongly recommend tourists to take this trouble beforehand; it returns as big a percentage of profits as the promoters of bubble companies promise. County maps should also be provided; they are good to study overnight by the help of such information as can be obtained from mine host or his underlings. In this way you will often discover a short cut which saves some miles, but as a rule, short cuts should be shunned. If at any bifurcation of the road, you are in doubt as to which turning is the right one, wait patiently until some native comes by. There may be a little waste of time, but nothing like so much as results from taking the wrong road.

We are very abstemious in the matter of milk. It is a seductive beverage, especially to teetotallers, being refreshing, thirst-assuaging, and very sustaining. But experience has made us aware that the juice of the cow is apt to turn sour when poured into a super-heated interior. The best drink of all for total abstainers while on the road is the juice of a lemon squeezed into a soda-water tumbler full of cold water, with just enough sugar to tone down—not to obliterate—the acidity. And so, gentle reader, you are posted up in some practical information against the time when you, too, go a-touring.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SERVANT.

An investigation was commenced by Mr. Arthur Langham, deputy coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and an Edmonton jury, touching the death of Emma Morgan, aged 25, whose mother lives at 25, Afghan-road, Clapham Junction. During the last eight or nine years the young woman had been in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook (who now live at 7, Queen's-road, Edmonton), as a domestic servant, with the exception of two periods of three or four months each, when the deceased left—once to go home and once in consequence of a disagreement with Mrs. Cook. At about last Christmas-time Mr. Cook knew that the deceased was pregnant. He admitted that he was the parent of her child, but denied that he obtained drugs for her. His wife knew of the girl's condition, but he and she agreed in stating that deceased was not aware that Cook was the father of the child until the present week. On July 13th Mr. Cook took the deceased to the house of Mrs. Spink, a certificated midwife, living in Fore-street, Edmonton, with whom Mrs. Cook had previously arranged for the girl's reception. The deceased remained in that house until her death, which took place on the evening of the 1st, her confinement having taken place two days earlier. During the time that she was at the midwife's house Mrs. Cook visited her daily. Mrs. Cook brought her some linseed tea, barley water, and lemon water, and two pots of jam.—Mrs. Spink swore that it was during the days that the deceased was taking the things that Mrs. Cook had brought her that she was very ill. Deceased asked her to taste the linseed tea, but she declined. After the confinement the midwife asked the deceased if she had taken any poison, and she replied in the negative. She told Mrs. Spink that late one night at Christmas last she was accosted by a man at Tottenham, near the fire-station, and he asked her if she liked scent and invited her to smell his handkerchief, and that on his compelling her to do so she lost consciousness and did not regain it for some hours, when she felt very cold, and walked home. Mrs. Spink did not believe the story. When she was dying the girl told her that Mr. Cook was the father of the child.—Mrs. Spink swore that after the death had taken place Mrs. Cook told her to throw away the jam that remained, as it was sure to be bad; but she kept it, and handed it over to the police.—Mrs. Cook, in her evidence, said all that she said was that after the pot had been standing open in the sick room for a week she would not like to eat the jam. She made the jam immediately before taking it to the girl, and the rhubarb and raspberries for it she gathered in her own garden, and the strawberries she bought.—At the close of the evidence, the coroner said that, having regard to the opinion which the medical man in the case had formed, it would be necessary to have an analysis of such of the things that were taken by Mrs. Cook to the deceased as remained, and the inquiry must, therefore, be adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT LEWISHAM.

Mr. Wood opened an inquiry at Lewisham Workhouse on Thursday into the death of John William Stripp, a clerk, 59, Ridley-street, Bermondsey, who was found lying on the footpath at New Cross Gate at four o'clock on Tuesday morning insensible, and suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull. He was removed by the police to Lewisham Infirmary, where he died about eleven o'clock the same morning. The deceased, a married man, bearing a highly respectable character, was employed as a fruit salesman in the borough. He left home at one o'clock on bank holiday afternoon with the intention of going to Greenwich, but nothing more was seen or heard of him until he was found fifteen hours later in a dying condition. The doctor was strongly of opinion that the injuries were caused by a heavy blow, and could not have been occasioned by a fall, the fracture being through the thickest part of the occipital bone.—The jury intimated their opinion that the deceased had met with foul play, and the inquiry was adjourned until the 19th inst.

OUTRAGES ON CATTLE.

A telegram from New Ross states that a series of cowardly outrages were perpetrated at New Ross on Wednesday night. Two cows, the property of a cattle-dealer named Wadden, were houghed about the back with some sharp instrument, and their tails cut off in an open field close to the town. A short distance away the stables of a corn buyer named Culleton were broken open, and the cattle treated in a similar manner. Some of the cattle died on Thursday. The motives assigned for the outrages are that Wadden recently prosecuted and imprisoned some persons. Culleton was charged by that league lately with having supplied land grabbers. The police are said to be on the track of the perpetrators of the outrage, and great indignation prevails in the district.

JACK ALLROUND.

"Amy" wants to know, "in making a combination jam of raspberries and red currants should the weight of fruit of each sort be equal, or if not, which sort ought to predominate." "Peter P." also asks how to make a mixture of raspberries and red currants into jam. You can have each sort of fruit equal if you like, but I think the best jam is produced by allowing one quarter of a pound of raspberries to one pound of red currants. The fruit should be gathered on a dry day; this is one of the most important matters to attend to, as fruit gathered in wet weather, no matter how carefully you make the jam, is not likely to keep. You should allow one pound of loaf sugar to every pound of fruit, that is if you have four pounds of currants you will have one pound of raspberries, and, therefore, will require five pounds of sugar. The fruit should be weighed after it has been picked from the stalks. A bright, clean copper preserving pan is the proper thing to boil the fruit in; and, in reply to "Amy," it is best to slightly crush the lump sugar before you put it in. Have a long-handled wooden spoon for stirring the jam while boiling. After it comes to the boil it will need about three-quarters of an hour to boil further, but as it does not always require the full time it is best to test it now and again, after half an hour has passed, by pouring a few drops from the spoon on a cold plate. If this sets the jam is done, and should be removed from the fire and poured into absolutely dry crocks; if the least damp be left in the crocks you need not expect the jam to keep. When crocked it should stand open with sheets of paper laid over to keep off dust till next day; then cover and tie down.

A "North Country Woman" wishes to make black currant jam. She tried some last year "not very successfully, as it hardened almost as hard as cheese and had to be cut with a knife." Perhaps she overboiled it. If she will follow this recipe I think she will succeed. The currants ought to be very ripe, and, as all fruit should be, they must be gathered on a dry day. To every pound of fruit allow one pound of loaf sugar and a gill of water; pick the fruit carefully from the stalks and take off the little faded bit of blossom from the top. Put the currants and water into the preserving pan for ten minutes, then add the sugar, and when the whole mass comes to the boil it will from that time need at the very least thirty-five minutes boiling and constant stirring, as black currants are particularly prone to burn if not ceaselessly attended to. When it has boiled for the above time begin to test it by dropping a little on a cold plate, and when you find it sets remove from the fire and pour it into dry crocks and let it stand, covered only from dust, till next day before you cover it tightly from the air.

I have letters from five correspondents who have more or less neglected steel fenders, grates, and fire-irons, which they wish not only to polish up now but to preserve in good order while the family are out of town. As to polishing up neglected steel, if you can get a piece of spongy fig-tree wood, you have one of the best polishing implements I know of. Saturate the wood with a thinnish paste of sweet oil and emery powder, and as you rub the steel with this the rust will quickly give way, and the polish come back without even the use of whitening, which is a help if you have nothing but a woollen rag-oil and emery powder. I have known a little paraffin used with the emery powder get off the rust, where sweet oil had failed. When you have your fire-irons, grates, &c, polished as bright as you wish you may preserve them from rust by dusting them over with powdered quicklime.

I have to thank "Sally P." for the following, which she sends on behalf of a recent correspondent, who was anxious to know how to make a Swiss roll. "Sally P." has tried it many times, finds it very simple, and it turns out, she says, a delicious roll. Take two eggs, and their weight in sugar; whisk these well together, add three ounces of flour, and a small teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake for about ten minutes, turn out on a sugared board, spread a layer of jam, and roll quickly. The quicker one is about the latter process the better the roll. The same mixture, she adds, if poured half at a time into a shallow round cake tin and baked, a layer of jam being put between and castor sugar sifted over the top makes a raspberry or Victoria sandwich, which is much easier than the roll, as there is no risk of breaking. My kind correspondent further tells the novice for whose benefit she has written a third purpose to which she puts the simple mixture. Take, she writes, tartlet tins, grease them well with butter or lard, sprinkle a few currants at the bottom, then put about one tablespoonful of the mixture in, bake for about ten minutes, and you have a fine batch of fairy cakes, both cheap and tasty, greatly appreciated by children.

Another kind correspondent, "E. S.," writes that she has given up housekeeping, but "in grateful remembrance of the many good recipes she has learned from 'Jack Allround,' she sends the following recipe for keeping mint sauce for years." On behalf of several correspondents, who have appealed to him on the subject, "Jack Allround" desires very gratefully to thank "Mrs. S." Pick the mint when the weather is dry, well wash it from grit, and when perfectly dry pick the leaves from the stalks and chop up very finely. Procure some wide-mouthed bottles, fill tightly with mint and best moist sugar alternately, and fill up with best vinegar, tightly cork. When required take a dessert-spoonful or more from bottle and add vinegar in sauce-boat as much as required for use.

"W. W., an anxious inquirer," writes to me from India. He asks me to tell him how to "prevent maggots, or jumpers as they are called out here, from getting into bacon." He has lost much good meat from this cause, and hopes I can help him. Those Indian "jumpers" are no doubt very near relations to the "hoppers" which infest our bacon in Britain, if we are not careful enough in storing and keeping it out of the damp. How sufferers here deal with these very unwelcome guests is as follows. They procure a sufficient quantity of wood ashes, which must be clean and dry. They also have a box or deep chest made amply long enough to take a flitch of bacon. Into the bottom of this they put a layer of the clean dry wood ashes, and on that wholesome bed they lay a flitch of bacon, and over it they strew some more ashes, and upon them place another flitch of bacon; now they cover this with from six to eight or nine inches of the wood ashes and place as before another pair of flitches, or, as is more commonly done, they have each chest made of dimensions only sufficient to take a pair of flitches of bacon each, and in those they are well covered with the ashes. The chests may, of course, be multiplied to any amount. The hests should be kept in a dry place, and if he ashes become damp they must be horoughly dried before or on a fireplace and hen let get cold before the bacon is packed n them again. In this way bacon n England is kept for more than a year sweet and good and free from hateful invaders. Should any of my readers know of a more effective plan that is carried out in India or any of our colonies with the same object I shall obliged if they will communicate it to me.

There are several ways of making the Bologna or Italian sausages, which "J.T.W." has asked for. My correspondent wishes to send the recipe to a friend in South Africa, and I am very pleased to give him one of those recipes. I have not at present room for more. Have equal quantities of beef and pork, cut them up, pound all into a paste, then season the mass very highly with pepper, salt, mace, cloves, and a little garlic. As you put the mixture into the skins add a strip or two of fat bacon. It may then be boiled for one hour, the skin being pricked to prevent bursting, or it may be smoked for weeks, or even as it often is, for two or three months, without boiling. It is then fit for use. The Italians eat it without any further cooking.

In reply to six correspondents who ask for an inexpensive mixture for making ice creams without cream, this one will probably suit. To every quart of milk used add two eggs which have been well whisked, and half a pound of white sugar. Put the whole on the fire, and keep it stirred from the bottom till nearly boiling, but on no account let it boil or it will be spoiled. Just before boiling lift it off the fire and add half an ounce of fine gelatine, keep stirring it until the gelatine dissolves, then strain it through a fine sieve or piece of muslin and stand it aside until cold, and freeze. If, when cold, you flavour it with a drop of the essence of vanilla slightly tinged with saffron it will look rich; or you may flavour it with essence of raspberry and colour with cochineal, or just now you can use the expressed juice of raspberry for raspberry cream. You can make up any quantity in the above proportions.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Interesting Details.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to the Home Secretary for the year 1890 has just been published. With the tables and appendices, it supplies in brief compass exhaustive information touching the crime of the area, the health and efficiency of the force, and the many miscellaneous duties imposed upon its members. The more salient features are summarised below:—

Strength and Cost of the Force.

The authorised strength of the force on December 31st, 1890, was 31 superintendents, 858 inspectors, 1,534 sergeants, and 12,841 constables, the total being 15,264. Exclusive of those specially employed, 27 superintendents, 804 inspectors, 1,337 sergeants, and 11,432 constables, or a total of 13,600, were available for service. The rateable value of the metropolitan area for the past year was £35,452,963, but no estimate can be formed of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the police. As to the expenses, the pay of the force alone was £1,206,287; the police rate is fixed at 9d. in the pound, of which 4d. in the pound is payable out of the local taxation account under the Local Government Act, 1888; the total amount of rate levied for the year ended March 31st, 1821, produced £738,603, and the local taxation account contributed £590,681 to the police fund during the year.

Street Accidents.

Coming to matters of more immediate popular interest, the report next refers to street accidents, of which a comprehensive analysis, which is to be even more detailed in future years, is given in an appendix. Last year the returns under this head were a good deal criticised in consequence of discrepancies between them and the numbers shown in the Registrar-general's return. It is, therefore, now pointed out that the police report only deals with the number of street accidents which come under the notice of the police, while the figures of the Registar-General include accidents of all kinds occurring in London. Though the total in this respect shows an increase of 258 over that of 1889, there is reason to believe that the streets of provincial towns are less safe than those of London, as the numbers for Edinburgh were 620 in 1890, which, in proportion to population, would mean 13,020 in the metropolitan area, as against an actual total of only 5,728.

Decrease of Crime.

Perhaps the most satisfactory section in the report is that which deals with the criminal returns for 1890. The felonies relating to property numbered 17,491, or 2,053 fewer than in 1889, though the figures for 1889 were a marked improvement on those for the preceding year. Indeed, there were fewer offences of this kind committed during 1890 than in any year since 1875. But in 1875 the felonies of this class were, relatively to the population in the ratio of 4,182 per 1,000, whereas last year the proportion per 1,000 was only 3,002, or less than half the number considered normal twenty years ago. Serious crimes against the person were also relatively to population fewer than ever before. It thus appears that there was greater security for person and property during 1890 than in any previous year included in the statistical returns.

The Record of Murders.

The startling announcement was made in the previous report that seventeen murders occurred in the metropolitan area during 1889, "without a single conviction having been obtained." The present report states, with regard to 1890, that of the sixteen murder cases recorded, in which apprehensions were effected by the Metropolitan Police, convictions were obtained in ten instances against the perpetrators of the crimes. Of the six other cases, five are fairly accounted for, the only capital crime not dealt with being that relating to the girl Amelia Jeffs. In respect to this case we are told "it is only right to add popular suspicion did grave injustice to an innocent person."

FIRE AT DULWICH.

The police discovered a fire raging shortly after two o'clock on Wednesday morning at 33, Belvoir-road, East Dulwich. The premises comprised a large private residence of nine rooms, which was unoccupied at the time of the outbreak. When the ringing of the fire alarm had brought up the firemen from Peckham-road, the building was alight from top to bottom, and the flames were blazing through the roof. Two stand-pipes were set to work, but the next-door premises were in much danger. The firemen had to break open the doors of the private residence of Mr. H. Evershed at No. 31, in order to enter the premises and save the building from taking fire. This building and No 35 were eventually damaged by heat, smoke, and water. The first building which had taken fire was entirely destroyed.

DAMAGING A SWARM OF BEES.

Charles Clarke, residing in Iffley-road, Hammersmith, was summoned to the West London Police Court to answer the charge of having maliciously damaged a swarm of bees, worth £2, the property of a neighbour. The bees had swarmed on a bush in the garden of the defendant, who, having first syringed the shrub with water, lighted a fire under it. The defendant said his child's hand had been stung, and he had destroyed the bees to preserve his garden. There being no evidence of malice, the magistrate dismissed the summons, but suggested that Clarke should compensate complainant for the damage.

ARMY STOPPAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—The letter, in answer to "A Private of the 16th Lancers," which appeared in the *People* of the 14th June, conveys a false impression. The writer apparently stated that the Indian Government gives soldiers the cash value of the English clothing not issued; but it is far from the truth, as the Indian Government does not give half the cash value in compensation of the English clothing. My opinion is that the man with fifteen years' Indian service must have got a touch of the sun, or he would not have made such a statement. The young man of the Lancers is quite right.—Yours, &c.

A Private of the 2nd Border Regiment.
Seven years' Indian servic.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—Being a reader of your valuable paper, I have naturally read with interest the letter from one of the 16th Lancers informing the British public of the stoppages that Tommy Atkins is placed under when arriving in India for the first go off. Those old soldiers who have contradicted the Lancer, I am very sorry to be obliged to say, are totally ignorant of the British service in India at the present day. In their time I don't doubt that soldiering out here was in every way a jolly life, with plenty of money. But now how different it is! For example, the rate of exchange for a rupee is 1s. 4½d., but we are paid at the rate of 1s. 6½d., making us lose nearly four rupees a month. Now I will give you a list of our total stoppages, including sea kit:—

	r.	a.	p.
Sea kit	12	9	3
Four suits of white, at 3r. 12a.	11	0	0
Two suits of khaki, at 6r.	12	0	0
Buttons for above clothing	0	6	0
One fatigue khaki suit (which lasted three months)	3	0	0
Two pair of patties, 1r. 6a. and 1r. 4a.	2	10	0
One Indian service serge, part paid (now worn out)	3	8	0
Two helmet covers, 8a. and 11a.	1	3	0
Three puggrees, two at 8a. and one at 6a.	1	6	0
One forage cap	1	3	0
One service cap	1	13	0
One leather chin strap	0	2	0
Total	50	12	3

And now I am given to understand that we are to be placed under stoppages again for things necessary for the Bengal Presidency, including helmet, brown boots, putties (khaki), burnishers, and numerals for shoulders and sundry other articles, which will bring the total to about 71r. 4a. 4p. When joining, a recruit is told that all his necessary kit will be supplied free. By way of example of this, suppose an employer in a large factory was to agree to pay his workpeople a certain wage per week, and then, at the week's end, in paying out, they are deducted certain things from their pay of which they were totally ignorant? Well, that is exactly the way we are placed at the present time, and how we are served by the Government; and one cannot wonder at the scarcity of recruits at the present time. Let the Government keep their word, and the army will increase in popularity. The army would be greatly improved were Tommy Atkins' grievances thoroughly investigated. As for compo, I have been in India two years and haven't seen any sign of it.—Yours, &c., Tommy Atkins.

A TRAMWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—As a subscriber to your excellent paper, I write to ask your assistance to make the public acquainted with the annoyance to which they are likely to be subjected in travelling by the North London Tramways on a Sunday night. The following is my experience of what occurred on Sunday last, and which I was told is the usual state of things on Saturday and Sunday evenings. I and my wife entered a tram about 9.30, shortly after it had started from Upper Clapton, and found it nearly filled by a lot of rough characters who got out at Cambridge Heath, the whole of the journey to that point being occupied with low, filthy, blasphemous language, and the singing of the vilest music hall songs, to which were given their filthy "double intended" comments. Two of the number were smoking: we stopped to change horses, and an inspector got up, to whom I appealed to stop the annoyance. All he did was to tell the two fellows who were smoking to desist, which they did while he was there, but began again directly he left. The conductor was very civil, but helpless against the odds he had to contend with. Two young ladies left the car, and another older one wished to get out and ride outside, but desisted only at my instigation. Surely the company must have other means to stop this blackguardism and annoyance to respectable passengers, and ought to exercise them, as it seems to me that their inspectors and conductors cannot. I am a smoker myself, so do not write in any anti-smoking spirit, neither am I what you would term "strait laced" in my opinions; but I do think that a public company should not allow the right of their respectable customers to be overridden by the vile conduct of a lot of disorderly roughs (both sexes).—Yours &c., Veritas.

A FISHING BOAT ATTACKED BY A WHALE.

Seven Men Drowned.

By the discovery of the hull of the six-oared boat that recently went amissing from Northmavine, Shetland, a clue has been obtained as to the cause of one of the most mysterious accidents that ever happened in Shetland waters. The boat set sail on Monday morning, July 13th, for the fishing ground. Having had a crew of seven experienced fishermen they would probably have proceeded to seaward a distance of thirty miles. The other boats which went out at the same time returned in due course, these craft rarely remaining longer at sea than a night and two days. Nothing, however, had been seen of this boat from the time of her departure and by the end of the week she was given up as lost. What had been the cause of her overthrow remained a mystery. The weather had been fine during the whole week. There was nothing to account for the accident, except she had taken too much fish on board and foundered, or had been run down by a passing steamer. Last week the boat drifted ashore bottom up on the Island of Yell, many miles from where the accident must have occurred. Upon examination it was found that there was nothing with the boat but a thick rope, usually attached to the fishing lines, made fast about the bow. The boat appeared to have got a sudden stroke, which had partly stove in the boards on either side of the forepart. Abaft this the boards were smashed up to the third board from the gunwale, all on the port or backward side. All experienced fishermen who examined the ill-fated boat were unanimous in thinking that the damage must have been caused by a heavy blow from a fish tail; and a more careful examination puts that conclusion beyond a doubt, as several pieces of the outer skin of a whale have actually been found wedged tightly between cracks in the broken wood. Other evidence shows that no sail had been on the boat at the time of the accident. This puts the cause of the sad accident beyond a doubt. The boat must have been lying at her lines, perhaps in the middle of the night, and without any warning she had received a blow from the tale of a whale, shattering the frail timbers, and overturning her at once. In such an emergency the crew could have no means of escape from a watery grave. The accident is one of the saddest and strangest that has ever happened in Shetland. Most of the seven men forming the crew of the unfortunate craft were married and leave widows and small families.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN SIBERIA.

Narrative of an Escaped Exile.

The harrowing descriptions of the sad state of the prisoners in Siberia, given by Mr. Kennan, are (according to a correspondent) amply confirmed by a Russian named Jacob Koton, who has escaped from Siberia, and is now in Breslau. The substance of his story is as follows: He was the son of a well-to-do miller in Russian Poland. In the year 1863, Koton, then 19 years of age, took part in the Polish insurrection, and in a skirmish near his native place he received a severe gunshot wound in the left foot, and was taken prisoner by the Russians. He was thereupon transported to Vilna, and condemned by General Muravieff to exile for life in Siberia. At Tomsk he joined a gang of exiles and marched on foot for nearly eight months through the endless steppes via Krasnoyarsk (where the exiles were photographed), Irkutsk, and Jakutsk to Tarbogotai, a small settlement culuss, as it is called in Russian. Here the exile remained, and was obliged to get his living by hunting. But he soon became homesick in this fearful wilderness, the climate of which was killing him, and, defying all dangers, he made an attempt to escape, but was seized at Tomsk and sentenced to three months arrest in a fortress. A second attempt brought him to Moscow, a third to Grodno. Six months and finally a year's imprisonment in a fortress were his punishments, and each time he was transported back to Tarbogotai. Koton now, at least for a time, gave up all further attempts at escape, and worked hard to save a sum of money in order then to try his luck again. In the spring of the year 1888 the exile had saved about 4,000 roubles, the fruit of his twenty-five years' work as a hunter, and now he again thought of escaping. On a dark night he left Tarbogotai, went from one culuss to the other, far from high roads. After a dangerous and fearful journey of several months, which cost him nearly the whole of his fortune, and after crossing the Ural and gaining Ekaternienburg and St. Petersburg, he at last reached Stockholm, viâ Holsingfors. But finding no assistance anywhere, he went to Copenhagen, Lubeck, Hamburg, Berlin, and from there to Paris. Here his money ran short, and the French Government sent him across the Belgian frontier to Holland. He could not remain there either, but was escorted to the German frontier, after marches of many long weeks. Then travelling viâ Cologne, Munich, and Vienna, he at last reached Breslau.

PAINFULLY PLAYFUL.

A man limped into the witness-box at North London Police Court, and asked Mr. Haden Corser for advice under the following circumstances: I walk past a man's shop and a dog run out and knock me down. I get up and go into ze shop, and say, "Is dat your dog?" Ze man he say "Yes." I say "He knock me down." Ze man he say "Go out of my shop. My dog he do vot he likes." I go out of ze shop, and ze dog he follow me, and shump up again and knock me down again.—Mr. Corser: Was the dog fierce or playful?—Applicant: I dunno—playful, I t'ink.—Mr. Corser: I can do nothing for you. Did the dog hurt you?—Applicant: He hurt my leg.—Mr. Corser: You can ask compensation if you have been injured.—Applicant: But he knock me down twice.—Mr. Corser: And what did you do?—Applicant: I whack him. (Laughter.)—Mr. Corser: Serve him right. (Laughter.) But I can do nothing for you.—The applicant left, evidently dissatisfied.

HAVE WE FORGOTTEN GORDON?

Lord Tennyson writing under this head says: The only time I ever met Gordon he spoke to me with great fervour of that project of his, "The Boys' Home," and added "You are the man to bring it about." I wish I were! I grieve to hear that the Gordon Home at Woking is in want of £40,000. He perished at Khartoum, leaving an everlasting memory. In so wealthy a country as England shall we suffer the cause in which his whole heart was interested to perish also for the lack of funds? Can you help us? Will you speak for us?—Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

MR. ATKINSON AND HIS BANK NOTES.

An extraordinary piece of good fortune has attended Mr. Atkinson. After dining on Monday evening he quitted the House of Commons, leaving his overcoat behind, containing bank-notes to the amount, it is said, of £13,000. Until Tuesday he forgot all about the circumstance, but no sooner did he recall it to his memory than he drove in hot haste to Westminster. Rushing to where he had left his garment, he searched the pockets and found the bundle of notes intact.

NARROW ESCAPE AT BRIGHTON.

Great excitement was caused among the thousands of excursionists who thronged the front at Brighton on Monday morning by an exciting rescue from drowning, in which a young man named Slade, living in Church-street, Plaistow, experienced a narrow escape of losing his life. Though a strong sea was running, Slade, who could swim, ventured into the water, and in a few minutes disappeared under the waves. A glimpse of his insensible body was caught, and Mr. Weston ran into the water, but was knocked down by the force of the waves and compelled to regain the beach. Mr. Campbell, a resident at Clapham, next attempted a rescue, and, after a hard struggle, managed to bring Slade ashore. He was then in an apparently lifeless condition, but two constables, named Bignell and Duley, who had received instructions in ambulance work, at once proceeded to induce artificial respiration, and with much difficulty succeeded sufficiently to justify his removal to a bathing establishment, where he was placed in a hot bath, and under medical supervision, he ultimately was in a fair way to fully recover. When Slade was brought to the beach he was so far in a state of collapse that had not immediate steps been taken to induce respiration his adventure must have resulted fatally.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During a terrific hail and thunderstorm at Croydon several persons were struck by the lightning. A man and woman, apparently tramps, were seen to fall at Duppas Hill, and on examination it was found that the man was not only dead, but that the current had completely torn off one of his arms and both boots. The woman was removed to Croydon Infirmary in an unconscious condition.

THE STORY OF A HAT.

No one will be more amused than Mr. John Dillon himself at the following item which a correspondent, writing all the way from Orange, New South Wales, sends:—It is not often that one can turn over upwards of £6 out of an old hat. But this is what Mrs. W. F. Healy has accomplished on the last couple of nights of the late bazaar in aid of the Orphanage building fund. The secret of it is that the hat belonged to Mr. John Dillon, who, on the occasion of his visit to Wellington, left it behind at the Hon. P. Buckley's. The raffle caused no small interest as to who should be the winner. Eventually Mrs. Sullivan proved the lucky investor, after which Mr. Dillon received three hearty cheers. Strange to say, the lady who raffled it and the lady who won it are both natives of Templemore, county Tipperary.

It is rarely that a man commences the pursuit of his health until it has already run down.

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

Suicide then Sequel.

At Marylebone Coroner's Court, Dr. Westcott held an inquest touching the death of Elizabeth Newman, aged 22, a single woman, barmaid at the Blue Post Tavern, Old Bond-street, who died from the effects of poison. It seemed that the deceased had become passionately fond of a young man named Atkins, who worked in Old Bond-street, and was wont to frequent the Blue Post. Her affection was not apparently reciprocated by Atkins, who was engaged to another girl, and who at last intimated to the deceased that he could never be more than a "friend" to her.—Mrs. King, the landlady of the Blue Post, stated that the deceased since her (witness's) husband's death had stood in the relation of a daughter to her more than that of a servant, and she knew Miss Newman was "very much infatuated with Atkins, who was very wicked to lead her on as far as he did. He seemed to me," added the witness, "to make her believe he loved her." The witness produced the deceased's diary, a photograph of Atkins, and some letters which he had written to deceased. In the diary she wrote of "coming to a conclusion" with Atkins and of being "very much upset." In one of Atkins's letters he wrote of, not being able to say yes to a question she put to him, adding, "I am awfully sorry if you have taken it in a different light, and I believe you have. I trust I have not inconvenienced you at all in the matter. I might have overstepped the mark a little, but I did not believe until just lately that it was all over between you and Arthur. Mrs. King sent the deceased home for a holiday to her mother in the country, and hoped that she would recover from her disappointment, but on her return to town she grieved as much as ever. On Thursday, the 23rd of July, whilst a clerk named Frederick Salmon was in the bar at the Blue Post, she called him aside and showed him a glass bottle labelled "Phosphorine," or rat poison, some of the contents of which she had taken on the previous day, "because she could not get on with Mr. Atkins." The bottle was nearly full, and he seized and destroyed it the same night. He did not tell Mrs. King of the deceased's communication until the following Sunday, Miss Newman having meanwhile displayed symptoms which her mistress mistook for biliousness.—The coroner said Salmon had acted injudiciously, first in destroying the bottle, and then in not revealing his knowledge earlier.—Dr. F. H. Corbyn stated that he was called to see the deceased on the morning of the 31st July, at 51, Bell-street, Edgware-road, the house of her mistress's sister, to which she had been removed. She died the same day, death being due to an irritant poison, in all probability phosphorus.—The jury found that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity, due to mental distress caused by disappointment in love.

A DREADFUL RUSSIAN STATE PRISON.

Some fifty miles from St. Petersburg, upon the Lake of Ladoga, there is a small granite island entirely occupied by a fortress. It is Schlusselburg, the dreadful prison of State, worse than the French Bastile, worse than the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul with its Troubetzkoi and Alenecvsky ravelins and its underground cells. The most resolute of the revolutionists, men and women, who have taken part in actual conspiracies whom it is not considered safe to keep in the fortress of Peter and Paul, are (according to *Free Russia*) sent there. The absence of any inhabitants except those employed in the service renders it possible to isolate the prisoners to a degree unattainable anywhere else. No one is allowed to land upon the island; sentinels have orders to shoot any one who approaches. If the near relatives of a prisoner inquire concerning him at the police department in St. Petersburg they are sometimes told "alive" or "dead"; sometimes no answer is given. The soldiers and guards are themselves prisoners, who mingle only with each other, and are carefully watched on the rare occasions when they are allowed to make a visit to the mainland. It was possible to establish secret communications with even the most jealously-guarded ravelins of the St. Petersburg fortress. But the fortress of Schlusselburg remained dumb, like the grave it is. Though some of the best known men of the revolution party, in whom the greatest interest was felt among the whole body of revolutionists, were kept there, we rarely could even tell whether they were alive or dead. A few months ago, however, our friends in Russia received some news from this place of endless misery. It is very brief, only such as can be conveyed upon a bit of paper smuggled with the greatest danger through some friendly hand. It merely tells which of the prisoners are dead, and which are still alive, but even this summary is eloquent enough. We learn from it that out of the fifty-two prisoners sent there in the course of the last eight years, twenty, or about 40 per cent., are really dead. Several of those who survive should be added to the list of the dead. They are insane, and have lost what is as precious, if not more precious to a man than life.

TRAGEDY AT THE EAST END.

Stabbed by a Jealous Husband.

In broad daylight on Tuesday morning a most daring murder was perpetrated at a public-house in the East-end, a married woman named Adams being killed outright, and a man named Lewis, who was with her, very severely wounded. The scene of the crime was the Railway Tavern in Three Colts'-street, Limehouse, a narrow thoroughfare lying between the West India Dock-road and the river. It appears that at about ten o'clock Mrs. Adams was in the public-house, drinking with Lewis, who was employed at Bentinck's biscuit factory, when the woman's husband suddenly opened the door and rushed in. Drawing out a large clasp-knife which he had concealed underneath his coat, he plunged it into the woman's breast. She immediately fell to the ground, and the man then turned upon her companion and attacked him furiously, directly afterwards disappearing out of the door. Everything seems to have occurred in an extraordinarily small space of time, for the landlady, Mrs. Truett, states that she had only been in the bar a minute before. When the bystanders recovered from their surprise they ran into the street, but were unable to catch sight of the murderer. The proprietors of the public-house state that they knew both Adams and his wife quite well. Some years ago, they say, he followed the calling of a sailor, but his occupation of recent years was of a somewhat doubtful character. It is alleged that the murderer had served several sentences in prison for larceny, and that only on Tuesday morning he was let out, having just served a term. The woman is said to have been of respectable and cleanly appearance, but with no fixed abode. Both the victims were at once conveyed to the London Hospital, but Mrs. Adams died on the road. From an examination of the body at the hospital it was ascertained that the knife had entered her left breast, and cut right through the heart. The man had a stab just above the region of the heart.

The public disagreement between Mr. Parnell and Mr. M'Carthy has not interrupted their personal friendship, and on Wednesday they drove to the House of Commons together.

OUTBREAK AT BARCELONA.

At about six o'clock on Sunday evening an attack was made upon the sentinel on guard at the entrance of the barracks in Buen Suceseo-square, in Barcelona. The men who attacked the sentinel carried pistols and muskets, hidden under their coats, and without any warning they suddenly fired upon the sentinels, wounding two. The other soldiers on guard defended themselves, giving time for the guard inside the barracks to come out and form at the door. Buen Suceseo-square was filled at the time with a large crowd of innocent persons celebrating the fête held there, and the officer commanding the troops prevented them from firing upon the people, but gave word to clear the square with the bayonet. This was promptly done, amid a scene of great alarm and confusion, as the people were taken by surprise at the sudden shots at the gate of the barracks. They did not understand what had happened, and several persons were wounded in the panic which ensued. Taking advantage of the confusion, the men who had fired upon the guard also fled in the crowd and disappeared; but the troops made several arrests. It appears, according to the statement of one of the persons arrested, that the intention of the men who attacked the sentinels was to take possession of arms in the barracks, and thus commence a revolutionary movement. The troops also arrested some persons in the Republican Club, situated in the square. Soldiers occupied the neighbouring streets all night, but order was not disturbed, and complete tranquillity continued in Barcelona and the remainder of Spain. The authorities at Barcelona are making active inquiries into the affair. The Republicans affirm that they had no knowledge of the event.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND THE FLOWER-SELLER.

A pretty story of the late Emperor Frederick is told in one of the German papers. Some years ago, shortly before the death of the old Emperor of Germany, a tall, handsome gentleman jumped into a third-class carriage of a local railway at Berlin, just as the train was leaving the station. An old flower-seller, with a basketful of newly-cut hyacinths, was the only other occupant of the compartment. He asked the old dame to sell him a bunch, and, mollified by his suave manner, she chose the freshest and largest, and handed it to him. Its price was a penny, but as the gentleman had no coppers, and the old woman no change, not having sold any of her goods yet, she was paid with a mark piece, which, as she said at once, was a thing that had never been heard of before in a third class railway carriage. Presently the stranger and the flower-seller were deep in conversation, and it turned out that the poor woman was the only bread-winner of a family of four. Her son was crippled, her granddaughter a little school-girl, and her husband had for some months past been out of work, since a new railway official had dismissed him as being too old to do much work. The stranger then suggested that she should apply, on her husband's behalf, to the railway authorities. "That is no good whatever," she replied, as she wiped her tears with her apron, "If you havent the Pope for your cousin, nowadays, you can't get anybody to listen to you." "Then try the Emperor," the stranger went on. "Alas!" she sighed, "if the old gentleman was allowed to see the petitions that are sent, it might do some good, but he does not get to know about us poor people." "Well, then, let your husband write to the Crown Prince." "Yes," she said, "he might do that," and she would tell him so as soon as she had sold her flowers. By this time the train had got to the terminus, the old dame bundled out her basket, and noticed with astonishment that the officials and the crowd on the platform looked at her carriage, and saluted and cheered. "What's up?" she asked. "Why, the Crown Prince was in the same compartment with you!" Then the flower-seller held her head high and told every syllable of what had happened to the delighted crowd. Her flowers were sold before five minutes were over, and a fortnight afterwards her husband was at work again in his old place.

A ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Under the prosaic terms of an advertisement just issued, "pursuant to an order of the Chancery Division," a very curious romance of crime lies concealed. The creditors of "Henri Dieudonné Perreau de Tourville (known as Henri Perreau de Tourville), late of 16, Craven Hill, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, who died in or about the month of January, 1890, are called upon to present their claims, this "gentleman" being a person who passed his last hours in an Austrian gaol, where he was confined for the murder of his wife. It was in 1876 that De Tourville, who was visiting the Austrian Tyrol with his wife, an English lady, threw her over the edge of a ravine in the Stelvio Pass. He endeavoured to account for the fatality as an accident, and, upon being judicially examined in Austria was discharged; but fresh evidence was found, and when it became known that he benefitted to the extent of £37,000 by his wife's death, he was arrested in England upon an extradition warrant, and committed in December, 1876, from Bow-street to Austria. There he was tried, and, being found guilty of murder with intent of gaining possession of the wife's property, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Nothing more was heard of him until January of last year, when it was notified that, having been attacked by the influenza, then prevalent in Europe, he had died, at the age of 33, in the gaol at Karlou, Styria.

THE THEATRES

ADELPHI.

The popularity of the two defensive services is proven by nothing more absolutely than the subjects of the plays continuously given at the theatres whose visitors are drawn from the masses as contradistinguished from the classes. This truism receives another illustration in the theme of the new melodrama, bearing the significant title of "The Trumpet Call," written by Messrs. Sims and Buchanan, seen for the first time, in anticipation of the bank holiday, at the re-opening of the Adelphi on the 1st inst. As behoves dramatists catering for an audience Demosthenic in its love of action, the authors of the new piece lose no time in disclosing its plot, for no sooner is the curtain raised than interest is begotten for Cuthbert Cuthbertson and his young wife, Constance, by the revelation of their marriage against the will of the lady's father, Sir William Barton, who has designed her for his nephew, her cousin, Richard Featherstone. The repudiation of the father is, however, but slight grief as compared with that which, as misfortunes proverbially never come alone, speedily follow. The protestations of unalterable affection have scarcely been exchanged between the rejected pair over their little son, when the husband, left alone, is startled by a refrain sung outside of the inn. Following the voice, Cuthbert discovers in the singer a gipsy girl attached to a travelling caravan, none other than his own first wife, a malignant jade, who, to revenge his repudiation of her on proving her infidelity, sends him a false report of her death. Still nursing her malignant vengeance, the wretched Bertha will only consent to give Cuthbert her pledge not to see Constance for the purpose of disclosing her lurid story on condition that he shall quit both her and her child for ever. Faithful to his promise, the despairing husband enlists under the name of George Landon in a passing regiment, the recruiting sergeant of which was formerly in the service of his family, and consequently knows his secret, which, however, he solemnly promises to keep. Seven years elapse, and Cuthbert returns from India, after, at the peril of his own life in action, saving that of the colonel, who, in presence of the young soldier's company, decorates him with the Victoria Cross. This imposing ceremony is witnessed, as it happens, by Cuthbert's wife, to whom he has caused it to be reported that he is dead. Astounded at the striking resemblance to her lost love, Constance, half-dazed, claims him; but, stedfast to his purpose, he disowns himself to her and so departs. But the designing Cousin Richard has never surrendered his hope of winning Constance, and to that end, by the agency of a humorous showman, he hunts down the gipsy brother, to learn the confession from her own lips that she is no wife of Cuthbert after all, for as much as she had a husband deserted by her still living at the time of her marriage with her second victim. Basely keeping this secret to himself, Richard urges his suit with Constance, who, persuaded that Cuthbert is dead, and to gain a home and name for her child, most reluctantly consents at last to become her wicked wooer's wife, though how she can possibly become so in his thought in face of his learning that Bertha was a bigamist, and that consequently the suffering lady he coerces into wedding him is really Cuthbert's wife, is left unexplained by the dramatists. But Cuthbert as well as Richard is on Bertha's track, and find her debauched by drink at a low "doss," otherwise a common lodging-house. There, chancing to confront the man to whom she was really married, rendered desperate by her desertion, he, on recognising the woman who has shamed and insulted him draws his knife upon her, but the deadly intent is barred by the intervention of Cuthbert, who, at the peril of his life, saves that of the wretched siren to whom he owes his misery. Touched at last by this noble self-denial of her dupe, Bertha, as Richard Featherstone is leading his cousin, really a victim, to the marriage altar, staggers into the church, and at the crucial moment of the service forbids the banns and confesses her bigamy, which at once restores Constance to the arms of Cuthbert, who has come secretly to witness the nuptials which were to lose him his lawful love for ever. Upon the embrace of the sorely-wronged couple the curtain descends upon a scene which, in common with all preceding it has been thoroughly sympathetic if not very original. Familiar incidents, however, are combined with such cuning of stage craft as tend to impart a certain semblance of freshness to the action as a whole. The same comment holds good with reference to the characterisation of the part of the showman, late a professor of second sight and mesmerism, being strongly reminiscent of a similar individual in "Judah." This part, played with unctuous humour by Mr. Lionel Rignold, won great favour with the audience. Miss Robins, with Mr. Boyne, enacted the persecuted young couple with great emotional power and refinement; though the highest artistic success of the cast was seen in the powerful portrayal of the vengeful gipsy girl, Bertha, by a newcomer to the London stage, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who may be cordially congratulated, as may all lovers of sound acting, upon her brilliant début. The stage has, at a leap, acquired a new and true actress. Miss Clara Jecks with Miss Leigh and Messrs Beveridge, Dalton, and R. H. Douglas flash broad slants of comedy across the serious action by their diverting humour, in comic characters, and a capital cast was completed by Messrs. Beveridge, C. Dalton, H. Eussell, and A. Leigh. Hearty congratulations were offered by the audience to all concerned in the performance including the authors of the play at the fall of the curtain. The Adelphi has secured yet another enduring success.

STRAND.

The brief notice in our last week's issue of "The Late Lamented" on its tranference from the Court to the Strand scarcely did justice to the new rendering of this most ingenious of farces, as interpreted through the humorous individualities of Miss Fanny Brough, in lieu of Mrs. John Woods, and Mr. Edouin, as the successor of Mr. Arthur Cecil. It is high time, indeed, to assert that the legitimate quality of the fun is diminished in no respect by the acting of Miss Brough, while Mr. Edouin's impersonation, as contrasted against that of his predecessor in the part, fully compensates by breadth of humour for all that is missed in fineness and delicacy. Mr. Herbert Standing is still seen at his best as the Indian officer, so comically doubled up whenever it is convenient, by an attack of jungle cramp; while Mr. Cafe is droll as ever as the sententious butler. There is but one falling off by the removal, and that is seen in the portraits, which as presentments of the late lamented in his frisky and sedate moods severally, are not nearly so funny as were the corresponding pictures at the Court. This fault ought to be amended at once. The laughter evoked by the piece at Mr. Edouin's theatre argues for it a prosperous continuance of the run at the Court.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Grace Hawthorne is certainly a persevering actress. Since the production early last year of "Theodora" at the Princess's, she has not been idle, having prosecuted a lengthy provincial tour with Mr. R. Buchanan's adaptation of Sardou's drama, the course of which has on more than one occasion brought her before London audiences. On the 1st inst. Miss Hawthorne's company once more gave the London public an opportunity of witnessing this gruesome play at the Olympic, or, as it is now called, the "popular theatre of London." The energy that Miss Hawthorne was wont to display in personating the circus-girl that subsequently married the Emperor Justinian is still noticeable, and it must be said that she is to be seen to greater advantage in this character than in those previously assumed by her. The services of Cross's lions are still retained to give effect to the second scene of the first act; but as regards the cast many changes have taken place. Mr. M. Carson is the Justinian, Mr. F. Victor Belisarius, and Mr. G. W. Cockburn, Marcellus, all of whom are deserving of high praise for their share in the production. Mr. F. Mellish is once more distinct and earnest as Andreas (being seen at his best in moments of passion). The play has been mounted under the direction of Mr. W. W. Kelly, in a manner that leaves little to be desired.

SHAFTESBURY.

Mr. George Edwardes' pleasant entertainment of three short pieces which proved so attractive at Terry's Theatre loses none of its refined and enlivening quality by transference to the larger area of Mr. Lancaster's theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue. The tears elicited by the manly pathos of Mr. Brandon Thomas as the hero of his own simple sketch of "The Lancashire Sailor" were augmented by the sweet sensibility of the young mariner's blind sweetheart, played for the first time by Miss Norreys. But this April of the heart was speedily changed to the sunshine of smiles at the witty dialogue and humorous characterisation of Mr. Grossmith's bright and fresh cabinet picture of studio life, exploited in "The Commission," in which, with grace and refinement almost too grave in their expression, Miss Beatrice Lamb assumed the part of the lady who sits for her portrait to the amorous painter, lately enacted by Miss Lily Hanbury. But the keenest enjoyment of the audience, if pleasure is best indicated by pealing laughter, came in the exquisitely ludicrous, and no less picturesque, travestie of "A Pantomime Rehearsal," in which the dancing of the quartet of fair demoiselles, which now includes Miss Lamb and Miss Norreys, delighted the eye; while Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Mr. Brandon Thomas kept the risible faculty of the spectator at fullest tension by their quaint portrayal respectively of the conceited young lord and the solemn heavy dragoon officer. The salient feature of this merry travestie of amateur theatricals is the exceeding breadth and fulness of its necessarily extravagant humour, combined with a refinement and style which maintain the standard of taste at the highest possible level. Needless to say that this exquisite expression of pure fun, is mainly if not wholly, due to its exponents. Critical playgoers will note with keen pleasure the subtle histrionic art displayed so unobtrusively in differentiation of character by Mr. Brandon Thomas throughout his delineations severally of the frank sailor, the kindly cockney artists' model, and the aristocratic, obtuse cavalry captain. It is noteworthy of this fascinating entertainment that, light though it be, it never ceases to appeal alike to the sense of beauty and the intelligence.

LYRIC.

This beautiful theatre was crowded on the 31st ult., when the 300th performance was given of "La Cigale" (The Grasshopper") in the attractive English dress provided for it by Mr. F. C. Burnand, with aid in the lyrical parts by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett. The original libretto was written by MM. Chivot and Duru, the music by M. Audran, composer of "Olivette," "La Mascotte," and other works, popular in France, and also, to some extent, in England. The adaptation in use at the Lyric Theatre does not follow the original score very closely, and contains several important and welcome numbers, contributed by Mr. Ivan Caryll, the able conductor at the Lyric Theatre. Two more novelties from his gifted pen were on this occasion added to the score. A charming song for baritone, "Look in mine eyes," was sung by Mr. Hayden Coffin (the Chevalier Franz de Bernheim), whose sympathetic voice it suited well. The melody, in 9-8 time, is remarkably fresh and graceful, and the song will be welcomed by barytones and contraltos. It was warmly applauded and redemanded. The second novelty was a piquant "Spanish Dance," in which Mr. Caryll has made happy use of Spanish rhythms, and has entwined the score with pizzicati and other stringed effects, characteristic of Spanish dance music. The solo dancer, Miss St. Cyr, armed with castanets, and dressed in thoroughly Spanish attire, danced charmingly, and won great applause. The corps de ballet gave valuable aid, and the new dance was enthusiastically encored. With the exception of the two additions to the score above-mentioned, "La Cigale" was performed as originally produced here. Miss Geraldine Ulmar (Mrs. Ivan Caryll) was in full possession of her enviable vocal powers, and sang more delightfully than ever, winning enthusiastic applause on many occasions. Miss Annie Rose (the Duchess), Miss St. Cyr (La Frivolini), MM. Eric Lewis (the Duke), Garden (William), and Peachey (Vincent Knapp) repeated familiar successes, and recent additions to the strength of the company were found in Miss Annie Shuberth (Charlotte, the Grasshopper of the fable), MM. Nordblom, jun. (the Mendicant), Hayden Coffin (Chevalier Franz de Bernheim), and Monkhouse (Mathew Vanderkoopen). The last-named artist contributed greatly to the success of the performance. His quaint and spontaneous humour and his facial expression awakened hilarity, and he was thoroughly comic without any sign of vulgarity. Mr. Coffin acted the part of the Chevalier gracefully and effectively, and sang artistically, although to some extent crippled by the high notes he had to sing in solos originally written for a high tenor voice. Miss Shuberth sang and acted well, and Mr. Nordblom, jun., showed ability. Mr. Ivan Caryll conducted in masterly style, and this performance of "La Cigale" was so excellent and so highly appreciated by the large audience that it is likely to fill the Lyric Theatre nightly for many months to come.

SURREY.

On Monday last, at a matinée—largely attended by holiday makers who no doubt were glad of the protection Mr. Conquest's theatre afforded against the inclement weather—was revived Mr. Henry Pettitt's sensational drama "The Black Flag." This is not the first time this piece has proved capable of satisfying the demands of holiday audiences, having previously been produced on a bank holiday at the Surrey. The occupants of the more popular parts of the Surrey are good judges of melodrama, and on Monday they were exceptionally demonstrative, heartily cheering the triumph of virtue, and decrying in an emphatic manner the attempts of villainy to retard the desired achievement. A manly and straightforward exponent of the part of Harry Glendon was found in Mr. C. J. Hague, and a sympathetic sharer of his misfortunes in Miss A. Conway, an excellent actress with no affectation. Miss L. Dyson very agreeably rendered the part of the buxom landlady of a Dorsetshire inn, and was well supported by Mr. F. Conquest. Mr. G. Conquest was droll as the Jew. Mr. E. Lennon acted well as the villain John Glyndon, and Mr. C. Cruickshanks was excellent as Captain Handyside; while other parts were well played by Mr. E. Leicester, Mr. W. Donne, Mr. H. Belding, Miss C. Farrel, A. Travis, and Miss Eldred.

BRITANNIA.

At an early hour on Monday the doors of Mrs. Lane's popular theatre was besieged by an eager multitude, some of whom carried bouquets and displayed great anxiety to secure an advantageous seat from which their floral tributes might be showered upon their favourite member of the company, whilst those who elected to witness the entertainment from more elevated parts of the house thoughtfully secured their offerings in natty parcels to save them from harm during the presentation ceremony. So popular has the battle of the roses become with Mrs. Lane's patrons that Mr. Crawford has been obliged to frame rules for its guidance. The enthusiasm which prevailed at the close of each act of "The Harbour Lights" was proof that the management had been wise in their choice of an holiday attraction, especially as the company were familiar with this drama, it having been performed at this theatre some months back. Mr. Algernon Syms repeated his fine performance of Lieutenant David Kingsley, and Mr. W. Steadman once more did well as Mark Helstone. Miss Beatrice Toy was pretty and effective as Dora, and Miss Oliph Webb came out strong as Lina, especially in emotional parts. Mrs. Chudleigh, of the Mariners' Arms, was well assumed by Miss M. Griffiths; her daughter found an excellent exponent in Miss L. Howes; and the son-in-law in prospective was most humorously played by that excellent comedian, Mr. W. Gardiner. Messrs. W. H. Varna, W. Copley, E. Beecher, J. Munro, F. Beaumont, and others are in the cast, and do much by their capital acting to assist in promoting the success of the holiday production. The scenery is of the best kind, the mechanical changes evolving some really beautiful pictures. During the week the laughable farce, "Twice Killed," has been played as an after piece, in which the principal members of the company have appeared.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

Without in any way attempting to rival the splendour of the Drury Lane production of The Royal Oak, Mr. D'Esterre, Mr. G. Lacey, and all concerned are to be congratulated on the result they achieved in setting each of five acts into which the drama is divided with such taste that the audience must have been able to form a very fair idea of the spectacular effects given to Messrs. Hamilton and Harris's drama when performed at the "National" theatre. Two performances of this piece were given on Monday last, a large number of visitors being present on each occasion. In this drama, be it remembered, acquaintance is made with some twenty-five characters, and for the representation of these an excellent company was retained. Full justice was done to the part of King Charles by Mr. O. C. Percy. Mr. C. C. Dering was an admirable representative of the chivalrous Dorian; and Mr. C. A. Carlile was successful in raising the usual chorus of execration as the villain Aucketell. Mildred Clavering was charmingly personated by Miss C. de Yonson, and Miss F. Bailey proved herself a clever child actress. The other characters, without exception, were well played, reflecting great credit on all concerned. We regret that the piece was only produced for six nights, believing that it would have been attractive for double that time. Next week the favourite drama, "It's Never too Late to Mend," will be played here.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Monday night the lessees and managers of what, in 1699, was called "Miles's Musick House," must have been gratified with the numerous audience with which the pit and gallery were filled; nor were the other parts of the building sparsely tenanted. The holiday attraction was "The Wild Primrose," a musical and farcical piece of the "My Sweetheart" order, in which Miss F. Fish and her company acquitted themselves to the gratification and delight of the audience. In a satirical description of the performances given here about 1669, the writer, in describing a sword-dance executed by a female, says "that further the gods' admiration to kindle, she turns on her heel like a wheel on a spindle." In her dancing, Miss Fish can do more than "turn on her heel" in mechanical manner; she is a clever exponent of the poetry of motion; her vocal and comedy powers are also as unique as they are amusing, and she must have been gratified by the ovation she received for her performance in the second act. She has secured the services of a capital touring company in the persons of Misses M. Worth, J. Listelle, M. Russell; Messrs. C. Warren, A. Thomas, A. Gilmore, C. L. Dane, and G. Vernon, all of whom personate their respective parts in a creditable manner. On Monday next, Mr. A. Creamer's company will appear in "The Shaughraun."

GRAND.

Mr. Wilmot and his manager, Mr. Freeman, were no doubt gratified with the practical testimony to their popularity and ability in gauging the tastes of their patrons in producing and putting before them the best dramatic work by the numerous audience that assembled on Monday night to witness the revival of "The Silver King," in which Mr. Wilson Barrett played his original part with skill and vigour, accentuated in several points by practice since its original production. He was ably supported in the female portion of the cast by Miss M. Elmore, whose delineation of the character of Nellie Denver won deserved admiration; Miss L. Belmore, as the sprightly waitress, and Miss M. Jeffries as the ill-used wife of "the Spider." In the male portion of the cast, Messrs. H. Hodges (Jaikes), H. C. Cliffe (the Spider), E. Irwin (Geoffrey Ware), F. McLeay (Eliah Coombe), M. Warren (parish clerk), A. Manning (Corkett), and S. Smith (the detective), all worked ably and harmoniously together to produce a highly satisfactory result. The individuals who represented the numerous minor characters in a strong drama, also acted in a praiseworthy manner. On Monday next "The Lights o' London" will be given by Mr. Wilson Barrett and his company.

PAVILION.

The patrons of this favourite East-end theatre are accustomed to look for good work from the Messrs. Abrahams and Cohen, so that when it became known that the management intended to produce the spectacular drama, "The World," as a holiday entertainment, it was rightly surmised that the stage requirements of a piece of this description would be fully met by the able staff of the Pavilion, under Mr. Isaac Cohen's direction. So realistic is the raft scene as arranged here that the enthusiasm it awakens is not at all surprising. Capitally done, too, is the scene where the explosion takes place, an event which was highly appreciated by the Pavilion patrons. Next week this theatre will be occupied by Messrs. Hardy and Von Leer's company, who will appear in the stirring drama, "On the Frontier."

STANDARD.

Max Goldberg's historical drama, "Jane Shore," formed the holiday attraction at Mr. A. Melville's theatre, and was enacted by Mr. J. F. Preston's well-known touring company. It may be that the successful production of this piece here a few weeks ago induced Mr. Melville to reproduce it for the entertainment of his holiday patrons. The drama has been most admirably mounted, the fine proportions of the Standard stage lending themselves well to the preparation of effective stage pictures. Among the members of Mr. Preston's company entitled to special praise for their exertions on behalf of the play are Mr. F. Woodville, Lord Hastings; J. F. Preston, Richard of Gloucester; Mr. F. R. Vere, Matthew Shore; Mr. J. Sergeant, Antony Yeaste; and A. Bramwell, and G. De Lara, the latter two supplying the fun of the piece. Miss G. Walton acquits herself creditably in the title rôle, while the minor characters generally are well represented. Mr. Melville's next production will be the Drury Lane drama, "Paul Kauvar."

MARYLEBONE.

The holiday production at this theatre was unusually liberal and attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gascoigne, with their excellent stock company, having appeared in Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's drama, "London Day by Day," which has had the advantage of a most effective staging and mounting. We were pleased to see Mr. Gascoigne sufficiently recovered from his serious indisposition to be able to assume the part of the hero, Frank Granville, rendering this character in his usual firm and spirited style. A very flattering reception was also accorded to Mrs. Gascoigne on her reappearance as Violet Chester, a part she plays in a most agreeable and earnest manner. Mr. J. F. Powell, gave an effective rendering of the rôle of Henri de Belleville, and the comedy element was well sustained by Mr. Bailey (Tom Galloway) and Miss M. St. John (Dolly Blossom).

STRATFORD.

Mr. Fredericks' theatre is never more popular than at holiday times, and at these periods its patrons are usually very numerous. With the musical comedy, "Flashes," Mr. Fredericks has scored yet another success, and it is but fair to add that for his share in the production, Mr. Chas. Bennett, the manager, deserves very much praise. "Flashes" has little or no plot, but is nevertheless interesting, being full of fun and frolic, and distinctly American in construction. The company engaged were individually deserving of especial mention, among them being Messrs. J. W. Handley, L. West, F. Irish, E. Bright, G. St. John, C. C. Corney, B. Hewson, J. Gale, P. G. Fairley, and Misses J. Shirley and N. Dwight. On Monday, "Jane Shore" will be produced here. The new act-drop, seen for the first time last week, is Grecian in design, and very creditable to the artist.

THE ALHAMBRA.

A musical farce without words, entitled "The Sculptor and the Poodle," was successfully produced on Monday last at the Alhambra. The music, composed by M. Mariotti, is well written, the melodies are fresh and sparkling, and the orchestration is excellent. The plot, invented by Mr. Charles Laurie, is farcical enough, in all conscience, but admits of laughter-provoking situations, of which Mr. Laurie and his associates make skilful use. The sculptor (Mr. H. Paulo), has a charming young daughter (Miss Hooton), with whom his three apprentices, No. 1 (Mr. F. Kitchin) No. 2 (Mr. H. Kitchin) and No. 3 (Mr. Laurie) fall in love. She prefers No. 3; this awakens the jealousy of Nos. 1 and 2, and her three admirers have a comic fight. No. 3 is the conqueror, and Nos. 1 and 2, accepting the situation, undertake to help No. 3 loyally. No. 1, capitally made up as a marble Apollo, and No. 3 as a marble poodle, are carried to the studio of the sculptor, who purchases them at a high price. The fun that ensues is more easily imagined than described. The statues "come to life," and Mr. Laurie's growls and barks are wonderfully like those of a real poodle. After a succession of ludicrous incidents, the sculptor regains his money on condition of his consenting to the marriage of his daughter and the whilom "Poodle," and once more "order reigns" in the studio. The musical farce was heartily applauded by the large audience, and is likely to have a long run.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.

In common with most other places of amusement, the Mohawks' section of the Agricultural Hall was in great requisition on Monday, being twice filled to its utmost capacity. And it is to be hoped that those persons who during the storm periods of Monday last found themselves comfortably seated before this popular minstrel troupe fully recognised their good fortune. In spite of the fact that the troupe have only recently returned from a provincial tour, they were thoroughly familiar with their individual parts in the new programme. In the first part some interest was attached to the first appearance of Mr. Charles Linwood, the new tenor vocalist. He gave in fine style, "The Sirens of the Sea," and should prove a useful member of the troupe. Plenty of opportunity is given to Mr. F. Elsworth, Mr. R. Oliver, Mr. W. Lawson, and Master F. Bentley to distinguish themselves; while the members of the "corner" division have not been overlooked in the way of opportunities for displaying their various abilities. Mr. Johnny Danvers sings touchingly of "Her Father's Boot;" Little Thomas cracks "A Good Old Wheeze;" Mr. G. D'Albert proves himself "A Match for Lucifer;" and Mr. J. Schoefield relates in song a ball-room episode, entitled "Danser, Danser, Mademoiselle." Among the short farcical pieces of which the second part of the entertainment is composed are one or two of very clever construction, viz., "Animated Furniture" and "Pas de Cat." Messrs. Danvers and Schoefield have a new duet, entitled "Two Lothario's," Mr. W. Howard, a new banjo song, and Little Thomas a new parody. Mr. Harry Hunter is holiday making in the Isle of Man.

Now that the theatrical vacation has set in, stage gossips and chroniclers, for sheer lack of news may say in Hamlet's expiring words, "the rest is silence."——All who appreciate sound acting will gladly hear that Miss Amy Roselle (Mrs. Arthur Dacre) has joined the Lyceum Company, and will appear in the forthcoming revival of Henry VIII.——In the compulsory absence of Mr. Irving, who had intended to deliver the lines inaugurating the bijou theatre Madame Adelina Patti has added to the attractions of her Welsh castle, Mr. William Terriss will speak the address before the distinguished company invited as the diva's guests upon this interesting "first night."——Renouncing, for a time at least, farcical comedy as the staple of his London programme, Mr. Toole will re-open his theatre at Christmas with a piece of a more serious character, said to be written for him by Mr. Pinero.——The next new comic opera at the Savoy will be composed, like "The Nautch Girl," by Mr. Edward Solomon, but who the librettist may be is not as yet stated, and probably remains unsettled.——The performance just given by Mr. Irving and his company at Gloucester in celebration of the centenary of the theatre has benefited the local charities to the tune of £163 17s. 6d.——Gilbert and Collier's new comic opera for the Prince of Wales's Theatre will be seen and heard for the first time about the second week in October.——The directors of the Alhambra have just declared a dividend of 8 per cent. free of income tax for the half-year, and above a sum of £500 applied in reduction of the cost of the freehold and building account. Good business this.——Mr. Sylvanus Dauncey, alias the brother of Mr. H. Jones, has written a play entitled "The Millstone," which is to be put to proof at an autumn matinée.——The Prince of Wales was present last Monday at the theatre named after his royal highness to see the performance of "L'Enfant Prodigue."——A party of Italian officers in quitting the Bologna Theatre last Sunday evening were attacked by persons at the entrance and pelted with stones; whereupon the officers, drawing their revolvers, fired on their assailants and wounded three of them.——Captain Shaw, in an interesting paper supplied by him to the *New Review* communicates the startling circumstance that during the quinquennial period 1886-90 no fewer than sixty-eight theatres were destroyed and thirty-eight damaged by fire; causing the death of 490 persons and the injury of 213 others.——Drury Lane is now added to the long list of London playhouses closed until autumn.——In contravention of the report that Mr. H. A. Jones had secured the Avenue, comes another to the effect that the Embankment theatre is taken on lease by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, with the intention of re-opening about the second week in September with a comedy entitled "Delvidon," having a leading character for Mr. Penley.——Under the same management continued at the Comedy, a comedy by Mr. F. W. Sydney, called "A Living Legacy," will shortly be produced.

AN OPERATIC DISPUTE.

The case of Mapleson v. Lago came on for hearing in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Romer.—The action was brought by Colonel Mapleson for an injunction to restrain Signor Lago from engaging Signor Ciampi to perform, and to restrain Signor Ciampi from singing at the Royal Italian Opera, without the sanction of the plaintiff, during the existence of an agreement by which that vocalist engaged himself for a tour in the provinces for a period of six or seven weeks from October 25th, 1890. It appeared that Colonel Mapleson had allowed Signor Ciampi to sing on more than one occasion at the Royal Italian Opera, but he complained that Signor Ciampi had on another occasion, at the instigation of Signor Lago, sung at the opera without his permission, and had subsequently threatened to sing again, but had been restrained by an interlocutory injunction granted by Mr. Justice Kekewich. Mr. Cutler, Q.C., and Mr. Eustace Smith appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. E. Dove represented the defendant Lago.—Colonel Mapleson gave evidence as to the tour which he had projected in the provinces, commencing in October, 1890, and the agreement he had made with Signor Ciampi for six or seven weeks at the salary of £10 a week. In November, 1890, Signor Lago, who, he said, was then aware of the agreement, applied to the plaintiff to allow Signor Ciampi to sing at the Royal Italian Opera, of which Signor Lago was then director. The plaintiff allowed Signor Ciampi to sing there on two occasions, for each of which he was to be paid ten guineas, and the plaintiff was to be at liberty to engage some one else to replace him. The defendant, Signor Lago, he said, induced Signor Ciampi to break the agreement, and promised to sing at Hull and Chorley.—Signor Ciampi explained that his agreement was with Colonel Mapleson for seven weeks, and he enumerated the occasions on which he sang at the Italian Opera and elsewhere, until restrained by injunction.—Signor Lago, the defendant, denied that he induced Signor Ciampi to break his engagement. He did not know of the existence of the agreement between Colonel Mapleson and Signor Ciampa when he engaged the latter. He thought Signor Ciampi was free then.—Mr. Justice Romer, without calling on the defendant's counsel, said that the plaintiff and Signor Lago had been friends hitherto, and he hoped that they would still remain so, notwithstanding these proceedings. The cause of the whole dispute was a mistake of Signor Ciampi, who had led Signor Lago to suppose that he was able to sing for him from November 24th to November 29th, 1890. Signor Lago said—and his lordship believed him—that by doing so Signor Ciampi would not break his engagement with the plaintiff. No doubt the plaintiff had some ground of complaint against Signor Ciampi, but on account of their friendship he sought no relief against him. No relief could now be obtained against Signor Lago. An injunction at the present time was out of the question, and only damages could be sought. But in order to recover damages the plaintiff must show a wrongful inducement to Signor Ciampi to break with the plaintiff and engage with Signor Lago. Here there was no such inducement, and no wrongful act, because Signor Lago had been led to believe by Signor Ciampi that the latter was able to sing for him from November 24th to 29th. Signor Lago had no reason to suppose there was anything wrongful in such singing. The plaintiff had established no fraud or wrongful act. The action failed as to damages, and as both the plaintiff and Signor Lago were innocent parties, and no relief was asked against Signor Ciampi, the action would be dismissed without costs.—The action was dismissed accordingly, each party to pay their own costs.

POVERTY AND DESPAIR.

A heartrending case of poverty and despair, showing once more how the most abject misery exists in the very midst of industry and wealth, has just come to light in Paris. A man, named Boitard, employed in some very humble capacity on a railway, was deserted recently by his wife and left with his mother and his four children, ranging from 2 to 15 years of age, to provide for. His only furniture was one deal table, a stool, and one mattress—a mere bundle of rags and some dirty straw—on which the family of six reposed at night. Soon after the disappearance of his wife Boitard had the misfortune to be dismissed from his employment without any reason being given, and a couple of days ago the poor fellow woke up to find his mother dead by his side. This was too much for him, and, sending the children out to play, he lighted a charcoal fire and laid himself down to die. When the little ones returned they found their father not quite dead, and assistance being called he was restored to consciousness. He was, however, in a state of extreme exhaustion, and is now in hospital in a critical condition.

At the London County Sessions on Thursday, Jane Howard, a dressmaker, was convicted of the wilful neglect of a child of 18 months. She was given four months' hard labour.—John Morgan got three months for stealing a bottle of wine, value 3s.

The City aldermen below the chair who have served the shrieval office and are eligible for election as Lord Mayor are: Mr. Alderman Evans, Alderman Lieut.-colonel Cowan, Mr. Alderman Knill, Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips, Alderman Lieut.-colonel Davies, and Mr. Alderman Newton. It is understood that Mr. Alderman Evans will accept the position.

The London and North-Western Railway Company's steamer Lily, plying between Holyhead and Dublin, left Birkenhead with a number of directors and officials on board, and when near the Rock Light ran into a Garston fishing smack, cutting her in two. One man on board was so badly injured that he died soon afterwards.

A LOUISIANA AFFRAY.

According to a Dalziel's telegram from New Orleans, a serious disturbance has taken place in Calcasieu parish. The scene of the encounter was Lake Charles, a place difficult of access, and inhabited in the upper portion by a race termed "Redbones." These people are engaged as cowboys by the stock dealers, whose cattle feed upon the prairies of the Calcasieu country. The parish is thinly populated. During the last few years the Lake Charles lumbermen have been extending their logging operations in the parish, and this has caused consternation among the Redbones, who have seen in the operations of the intruders the ruin of the stock business, and their ultimate expulsion from the district. Their dislike is directed against the whites, and they have long used every possible effort to terrorise the invaders. On the 30th ult. thirteen Redbones, under the leadership of a man named Ashwood, appeared in the vicinity of the Lockmore Company's sawmills, forced an entrance, and ordered the watchman, named Morris, to leave, saying that if he remained there until daybreak he would be killed. Morris refused to go, and declared himself able to protect his employer's interests. Fearing, however, another visit he roused a number of the men in the logging camp, and they prepared to defend themselves against attack. On Sunday they went to a store to purchase food, and expecting an attack they took their rifles. As they anticipated, they met a large body of Redbones also armed, and were asked if they had come to fight. They replied no, but they were able to protect themselves. Words followed, the Redbones assuming a menacing attitude and attempted to precipitate a fight. Finally, one of the Redbones pointed a pistol at Morris, whereupon the lumberman drew his revolver and fired at his assailant. A fierce fight ensued, the whites entering the store, which they barricaded, while the Redbones in overwhelming numbers surrounded the building and attempted to dislodge them. In the end the Redbones were driven off. One of the lumbermen, named Ward, was killed, and another wounded, while five Redbones lost their lives and a large number were seriously injured. On the same evening three whites—Morris, Morton, and Glasson—surrendered to the sheriff and said that they had been forced to fight in self-defence. On Wednesday 100 Redbones, fully armed, arrived on the scene of the recent fight, and forcibly carried off their dead and wounded comrades before the inquest could be completed.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

A curious case of arsenical poisoning has occurred at Walberton, near Arundel. A retired gentleman named Clements died on the 31st ult., and at the inquest Dr. Evershed stated that when he first called the deceased was not ill, but, after hearing a description of his symptoms, he concluded he was suffering from chronic arsenical poisoning. He had attended the daughter for the same complaint some days previously. The house was searched, but no trace of arsenic was found. The doctor imagined that some stair carpet or wall paper might be the cause, and samples had therefore been sent for test, while an analysis of the stomach would be made.—The inquest was adjourned.

ACTION BY AN M. P.

The hearing of the action at the Leeds Assizes in which Mr. John Barron, M.P., sued Mr. F. Trumble for £10,000 on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentation in the sale of a business, was concluded on Thursday. For the defence the Solicitor-general contended that there had been no misrepresentation. A verdict was given for the defendant with costs

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

In consequence of the concessions made by employers and men the strike of masons at Lyons has come to an end.

An official denial is given at Buda Pesth to the reported resignation of Baron Fejervary de Komlos-Keresztes, minister of national defence.

The remains of the late Sir Charles Forster, M.P. for Walsall, were interred in the family vault underneath Bishop Stoneywall's Chapel at Longdon Church on the 1st inst.

A third death has resulted from the boiler explosion at Messrs. Crosse's foundry, West Bromwich, John Bristowe, an ash carrier, who was shockingly burnt all over the body, succumbing to his injuries.

The Spanish steamship Feodora went ashore on the Saltscar Rocks, Redcar. She was bound from Middlesbrough to St. Nazaire with pig-iron and basic slag. Hopes are entertained of floating her at high tide.

The remains of the last victim of the Friar's Goose disaster were found. They were altogether cremated, and nothing but a few bones were discovered. The works are expected to be in operation again next month.

Mr. F. James was on the 1st selected as Conservative and Unionist candidate for Walsall, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Forster (G.), and the Gladstonians selected Alderman Holden, president of the local Liberal Association.

Mr. Cockshott, the umpire in the dispute between the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and their employers, in connection with the strikes in Liverpool and Manchester, has given his award. He has decided in favour of the operatives as regards the classification, but against the claims of the day wageman. The men regard the award with great satisfaction.

The Board of Trade inquiry was concluded at Liverpool into the collision in the Mersey between the steamers Lestris and Mersey, which resulted in the loss of three lives. The certificates of both captains were suspended for six months.

The installation meeting of the Camden Freemason Lodge (No. 704) was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, under the presidency of Bro. H. E. Coffin, W.M., who raised Bro. Cartwright to the third degree, and afterwards installed Brother Francis Robinson, S.W. and W.M. elect, as W.M. of the lodge for the year ensuing. The health of the latter was proposed in eulogistic terms, and Bro. Robinson appropriately responded.

A serious crisis has occurred in the Leicester boot trade owing to the action of some members of the Workmen's Union. Five or six hundred operatives lately struck at two factories on extremely trivial grounds, and against the advice of the union officials. The arbitration board declined to adjudicate on the matter until the men had agreed to abide by the decision in which their representatives acquiesced, and as they declined to do this, the president, vice-president, and secretary of the union have resigned.

A serious affray took place on the 1st inst. between keepers and poachers at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield. Mr. Wilson Mappin, J.P., has preserved a fair amount of game there, and a gang of poachers were engaged in depredations on the estate when they were surprised by keepers. A hand-to-hand fight resulted, and the poachers were considerably knocked about, three of their number, named respectively Cuncannon, Greenborough, and Smith, were taken into custody.

At Barnstaple a police warrant was issued for the apprehension of the Rev. William Ryan, M.A., Vicar of Pilton, who had failed to answer a summons charging him under the Criminal Law Amendment Act with indecently assaulting some boys. Evidence of a revolting character was given, and a painful sensation has been caused in the district, where Mr. Ryan had been held in high esteem. The reverend gentleman left the town on July 31st.

Addressing a mass meeting of men engaged at Ferndale Collieries, numbering about 15,000, Mr. Abraham, M.P., said that, although certain advances in the price list had been made, he was not satisfied with the concessions, and did not feel justified in proceeding further unless vested by the men with full powers to bring the dispute to an end. It was resolved to confer such powers, and to suspend work unless at the end of fourteen days the dispute has been definitely settled.

At the Birmingham Assizes John Patchett, St. Luke's-road, was charged with wilfully murdering his wife, whom he stabbed in the neck on the 3rd April last. The crime was committed while the woman was in bed with her baby. She ran downstairs, but on getting into the kitchen she died. The prisoner gave himself up at once. The accused pleaded that the woman's drunken habits were the cause of the crime. The charge was reduced to manslaughter, and prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the Hertford Assizes Caleb Sheppard was indicted for having, on the night of June 15th, criminally assaulted Elizabeth Young, dressmaker, and also organist at Mill End Church, near Bickmansworth. The evidence against the prisoner was to the effect that he attacked the prosecutrix while she was crossing some fields on her way home, struck her several times, and knocked her down. She struggled desperately but was at length overpowered and became insensible. The judge characterised the offence as one of atrocious character and sentenced Sheppard to fifteen years' penal servitude.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT THE ISLE OF MAN.

A fatal accident occurred off Santon Head, Douglas, Isle of Man, on Tuesday afternoon, by which three visitors lost their lives. The Manx Queen, belonging to the Barrow Company, went round the island in the morning, with a large number of visitors on board. In returning, in the afternoon, when near Santon Head, a small boat was seen heading off from the shore in the direction of Port Soderick. The boat contained two gentlemen and two ladies out for a sail. They were pulling across the course of the Manx Queen. Captain Myers, on observing them on the port bow, starboarded his helm to let them go astern; but the occupants of the boat ceased rowing, and fouled the paddle of the steamer. The boat was smashed in two, and the occupants were drawn under the water. The two men were not seen again, but the women were picked up by the steamer's boat, which was lowered immediately. One of them was dead, but the other, Miss Davies, of Birmingham, was resuscitated. The three persons who have lost their lives were Miss Smith, 61, Montgomery-street, Birmingham; Mr. Shaw, of Sheffield; and Mr. Richard Turner Gilder, also of Sheffield. Miss Davies was taken to the hospital suffering from a broken fore arm and bruises.

FATAL RESULT OF A FOOLISH WAGER.

On the 31st ult. George Phillips, a fish hawker, of Wanstead, who has been for some time of eccentric and intemperate habits, laid a wager that he would swim across the Eagle Pond, Snaresbrook, a well-known expanse of water. Accompanied by a boon companion, the unfortunate man divested himself of his clothes, save his trousers, and essayed to swim in a drunken state. For a few strokes he went along all right, but suddenly he disappeared. The body was not recovered until the next morning.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF 260 LIVES.

Advices just received at San Francisco, from Yokohama, state that the Tamae Maru, of Hako Date, while returning from Suto on the 12th July with 320 labourers on board came into collision with the steamer Migochi Maru, off Shiragami. The Tamae sank, and 260 persons were either drowned or were still missing. The captain and first officer of the vessel and sixty labourers were saved.

A PUGILIST FINED FOR ASSAULT.

At Brighton Police Court on the 1st inst., Charles Watson Mitchell, pugilist, was charged with assaulting P.C. Hale while in the execution of his duty. Mitchell appeared in the dock with a blood-stained shirt, and the constable had his nose strapped over, and appeared to have been severely injured. The constable, it was stated, left the town hall at five minutes to one the above morning, and saw the defendant and a woman pass along the King's-road. At the bottom of Market-street they appeared to be wrangling. They went to a house in King's-road. The woman entered and another woman was holding the door. It seemed that the defendant wanted to prevent the woman from entering the house. Hale went up to the door, and the defendant asked him what he wanted, and struck him a blow in the face, knocking him down. Hale got up, and, as Mitchell appeared to be coming at him again, he endeavoured to defend himself with his stick. Defendant knocked him down again, and punished him severely. The constable was in plain clothes, and did not mention that he was a policeman. The constable eventually blew his whistle, and two other policemen appeared on the scene, and took Mitchell into custody.—On behalf of defendant it was contended that he did not know that Hale was a police officer, and that the latter raised his stick before Mitchell struck him.—The stipendiary fined Mitchell £5 and costs, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The monthly return of cases investigated by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been issued, showing that in July the officers of the Society dealt with 613 cases, involving the welfare of no less than 1,466 children. Prosecutions were instituted in 83 cases and 79 convictions obtained. In the metropolitan district alone there were 195 complaints affecting 417 children. Of these 78 were warned and 30 prosecuted, the remainder being otherwise dealt with. The total number of complaints for the last quarter is 1,873, of which 511 were in the London district. Neglect and starvation of the little ones is responsible for by far the largest number of complaints, there being no less than 1,111 under this head, while 317 were for general ill-treatment, 101 abandonment and exposure, and immorality 67. One startling fact is that 737 of the children were insured for a total sum of £3,317. Of the provincial towns, Sheffield has the largest number of cases of cruelty—viz., 191 children affected, but is closely followed by Cardiff, 177; Halifax, 170; Leeds, 166; Birmingham, 141; and Blackburn, Bristol, Brighton, and Derby, in each of which towns there were over 100 sufferers from cruelty and neglect.

DRINK SELLING AT BISLEY CAMP ON SUNDAYS.

At Guildford on the 1st inst., Alfred Probyn, member of a firm of well-known caterers, was summoned for unlawfully selling drink at Bisley Volunteer camp on Sunday, July 19th. Insp. Alexander deposed to seeing the camp pavilion crowded with people who were being supplied with drink. The manager told him only Volunteers were supplied, but he saw people there who were not Volunteers, and defendant had only a six days' license.—For the defence Mr. Timbrell contended that no license was required to serve Volunteers, as the pavilion was a canteen. Every precaution had been taken to prevent people, other than Volunteers, being supplied. Last year no complaint was made. The bench held that the offence had been proved, and said when he applied for the license defendant was warned that they did not think it gave him power to sell even to Volunteers on Sundays. He was fined £5.

GALLANT ATTEMPT TO SAVE LIFE.

Samuel K. Faulls, pensioner from the Royal Navy, and ticket collector at the Lambeth Pier, has been presented with the bronze medal with certificate of the Royal Humane Society, for his courage and humanity in having attempted to save George Cooper from drowning on June 2nd. Cooper, a city clerk, was on board the Carnation steamer, belonging to the Victoria Steamboat Company, when he fell overboard. Faulls, who had just collected the tickets, saw the deceased in the water and jumped in after him, but was prevented from reaching him by reason of the Carnation shutting him in between herself and the pier, where he had a narrow escape of being crushed to death. The body of Cooper was subsequently found near Cannon-street Railway Bridge.

FORESTER HIGH COURT MEETING.

The Ancient Order of Foresters' High Court meeting was inaugurated in London on the 1st by two receptions, one at Foresters' Hall and the other at Toynbee Hall. It is nearly thirty years since a high court was held in London proper. After the reception at Toynbee Hall a meeting was held, at which the Rev. S. A. Barnett presided, and gave those present a hearty welcome. During the last 20 years it had been his lot to belong to a great number of societies, and it was nearly 25 years since he came to London, and was captivated by the Foresters. (Hear, hear.) At that time he was one of those who endeavoured to obtain benefits for ladies from the Order, but the effort was unsuccessful, and had been so ever since. It seemed to him that the society furnished one of the best means of raising the character of the people of this country. When the Order was 700,000 strong, and when those present were the guests of the Lord Mayor of London, he was conscious that the society did provide some of the best protections against poverty, and raised the character of the whole people. (Cheers.) A conversazione was afterwards held in the drawing-room, and also in the quadrangle which had been illuminated for the occasion.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

THREE MEN BURNT TO DEATH.

The steamer Angelica, of and from Cardiff, bound for Venice with coal, when off Breaksea Point, Bristol Channel, was found to be on fire in the fore hold, and as the flames spread rapidly she was beached near Barry. On examination it was discovered that three of the crew had been burnt to death—T. Goodman, fireman, of Yarmouth; Michael Power, seaman, of Waterford, and H. Escrit, Hull. The poor fellows are supposed to have been either asleep or so stupefied with drink at the time of the occurrence as not to realise the danger. The steamer was ultimately taken to Cardiff and docked. How the fire originated is not known, but it is alleged that one of the sailors upset a paraffin lamp in the forecastle.

THE LEEDS MUTILATION CASE.

SENTENCES.

At the Leeds Assizes on the 30th ult., the trial was commenced of Walter Lewis Turner, 32, weaver, and his mother, who are charged with the murder of Barbara Waterhouse, aged 5 years, at Horsforth, on the 6th July. The court was crowded. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Harold Thomas appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Mellor and Mr. Palmer defended.—The facts are that while the deceased was playing on the day named she mysteriously disappeared, and her body was afterwards found in a tin box near the town hall. The mother made a confession to the police to the effect that she had found a bundle in the house containing the body, and that on asking her son about it they agreed to bring it to Leeds, where it was discovered. She admitted that the shawl in which it was wrapped was her property, but declared that she knew nothing about the murder, and that her son had told her the bundle had been left with him by "Jack," a quarryman.—On being arrested the male prisoner said "You will have to prove it."—Evidence was first given against the mother, who was indicted for being an accessory after the fact, the capital charge being held over.—At the close of the evidence for the prosecution Mr. Mellor addressed the jury, after which his lordship summed up, pointing out the enormity of the crime and how clear was the evidence against the woman.—The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to penal servitude for life.—On the 31st the second day's hearing of the trial was even more productive of sensation and surprises than the first. The son was placed in the dock charged with the capital offence. An entirely different jury was sworn. Turner, who seemed to have heard of the sentence on his mother, was much paler, and less self-possessed in bearing, but he pleaded in a firm voice "Not guilty."—There was considerable excitement in court when Mrs. Turner, mother of the prisoner, was called to give evidence against her son. Then came a singular development. Mr. Mellor submitted that, under section 3 of 14th and 15th Victoria, chapter 99, Mrs. Turner was entitled to refuse to give evidence which would incriminate her on the charge of murder in which she was jointly implicated with the prisoner.—His Lordship: A jury shall be sworn to try this witness on the charge of murder; no evidence will be offered by the prosecution, and the jury will acquit her, and then no evidence given by her will be incriminating. (Sensation.)—The judge then ordered a fresh jury to be sworn standing before the dock.—Mrs. Turner was then charged with wilful murder.—Mr. Thomas intimated that as she had been convicted as an accessory after the fact, the prosecution offered no evidence, and she was formally acquitted.—The trial of Walter Turner was then resumed, and Mr. Thomas proceeded to examine the mother. The examination was a long, difficult, and painful one. Mrs. Turner, who spoke in almost inaudible tones, gave answers to many of the questions at variance with the statements she had made to the Cotterills and to the police, and to other important questions pleaded that she did not know or could not remember. Some of her answers of this kind appeared to be resented by the spectators, who greeted several of her replies with laughter and hisses. Mrs. Turner was not cross-examined, and on completion of her evidence the court adjourned until Saturday when a witness deposed to hearing a noise in the prisoner's house as if a box was being removed. This was on the Sunday evening after the girl's disappearance. Evidence was also given as to Turner and his mother having been seen removing the box in which the body was found, and taking it to Leeds.—Richard Smith, the guard, stated that the prisoner and his mother travelled by his train to Leeds on Wednesday, June 10th, where the body was discovered the same day. He saw they had a heavy box with them, which was placed in his van. The box produced was like it.—Maud Cotterill, who visited the Turners at breakfast time on the Monday morning, was next examined. She saw nothing suspicious and heard nothing of the box.—Mrs. Cotterill, the mother, again told the story of Mrs. Turner's visit to her house, repeating the confession she made to her, and also the advice the witness gave about making a clean breast of it.—The husband of the last witness gave corroborative evidence.—Robert Everson, the lad who helped the prisoner to remove his goods, said he was told to be very careful with the box, as it contained his Sunday clothes. The box produced was the same.—Mr. Ward, a police surgeon, said there were fifty-six wounds on the body, most of which had not bled, showing that they had been inflicted after death. The wounds might have been inflicted with a knife.—After further evidence the judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to death. The prisoner, after hearing the verdict, made a short speech, strongly protesting his innocence, and declaring that he knew nothing of the murder, as everybody who knew him would be able to prove. He received the sentence calmly, and left the dock apparently unmoved.

A NEW SENTENCE ON MRS. TURNER.

Before the rising of the Crown Court at the Leeds Assizes this week, Mr. Justice Grantham, referring to the Horsforth murder case, said he had taken into consideration all the circumstances in connection with the evidence of Mrs. Turner against her son, and had decided to alter her sentence from penal servitude for life to twelve months' imprisonment.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE IN SOUTH LONDON.

On the 1st inst. a fire, attended with an exciting incident in the partial suffocation of a young woman, occurred at 102, Trafalgar-road, Old Kent-road, upon the premises of Mr. Lockyer, coffee-house keeper. The flames broke out from an unknown cause in the projecting front shop, and this was well alight when the firemen came up from the Old Kent-road station. The rest of the house was filled with suffocating smoke, and after repeated efforts the firemen entered the rooms to search for the inmates. Engineer Strickland succeeded, after groping his way for some distance, in coming across the waitress, Ellen Russell, 15 years of age, lying in an insensible condition. Strickland succeeded in bringing the unfortunate girl safely out of the building, and she was at once placed under medical treatment. A hydrant was got to work, and the flames were subdued, not, however, before the premises were greatly damaged.

THE MAYORALTY.

Owing to the unexpected retirement of Mr. Alderman Gray, who stood next in succession to the mayoralty of the City, some doubt recently arose as to which of the junior aldermen would present himself for election. Mr. Alderman Evans, whose year of office, but for Mr. Gray's resignation, would have fallen in 1893, has now intimated that he will be prepared to serve next year should the choice of the Livery and the Court of Aldermen be so indicated. His return, in these circumstances, will be unopposed. Mr. Alderman Evans has been a member of the corporation since 1874, and was elected alderman of Castle Baynard Ward in July, 1884. He served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1885-6 in the mayoralty of the late Sir John Staples.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF PORTRAITS.

A private view and dinner was given on the 1st inst. by the council of the Amateur Photographic Association in connection with the British Museum of Portraits at the Gallery, 58, Pall Mall, under the presidency of the Duke of Teck. The object of the association is to obtain authentic and approved likenesses of selected persons, so that they may be preserved as a national collection in the Art Department of South Kensington Museum. Not until the discovery of permanent carbon has opportunity been afforded for such a collection, and the council have undertaken this work believing that it will not only prove of present interest, but of lasting value. In the first place two photographs are taken of each person selected, and, when approved by the sitter and the standing committee, they are delivered to the custody of the lords of the committee of council at the South Kensington Museum. No charge is made for the sitting, nor is any expense incurred thereby.—The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. Glaisher, one of the vice-presidents, proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Museum of Portraits of the British Museum." He said that it was more than a quarter of a century ago since he first became connected with the institution, and when he suggested that they might get a British portrait gallery of eminent men, which would be valued by future generations, it was received by the council most kindly, and since that time they had been collecting these portraits. Great credit was due to the secretary, Mr. A. J. Melhuish, for the earnestness with which the work had been carried out. He felt sure that future generations would feel proud of the selections that the council had made. The Prince of Wales was the president of the institution; and he felt sure that the work which had been successfully carried on up to the present would be of great benefit to those who came after them.—Mr. Melhuish, in responding to the toast, thanked those present for the hearty manner in which it had been received, and gave a sketch of the work done since it was first commenced. The collection, he said, was of national importance. He knew perfectly well that great painters flattered those whom they painted, but photography gave a correct likeness of the person taken. The carbon process, which had been adopted by the council, made the photograph almost everlasting. The undertaking, however, was not of a commercial character, but was meant for the good of the nation. He thanked the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck for the interest they had taken in the movement, and believed the association would prosper in the future.—Mr. Taylor having spoken, the toast was drunk with enthusiasm.—Other toasts followed.

HAIRDRESSERS AND EARLY CLOSING.

A meeting of the Hairdressers' Early Closing Association was held on the 1st inst. at Swallow-street, Regent-street, to consider what action should to taken with reference to certain firms who declined to close at 5.0 p.m. on Saturday in accordance with the expressed intention of the majority of west-end traders, over 40 of whom had agreed to the shorter hours. After some discussion the meeting decided to parade the streets in front of certain shops, the owners of which had refused the concession, and at once proceeded in a body to Coventry-street, Glasshouse-street, and Regent-street, distributing handbills, and hooting and shouting outside the firms complained of. A large force of police having collected, the superintendent in charge suggested the advisability of ceasing the parade for the day, and the hairdressers and their supporters then returned to Swallow-street, where it was intimated to them that the police had stated to the president that it was illegal to stop in front of a shop and hoot, and that if the demonstration was repeated the police would interfere.—The meeting then dispersed.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

Mr. Barnes, deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquest touching the death of Ada Bailey, aged 21, a dressmaker, lately residing at Hungerford-road, Holloway, who committed suicide on the 29th of July.—Eugénie François deposed that he had known the deceased for two years and a half. She was engaged to his brother-in-law up to a month ago, when the engagement was broken off owing to a small quarrel which they had. Deceased had lately had the influenza, and that had made her very weak-minded.—Francis Sims, residing at 49, Chetwynd-road, Holloway, stated that he had known the deceased three years next October. He first became acquainted with her at Margate. She had never told him anything about her family, and he knew nothing of her relations. About eighteen months ago they became engaged to be married. Witness last saw deceased alive at a friend's home in Bowes Park, Wood-green, about the end of June. He then had a disagreement with her, and the engagement was broken off, owing to her violent temper. The witness, who was extremely agitated, was here seized with a fit, and had to be taken from the room.—P.C., 491 B, deposed that at about half-past two on the 30th of July he found the body of the deceased lying on the foreshore of the Thames, off Grosvenor-road, near Chelsea Bridge. On searching the clothing he found a purse containing 15s. in silver and 9d. in bronze, a ring, and two letters. One letter was addressed to a Mrs. Feast.—The coroner here read an extract from the letter as follows:—"Dear Louie—I hope you will not think badly of me. You know that I loved Frank sincerely, and I cannot live without him. If I had come to you first this would never have happened, but it is too late now. There are two things I wish you to have—my gold brooch and ring which I have on.—With sincere love, ADA BAILEY." The other letter was found in the deceased's bosom, and was addressed to "Frank." The coroner, after perusing it, informed the jury that the epistle was a very pathetic one to the man to whom the deceased was engaged.—Dr. John O'Brien, residing at 85, Pimlico-road, stated that the body had been immersed about five hours, and death was due to drowning.—Inspector Porter stated that a cloak and umbrella, since identified as belonging to the deceased, had been picked up on the Battersea side of the bridge, but no one appeared to have seen the deceased get into the water.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

THE LIVERPOOL MURDER.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The trial of John Conway, aged 60, for the wilful murder of the boy Nicholas Martin, at Liverpool, on the 16th May last, was resumed at Liverpool Assizes before Mr. Justice Smith. Mr. Segar did not call any witnesses for the defence, but in his address commented on the absence of motive, and suggested that the crime was committed by some other person. He made no reference to the statement written by the prisoner in gaol.—Prisoner was subsequently found guilty, and sentenced to death.

The Vaudeville management will continue their season during August with their present programme, which includes Miss Alma Murray in "The Sequel" and Harry Paulton in "The Mischief Maker."

THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' STRIKE.

EXTENSION OF THE MOVEMENT.

THIRTY ADDITIONAL FIRMS INVOLVED.

The strike of carpenters and joiners in London has entered upon its fourteenth week, it having been initiated on the 2nd of May last, when, in consequence of the refusal of three large firms to concede the demands of the men for the payment of 10d. per hour, and a shortening of hours, the whole of the employés were withdrawn at the instance of the London United Trade Committee. During the long interval that has elapsed since the men left work, many efforts have been made to bring about a conciliatory arrangement; and last week it was within the bounds of possibility that this desirable result would have been arrived at; but everything has hitherto proved abortive, and on the 1st inst. thirty additional firms "struck." The struggle is now a very serious one, the men feeling confident of their power to maintain the temporary financial strain, while the masters consider themselves able to uphold their position and maintain the stand they have taken. In the fourteen weeks during which the strike has been going on, great efforts have been made by the employers to get men from the country to fill the places of the London men who have left work, but it is asserted by Mr. S. T. Watts, secretary of the men's committee, that very few provincial men have responded to the appeal; that where they have done so they are inferior workmen; and that in other cases, when matters were explained to them, they promptly returned. During the strike no less than £12,000 has been distributed, and on Saturday the committee paid out £1,200. It is a significant fact that the majority of the strikers are non-union men, but all engaged in the present struggle are asserted to be holding well together without regard to positon or trade unionism. The state of things up to the 1st inst. was that the men had struck at the following firms:—

Barnett's, Kilburn; Batley, Old Kent-road; Blythe, Regent's Park; Bridgman, Brownlow-mews; Brown & Kruse, Bromley; Burman's, Kennington Park; Carmichael, Wandsworth Common; Collinson & Lock, Oxford-street; Cutland's, Hornsey Rise; Foster's, Whitefriars; Gentry, Stratford; Godson & Son, Kilburn; Gregor's, Stratford; Green's, Eagle-street, Holborn; Hampton, Pall Mall; Holloway, Deptford; Hawtrey's, Cannon-street; Hedges & Furr, Seven Sisters'-road; Hope Bros., Farringdon-street; Hibberd's, Lambeth; Ivory, Acre Works, Hackney; Jackson & Son, Newman-street, W.; Johnson's, Wandsworth Common and Streatham; Kearley's, Kensington; Lawrence & Son, City-road; Langdale & Hollett, Brompton-road; Leslie & Co., Kensington; Maple, Tottenham Court-road; Mitchell, Drummond-street; Mowlem's, Grosvenor-road; Morter's, Stratford; Oldrey & Co., Kilburn; Patman and Fotheringham, Theobalds-road; Peacock's, Brixton; Peacock's, Lavender Hill; Perkins, Great Titchfield-street; Puzey & Lumley, Newman-street; Reid, Stratford; Ransom's, Kensal-road, W.; Richardson, Peckham; Saunders, Oxford Circus; Simpson, Paddington-street, W.; Spencer, Commercial-road, S.E.; Smith, Jonas, Walworth; Sobey, Lamb's Conduit-street; Todd, Hackney-road; Tyerman, Walworth-road; Walker Bros., Gough-street, Poplar; H. Williams, Bermondsey; Whitehead's, Clapham.

As a counter move the employers locked out their men from upwards of eighty yards in various parts of London. It will thus be seen how widespread the struggle has become, and how serious it is likely to be if continued for any further length of time. The striking of an additional thirty firms is a very important feature, and is calculated to hasten the crisis. The names of the firms are as follows:—

Harrod's Stores, Brompton-road; Barker's, Kensington; Toten, South Kensington; Sage's, Gray's Inn-road; Drew and Cadman's, Holborn; King and Son, Vauxhall Bridge-road; Hearn's, Bayswater; Harvey, Red Cross-street; E. and H. Lee, Warwick-street, W.; and Hammersmith; Dent and Helyer, Newcastle-street, Strand; Prestige, Grosvenor-road, S.W.; Yardley, Clerkenwell; Tipton, Endell-street; Bartholomew's, Portman-street, W.; Smeeson, Queen-street, W.C.; Clark, Gray's Inn-road; Powditch, King's Cross-road; Oatley and Son, Aldermanbury; Hall Bedall, Lambeth, and Bread-street, E.C.; Courtenay and Fairbain, Walworth; Holland and Son, Pimlico; Hammer, Bermondsey; Harrison and Spooner, Cannon-street; Corporation of the City of London; Kibblewait, Cumberland Market; London School Board, Embankment; Johnson, Watlin-street; Clarke and Mannoch; Seymour-place, W.; Watson, Charlotte-street, W.; Romain, Camberwell.

Of these, however, Mr. Harvey at once gave way to the men's demands. Since the strike began the following firms have also conceded the 10d. and the reduced hours:—

Lascelles, Bunhill-row; Knox, Kennington-road; Crewys, Camden Town; Edwards and Medway, Kennington; Chapman, Hampstead; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Whitechapel; Edwards, Cambridge-road, Bow; Soharien and Co. Chelsea; Plummer, Drapers' Gardens, E.C.; Co-operative Builders, Brixton; William, Chelsea; Cowtans, Oxford-street; Beals, Westminster Bridge; Canham and Richards, City-road; Whiteleys, Westbourne Grove; Andrews and Cleaver, Euston-road; Brights, Glengall-road; Rowe, Finchley-road; Caves, Finchley-road; E. Jowith, Palace Court; Ellis and Turner, Brompton-road; Roome, Lower Clapton; Hays and Sons, Queen-street; Hunks, Mortimer-street.

Saturday was the busy day at the various centres of the district strike committees, which are scattered all over the metropolis, but the distribution of strike pay and the receipt of levies was to all appearances successfully conducted. The men say they are receiving good support from all quarters, and they are confident of winning. The rate of pay to non-union men is 11s. per week, while the union men receive 15s., in addition from their trade society. The levies paid by the men in work are three shillings per week per man. Very general and liberal extraneous support is also being received, notably from the compositors, the "fathers" of the various "chapels" having, in most cases, responded to the appeal of the secretary. Recent contributions include £700 from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, £400 from the Dockers' Union (part surplus of the money subscribed for the Australian strike), £120 from the Ironfounders' Society, £20 from the Consolidated Journeymen Bookbinders, and various other sums from nearly every town in England.

DATCHELOR COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual distribution of prizes to successful scholars in the above school took place in the hall of the college, situate in the Grove, Camberwell, the chairman of the governors, Mr. Alderman Wilkin, presiding. Dr. Gordon Browne said the school now numbered 570 pupils. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Farrar was proposed by Dr. Gordon Browne, and responded to by Archdeacon Farrar. Then the Rev. J. H. Hazell proposed thanks to the examiners, and to Miss Rigg, the head mistress. The proceedings were brought to a close by a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE.

At Birmingham Assizes on the 1st, Elizabeth Clarke, spinster, of Leicester, brought an action to recover £500 for breach of promise from Samuel Simons, a boot and shoe manufacturer, of Leicester. The plaintiff is 32, and the defendant a widower of 60, with a grown-up family. He was a deacon of a Wesleyan chapel, and the correspondence was plentifully interspersed with religious references. It appeared that defendant had presented the plaintiff with a ring as well as gloves and a photograph. When the correspondence began plaintiff was in a situation as housekeeper. She afterwards lost her situation, and Mr. Simons suggested that she should come and live with him as housekeeper at his house. She declined to do this and defendant showed irritation. It had been arranged that they should be married in March, 1890, but defendant began to talk of postponement because he had so many bad debts. Afterwards he said he did not intend to marry her, and among other pleas raised one on the ground that she was not a Wesleyan as he had understood, and that she was unconverted.—The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £100.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the 1st inst. the improvement which had taken place in the weather rendered pleasant the various undertakings engaged in by the Volunteers, which were numerous. The principal scenes of activity were Aldershot and the stations and railways serving it. The August exodus commenced, as a matter of fact, on the eve of the 1st of August. Brigadier Lord Wantage, commanding the Home Counties Brigade, and Colonel Trotter, commanding the Grenadier Guards, the brigadier in command of the East London Brigade, had already taken up their quarters and were ultimately joined by strong contingents from the various battalions comprising their brigades. The strongest of these was the Post Office Rifles, under the command of Colonel du Plat Taylor, which mustered 700 of all ranks, including a company of the London Rifle Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Matthey, who acted as major to Colonel Taylor's battalion. To the East London battalion Colonel Bryan, with Majors Shrubsole and Baxter, and his adjutant Major Ker Fox, brought a contingent of 350 officers and men, who followed the Post Office Corps a few minutes later from Waterloo. These were succeeded by the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade to the number of 240 of all ranks, under the command of Colonel Wilde. To this corps was attached a machine-gun detachment under the command of Captain Dunfee. This corps was quickly followed by the 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) Rifles, the muster being 203 officers and men, with a company of the 1st Surrey Rifles attached, under the command of Colonel Chambers, his other field officers being Colonel Hummell and Major and Adjutant Holwell. These corps were despatched at 8.10, and the transport officer (Major Hepworth) of the East London Brigade, went with them. The 4th V.B. of the East Surrey Regiment and the 3rd V.B. of the West Surrey Regiment, who were attached to this brigade, proceeded to Farnborough by another route, and the whole were located at Aldershot. Amongst the corps most in evidence were the City of London Engineers and the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers. The latter corps turned out in strong force, comprising over 400 officers and men. Colonel Coles's force was met on detraining at Eltham by Honorary Colonel North, Captain Whetherley, and Captain Knight, the Quartermaster, Lieut. H. North wearing his uniform of lieutenant in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, accompanying Colonel North on horseback, and Mrs. and Miss North in a landau. The village of Eltham was en fete for the occasion, and the whole population turned out to see the Engineers march through to Avery Hill, where forty tents, a camp equipment belonging to the corps, had been already pitched. A march past before Colonel North was first undertaken, and, on the whole, it was creditably performed. Colonel North subsequently inspected the ranks, and then addressed a few words of compliment to the officers and to the men. He was particularly gratified with the grand muster, and he expressed a belief that, much as the German Emperor had been pleased with what he had seen of the Volunteers, he would have been still more gratified if he could have had as close a view of the Tower Hamlets Engineers as he had that night been privileged to see. Col. Whetherley, on behalf of the officers and men, thanked Colonel North for his kindly expressions. All that he had done for the regiment could only be fully known to its members, and its gratitude was evinced by the enthusiastic way in which the men cheered the names of Colonel and Mrs. North on all such occasions as due regard for discipline allowed. The men were then dismissed to a liberal spread, provided by the generosity of the honorary chief, and the officers and visitors dined together, the party including Mr. J. J. Smith, J.P., and Miss Smith, Mr. H. A. Alexander, Mr. E. Spencer, M.P., Mr. Duck, Sir Edward Lee, Mr. J. B. Churchill, Mr. Hunt, and other neighbours and friends, as well as Lieut. H. North, Mrs. North, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble North, Colonel and Mrs. Whetherley, Colonel Coles, Major Cohen, and a large number of officers of the regiment. After dinner a delectable feast of fireworks and illuminations of the grounds by Venetian lamps was afforded to the visitors and the Volunteers, a lovely night favouring and ensuring for the whole proceedings the completest success.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S INITIALS.

"Apropos of Sir Arthur Sullivan, an entertaining story is told of his intimacy with the Duke of Edinburgh," says the *Magazine of Music*. "The latter, who is exceedingly proud of his musical talents, composed, some years ago, a waltz, to which he gave the name of the 'Galatea,' in honour of the ship on board which he circumnavigated the globe. Before publishing the waltz, however, he insisted on having it revised by Sir Arthur Sullivan. The latter went carefully over the score, putting his initials, "A. S. S.," which stand for Arthur Samuel Sullivan, at the foot of every page, in token that it had received his approval. The publishers were apparently ignorant of the fact that the initials were exclusively destined for the duke's royal eye, and printed them along with the score. The entire first edition of the 'Galatea' waltz was therefore put upon the London market with each page subscribed by the scarcely complimentary word 'Ass'!"

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT MONTREAL.

A gentleman, who is said to be a wealthy merchant of Manchester, and whose name is given in the official report as E. S. Schwabe, has committed suicide at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, by shooting himself. The deceased had been in a poor state of health for some time, and the death of his wife had caused him to have fits of despondency. As a recreation, he started with a friend, also of Manchester, on a tour round the world, visiting South Africa and India. He arrived at Montreal on Monday, and was then and during the evening in good spirits. The deceased evidently shot himself on rising the next morning as he had nothing on but a nightshirt at the time of his death. The room was entered within a minute of the sound of the shot being heard, and the deceased was then dead. He had a bullet wound in his forehead, and death must have been instantaneous. An inquest has been held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide.

LYCEUM.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—Early in September.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY OF COMEDIANS (from Daly's Theatre, New York). Fifth London Season.
MADAME REHAN, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. John Drew, with Augustin Daly's Company, for their Fifth London Season (limited to Ten Weeks), beginning early in September, opening in A MIGHTY OFF, with Novelties to follow. Orders may be addressed to Mr. Hurst (Box-office) or the Principal Lessee.

ADELPHI.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, a New and Original Drama, by H. Grey, R. Reece and Robert Buchanan, entitled THE TRUMPET CALL. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Messrs. J. D. Beveridge, Lionel Rignold, Charles Dalton, E. M. Douglass, James Bush, Arthur Leigh, Howard Russell, Preston Keith, Willis Drew, J. and W. Northcote, &c. Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. M. Leigh, Daisy Stratton, and Miss Clara Jecks, &c. Scenery by Bruce Smith and W. Hann. Doors open 7.15.—Box-office open 10.0 to 6.0.

STRAND THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Laughable Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled THE LATE LAMENTED, by Fred Horner. His Funny Brough, as Mrs. Stuart Cross; Mr. Herbert Standing, as Major Joseph Marshall; and Mr. Willie Edouin as Mr. Stuart Cross. Seats can be booked at the Box-office from 10.0 to 5.0 daily. Text at all Libraries. Preceded, at 8.0, by FIVE MINUTES, by Geo. Dance. Doors open at 7.30.—Business Manager, J. T. Mackay Robertson.
THE LATE LAMENTED, at the STRAND THEATRE.—The Great Success of the London Season, transferred from the Great Theatre, and now played Every Evening, at 8.45, to delighted audiences at the Strand Theatre.
THE LATE LAMENTED, at the STRAND.
Laughter Loud and Continuous.
Press and Public Unanimous.
Immense Success.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an Operatic Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled MISS DECIMA, adapted from the French of M. Audran and Bouchaud, by F. C. Burnand. Mr. David James, Messrs. Chas. Conyers, Chauncy Olcott, Templar Saxe, Welton Dale; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Josephine Findlay, Lucy Buckstone, F. Frances, and Juliette Nesville.—Doors open at 8.0.—Matinée, Saturday Next, at 2.0.

SAVOY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and Every Saturday Afternoon, at 1.30,
The New Italian Comic Opera,
in Two Acts, entitled
THE NAUTCH GIRL,
by George Dance and Edward Solomon.
Lyrics by George Dance and Franz Dagnes.
Produced by Charles Harris.
Doors open at 8.0.

NEW OLYMPIC
(THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE OF LONDON).
Proprietors, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.
Manager, W. W. KELLY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, Great Success, Gordon's Melodrama, with Green Hawthorne and Entire Company. (£5,000 worth Scenery and Costumes, a Den of Live Lions, &c.—Popular Prices: Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Pit Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. (Drawing-room), 3s.; Front Row, 4s.; Stalls, 18s. 6d.—Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), now open.

VAUDEVILLE.
Under the Management of Mr. HARRINGTON BAILY.
EVERY EVENING at 8.0, THE SEQUEL, by Louis N. Parker. Miss Alma Murray. At 9.0, THE MISCHIEF-MAKER, by F. Mundell. Mr. Harry Paulton, Messrs. Philip Cunningham, John Carter, R. Stockton, H. Nelson; Mesdames Phyllis Ayrton, E. Everleigh, Florence Hayden, Mary Moore, and Mrs. Leigh. Doors at 7.30. Commence at 8.0.—Matinée Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. CHARLES H. HAWTREY.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, a New Farcical Comedy, by F. C. Philips and Percy Fendall, entitled
THE WIDOW AND THE WIDOWER.
Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. P. Hawtrey, Mr. J. Nelson, Mr. G. Gurney, Mr. S. R. Lechmere, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. Geo. Giddens; Miss Fanny Robertson, Miss Alice Murray, Miss Ethel Matthews, Miss Edith Seaward, Miss Ethel Norton, and Miss Lottie Venne. Preceded, at 8.15, by FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.—Box-office open from 10.0 till 10.0.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Reading.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Sole Lessee and Manager.
TRIPLE PROGRAMME. Every Evening at 8.0; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.0.—The Great Parisian Success, A MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS, by Meilhac and Millaud, with Mr. Charles Lauri. Doors open at 7.45. THE 100th OF OCTOBER, 9.0.—Box-office 10.0 to 10.0.—The audience are earnestly requested to be seated at rise of the curtain.

LYRIC THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager.
LA CIGALE, 1.15.
308TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT. Doors open 7.15. LOVE AND LAW, 7.30.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY EVENING,
At 8.45, THE MASHER SAILOR, by Brandon Thomas.
At 9.10, A COMMISSION, by Weston Grossmith.
At 10.0, A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL, by Cecil Clay.
The FUNNIEST and MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY IN LONDON.
Happy Brandon Thomas, Forbes Dawson, Compton Coutts, C. P. Little, W. L. Branscombe, Maxwell, and Weedon Grossmith; Misses Edith Chester, Beatrice Lamb, Dolores Drummond, Sybil Grey, L. Ruggles, and Miss Norreys.
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ENORMOUS Success of the Re-opening of Book Scenes.
At Last Six Nights of the Great Adelphi Drama,
LONDON DAY BY DAY
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Magnificent Production. Exceptionally Strong Cast. New Scenery and Effects. Doors open 7.0. Early door 6.30. PERFORATION, 7.30. Popular prices.

SURREY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING (Twelve Nights Only), at 7.45, the Great Adelphi Drama by G. R. Sims and R. Buchanan, THE ENGLISH ROSE. New Scenery and Powerful Company. Messrs. C. J. Hague, E. Leicester, R. Lennox, C. Cruickshanks, Leslie, F. Conquest, &c., and Geo. Conquest, jun. Misses C. Farrell, L. Dyson, and Annie Conway.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. Spry.

GRAND THEATRE, Islington.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.
Business Manager, Mr. H. J. FREEMAN.
NIGHTLY, at 7.45, Last Week of Mr. Wilmot Barrett and his Specially Organised Company, in the Popular Drama,
THE LIGHTS O' LONDON,
by G. R. Sims.
Monday, August 17th, La CIGALE, the Successful Comic Opera from the Lyric Theatre.

STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, A. MELVILLE.
MONDAY, August 10th, and during the week for Six Nights Only, the Drury Lane Great Drama, PAUL KAUVAR. Powerful Company. Under the direction of Miss Emily Fitzroy and Mr. A. E. Drinkwater. Preceded by A LEGEND OF VANDALS. Commence 7.40, open 7.15; early doors, 6.30.—Burlesque, JACK SHEPPARD, August 17th, Mr. J. J. Dallas.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.
Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.
ON MONDAY, August 10th, and Every Evening at TWELVE Nights only, the world-famed Adelphi Play, THE HARBOUR LIGHTS, by Geo. Sims and Henry Pettitt. New and Elaborate Scenery and Effects. Mesdames Rosalie Toy, Olga Webb, E. Lewis, M. Thorne, etc.; Messrs. Ugherson Byrne, W. Stanley, R. Beckett, J. Gardiner, J. Copley, H. Varna, &c. Concluding with TWICE KILLED.—August 17th, THE DARK SECRET.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, N.
Lessee and Manager, Messrs. C. WILMOT and R. A. FREEMAN.
NIGHTLY, at 7.45, Mr. Augusta Cremer's National Company, in Sensational's Great Irish Drama,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Monday, August 17th, Mr. Thomas Bennett's Company, in the Powerful Drama,
REDEMPTION.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE.
IT'S MONDAY, August 10th, for Six Nights NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Only, at 7.45 p.m., Mr. Rollo Balmain's NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND Company, in the Great Drury Lane Drama, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Popular Prices: Orchestra Stalls, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Gallery, 4d. August 17th, ON THE FRONTIER.

PAVILION THEATRE, Mile End, E.
Sole Lessee, Mr. MORRIS ABRAHAMS.
MONDAY, August 10th, Six Nights, at 7.45, James M. Hardie and Sam Van Leer's Company in the Successful American Drama,
ON THE FRONTIER,
Powerful cast of characters and band of Real North American Indians.
Monday, August 17th, W. Bourne and Company in A BIG FORTUNA. Six Nights.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E.
Proprietor, Mr. ALBERT FREDERICKS.
A Week-end Theatre in the East.
MONDAY, August 10th, for Six Nights only,
JANE SHORE.
Mr. John F. Preston and his Celebrated Company.
New Costumes. Steel Armour by Kennedy and Co.
Special Scenery, St. Paul's and Old Cheapside.
Monday, August 17th, PAUL KAUVAR.
Business-manager, Mr. Charles Bennett.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES'
COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.
Proprietor, W. RILEY.
CHAMPION PROGRAMME.—Marie Lloyd, Bowen, J. Newland, Geo. Leclery, and Company; Arthur Roberts, Sisters Kate Harvey, Florence Joughinson, Lieutenant Travis, Tom Costello, Sergt. Simms' Zouaves, Arthur Cursey, Ara and Zebra, Continental Acrobatic Marvels; Charles Chaplin, Ada Reeve, Tom Leamore, Florence Robins, Arthur Leonard, the Ottoways.—General Manager, Mr. E. V. Page.

QUEEN'S, Poplar.
Manager, F. and M. ABRAHAMS.
MONDAY, August 10th, New Dramatic Sensational Sketch by Brian McDermott, Alice Square, Nellie Malone, A. E. Orton, Royston Bringan, Kettle, Frank Selby, Charles Mortimer, Watty Graves, and others. Two Rowes, Two Mikes, Brothers Lavender, Hugh Dempsey, Professor Wingfield's Dogs, Orville Pitcher, George Byford, Margery Glen, Edith Manley, &c.

MARLOW'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,
ROW-ROAD.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. FRED MARLOW.
MONDAY, and Following Evenings, THE WARRIOR. Supported by Messrs. Matthews and George Lacey and Miss Emily Adams. Annie Dunbar, J. H. Pierce, Fisk and Fletch, Nellie Geneva, Maurice and Rose, Johnny Norman, Harry Wright, Sisters La Mars, Maude Le Claire, and others.—Prices of Admission: Balcony, 3d. (Saturdays, 4d.); Best Stalls, 6d.; Reserved Stalls, 6d. (Saturdays, 1s.); Reserved Stalls 6d. after 8.0, except Saturdays. Doors open at 7.0. Commence at 7.30.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
LEICESTER-SQUARE.
OPEN EVERY EVENING from 7 until 11.30.
OBELLA, a Spectacular Pantomimic Ballet, by Signor Carlo Coppi and Mons. G. Jacobi, at 8.20. Signorina Legnani, Mdlles. Marie, Moby, Spotti, Rodey, and Zimmermann, and Corps de Ballet.
Varietics by Marie Lloyd, the Fletcher Troupe, Mdlle. Bhelina, the Mitchins, G. W. Rowden, Champion Jumper of the world, Lottie Collins, Fred Emney, Lonsdale and Lynne, Travis, Arthur Combes, Josephine Healey, Macart's Trained Dogs. AT 11.0, THE SCULPTOR AND THE FOODLE, Charles Lauri and Troupe.

THE EMPIRE,
LEICESTER-SQUARE.
BANK HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
DOORS Open at 8.0.—Every Evening at 10.15, the New Mythological Ballet, ORFEO. Designed by Wilhelm, Invented and Produced by Madame Katti Lanner. Music specially Composed by M. Leopold Wenzel. The Press, unanimous in their verdict, describe it as "Another Empire triumph." Last Nights of the Fairy Ballet, DOLLY, nightly at 8.0. Both of these gigantic spectacles are supported by Signor Cecchetti, Signorinas Adelina Rossi, Giuri, Settino De Sortis, and Marina Cavallazzi. Varieties by the Calphers and Schaffer Troupe, Dufour and Hartley, Paul Cinquevalli, Evans and Luxmore, the Cragge, Tennyson and O'Gorman, Tom Costello, and Brust and Riviere.

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A MARVELLOUS and ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED ENTERTAINMENT. Fanny Leslie, Burlesque Actress; Dan Lono, Comedian; Jenny Hill, Comedienne; Charles Godfrey, Comedian; Renée Bellwood, Serio-comic; Brothers Griffiths, Acrobatic Artists; Millie Hylton, Serio-comic; Harry Freeman, Comedian; Marie La Blanc, Serio-comic; Sam Redfern, Negro Delineator; Addie Conyers, Serio-comic; Brown, Newbury, and Leclerc, Negro Entertainment; Florence Robins, Serio-comic; Tom Leamore, Comedian; Josephine Healey, Serio-comic and Dancer; George Fairburn, Comedian; Alice Leaman, Serio-comic and Dancer; Harry Fosbrooke, Comedian; Lizzie Collins, Serio-comic; Evans and Luxmore, Duettists; and Edwin Boyds, Comedian.—Doors open Every Evening at 7.30. Saturday Matinée, 1.30. Admission from 1s.—Mr. Charles Morton, Acting Manager.

OXFORD MUSIC HALL.
EVERY NIGHT at 7.30, GRAND BANK HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—ZEO, Frank Odell (from the Carl Rosa Opera Company), Dan Leno, Lucy Clark, Harry Lloyd, the Two Rowes, Minnie Marie, the Fyndles, Nellie L'Estrange, the Joes, Billie Barlow, George Fairburn, Alice Leamor, Will Crechton, Sisters Scanlan, the Sisters Cole, Fred Chaplin, Emily Spiller, Rose Arnold, F. W. Moss. Doors open at 7.15, Commence at 7.45; Saturdays at 8.0 o'clock.—Mr. C. E. Brunton, Sole and Responsible Manager. Free List Entirely Suspended. Boxes and Fauteuils can be booked in advance.

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The Coolest Theatre in London. Roof Off Every Evening. Open Once at an Open-air Concert.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE BANK HOLIDAY COMPANY
THE GREAT RENOTTI.
Dan Leno, The Cragge.
Jenny Hill, Marie Lloyd.
Albert Chevalier, Sisters Duncan.
The Joes, The Quinns.
Tennyson and O'Gorman, Sisters Duncan.
Harry Fosbrooke, Fred Emney.
George Layton, Billie Barlow.
THE GREAT RENOTTI.
Doors open 7.30. Commence 7.45. Saturdays, doors open 7.0 o'clock. Prices, 6d. to 2s 6d.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A GALAXY OF TALENT.—Renée Bellwood, the Royal Favourite; Albert Chevalier, the Inimitable Comedian; Marie La Blanc, Serio; James Fawn, Comedian; Addie Conyers, Serio; G. W. Hunter, Comedian, Millie Hylton, Serio; Sam Redfern, Negro Delineator; Ada Reeve, Serio and Dancer; Charles Bennett, Comedian; Amy Tiller, Characteristic Change Artist and Dancer, Fred Herbert, Comedian; Rose Glenn, Cornet Soloist; Walter Tilbury, Comedian; Simonelli and Vivian, Trouts, Vocalists and Dancers; the Sheridans, Burlesque Artists; the British Black-faced Team, Sketch Artists.—Prices from 6d. Every Evening at 8.0. Saturday Matinée at 2.30.—Acting Manager, Mr. Arthur Swanborough.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,
THE MOGUL, DRURY-LANE, LONDON.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING.—HEARTS OF STONE. Sisters Herbert in Their Combination, Harry Anderson, Brothers Griffiths, Sisters Joughanns, Ada Rigoa, G. Leahwood, Leoni and Leighton, Alice Leamar, the Three Karno Sisters, Fred Emney, Tom Williams, Fitz Wilmot, Charlotte Shirish, The Two McNaughtons, Bennett and Martel, Harry Ford.

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A Immense Programme Every Evening.—Gigantic Success of the New and Sensational Military Monologue, entitled BALACLAVA, in which the Great Charles Godfrey will appear. Also Miss Isabel Lucas, the Specially trained the horse "Firefly" to appear in the above production. Splendid Scenery and Grand Pyrotechnic Effects. Francesco and Dagmar, Sisters Preston, Miss Gilmore, the Marvellous Pictures of Speech; Three Sisters Joughanns, the Sheridans, Millie, Victoria, Foster, Wallace, and Hanlon Brothers, Edwin Boyds, Kate Carney, the Silver Star; Ada Robbins, the Bracklords, Extra Talent, and Open Earlier on Saturdays.—Manager, Mr. F. Law.

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THE Popular Actor Vocalist, C. H. Macdermott, in New Sketch, OUTCAST. Supported by Miss Laura Hanson, Mr. Alfred Harding, and Auxiliaries. Marie Le Blanc, the Melancholiacs, Kate Harvey, Thornbury, Miss Quantlebe; Josephine Healey, W. F. Carey, Minnie Jefts, Norris and Delmont, Pollie Langton.—Manager, Mr. Will Sergeant.

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EVERY EVENING, Marie Lloyd, the popular Serio-Comic Artiste, Charles Bignell, Millie Hylton, the Metropolitan Favourite. An Original Ballet Divertissement, by John Hassall, entitled, BLACK AND TAN. Joseph Cheevers, Mary Coleridge, Arthur Cursey, Tom White and his Comical Arabs, Louie D'Albert, Serio; Finney, Fred Mason, Ada Reeve, W. I. Moss, Brothers Courtis, Professor Cliffordi, Fred Herbert, Kitty Mives, Hope and Wells.—Manager, Mr. W. Bailey.

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EMPIRE OF THE EAST.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.—Every Evening, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Marie Loftus, Miss Millie Barlow, William Walton and his Graphic Illustration of VALENTINE AND OROSON, in which will appear Miss Isabel Lucas, Mr. Harrison Mills, Mr. Percy Woodridge, and William Walton. Tennyson and O'Gorman, the Florian Wonders, Diamondi and Vivian, Austin Rudd, Charles Bignell, Fred Emney, Sisters Preston. Doors open at 7.0. The only Article in the World who turns Somersaults on the Wire, feet to feet, in Top-boots and Spurs, Jessie Burton, the Sisters Dazzene, Miss Belle Delmare, the Great Physiognomist of Miss Katie Lee, the Celebrated Actress, in a New and Original Sketch, entitled THE LITTLE BRICK. Written by Athol Mayhew, Esq., and supported by Mr. Dewhurst Odlum and an Efficient Company.—Doors open 7.30. Side door 7.15, 3d. each extra. Saturdays, side door 7.0. Extra Talent.—Prices from 6d.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,
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Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LUSBY.
FABULAR ABSURDITY, LOVE by Keegan and Rhyn and Sketch, THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER, by Robert G. Pierce and Company. Tom White's Rice Boys, Professor De Wynne, Sisters Preston, Harry Anderson, Frank Poynton, Charles Bennett, Carlo Medini, Rigoli, Comedian; Marie Coleridge, Operatic Vocalist; G. W. Kenway, Mimic; Louie Gilbert, Serio-comic; Tom Leamore, Comedian; Dora Clifford, Serio-comic; David Dermot, Comedian; Jessie Manhill, Patteriet; Marco and Athol, Specialty Artists; Joe Cheevers, Comedian; Lizzie Collins, Serio-comic; Charles Ross, Comic Singer and Dancer.—Every Evening. Doors open at 7.30. Admission from 1s.—Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Swanborough.

THE TIVOLI, Strand.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.—Most Popular Programme in London.—Jenny Hill, Comedienne; Charles Godfrey, Comedian; Renée Bellwood, Serio-comic; Albert Chevalier, Comedian; Paul Martinetti and Pantomime Troupe (THE DUEL IN THE SNOW). Frank H. Celli, Operatic Vocalist; Addie Conyers, Serio-comic; Brown, Newbury, and Leclerc, Negro Entertainment; Florence Robins, Serio-comic; Tom Leamore, Comedian; Josephine Healey, Serio-comic and Dancer; George Fairburn, Comedian; Alice Leaman, Serio-comic and Dancer; Harry Fosbrooke, Comedian; Lizzie Collins, Serio-comic; Evans and Luxmore, Duettists; and Edwin Boyds, Comedian.—Doors open Every Evening at 7.30. Saturday Matinée, 1.30. Admission from 1s.—Mr. Charles Morton, Acting Manager.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A GALAXY OF TALENT.—Renée Bellwood, the Royal Favourite; Albert Chevalier, the Inimitable Comedian; Marie La Blanc, Serio; James Fawn, Comedian; Addie Conyers, Serio; G. W. Hunter, Comedian, Millie Hylton, Serio; Sam Redfern, Negro Delineator; Ada Reeve, Serio and Dancer; Charles Bennett, Comedian; Amy Tiller, Characteristic Change Artist and Dancer, Fred Herbert, Comedian; Rose Glenn, Cornet Soloist; Walter Tilbury, Comedian; Simonelli and Vivian, Trouts, Vocalists and Dancers; the Sheridans, Burlesque Artists; the British Black-faced Team, Sketch Artists.—Prices from 6d. Every Evening at 8.0. Saturday Matinée at 2.30.—Acting Manager, Mr. Arthur Swanborough.

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THE DRUDGE, by Fred Williams and Co. The Spellers, Gymnasts; Harry Anderson, the Popular Comic; Renee Brothers, Lizzie Howard, Wallis and Langton, Dick Leggett, Queenie Lawrence, W. F. Moss, Sisters Sharp, Annie Storme. —A Change of Company Every Monday. Next Monday another New Sketch, and an Entire Change of Variety Company. Extra Artistes on Saturday.

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GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—On Monday Next and Every Evening, Return of those Well-known Favourites, Keegan and Rhyn, in Comic Sketch, entitled THE BOOKIE, or, Laying the Odds, supported by Nelly Gannon, Florrie Earle, Master Rider, Harry Wright, and Keegan and Rhyn. The Funny Couple, Reeves and Robini; the Leggett Combination, Tom Leamore, and Twenty Other Artists.—Doors open during the Holidays at 6.45.—A Change of Company Weekly.

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CHILDREN'S FIREWORKS,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 8.0 p.m.
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Also Every Saturday.
SPECIAL FIREWORKS.
A CROBATS, Manager 20th Stick, Mercurotic Statuettes, Jack-in-Box, Living Pinwheels.
GREAT REALISTIC NAVAL REVIEW.
THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.
An Eighth of a Mile in Length and Depth on one of Whitching Buoys. One Balloon, Measure of Fire, 30 ft. THE ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE OF MAN IN SEALSKIN.
TWICE DAILY.
Lions Devour Pair of Tigers, Bears, Bears, &c., &c.
A Show unique in the World's History.
Grand Ballet, "The Witches' Haunt." Arranged by Madame Katti Lanner; produced by Mr. Oscar Barrett, Every Evening.
Admission to Palace Daily, One Shilling.
Children Half-price.

GREAT NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.
CRYSTAL PALACE,
SATURDAY, August 15th.
PROGRAMME:
9.0 a.m. Opening of Great Exhibition.
10.0 " Exhibition of Co-operative Workshops Opened.
10.0 " Picture Gallery, New Pavilion, Museum, Aquarium, &c., Open.
11.0 " Choral Competition for Silver and Bronze Medals.
11.30 " Children's Sports, Assembly on Terrace.
12.0 noon Hill dance. Children's Sports and Games in Grounds, Open to all.
12.30 p.m. Opening of Great Flower Show.
1.0 " Orchestral Concert.
1.15 " Exhibition of Well-trained Animals.
2.15 " Co-operative Athletic Sports on the Purple Track.
4.0 " Grand Concert of 4,000 Voices, on Handel Orchestra.
4.0 " Crystal Palace Military Bands.
4.45 " Balloon Ascent by Capt. Dale.
5.0 " Coldstream Guards Band.
6.15 " Great Fountain Display.
6.30 " The Wonderful Trained Wild Animals.
7.0 " Great Co-operative Demonstration, Speaking; Joseph Greenwood, Tom Mann, Ben Tillett, George Leach, Holyoake, Stewart Vanalitart Keale, Edward Owen Greening, &c.
7.15 " Crystal Palace Military Band.
Dusk. " Grand Illumination of the Palace, Park, and Gardens.
7.45 p.m. Coldstream Guards Band.
8.0 " Poiry Ballet, "The Witches' Haunt on Leurre."
8.15 " Coldstream Guards Band in Rosary.
9.0 " Organ Recital.
9.30 " Fire Seven London Stations, including admission to the Crystal Palace and all Co-operative Events, One Shilling and Sixpence; Children Half Price.
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MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
NEW AND DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
For the FIRST TIME, August 3rd,
RE-APPEARANCE of the world-famed Comedian,
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After an absence of Four Months.
The Immensely Successful Musical Piece Without Words, entitled
THE BANDITTI,
will be given at every Performance.
First time of a New and Original Fairy Farce, entitled
IN THE SHADOW OF A CINDER,
in which the whole of the Comedians will appear.
EVERY NIGHT at 8.0.
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No Fees of any kind.

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The Wonderful Trained Wild Animals,
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Servais Le Roy, in an Entirely New Illusion;
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GERMANIA at 4.30 and 8.30 p.m., in the Arena (German Military Life). Elaborate Scenic Effects, Realistic Incidents, Fighting by Knights in Armour. Stage of a City. Grand Spectacle. Admission 1s.
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Music, 10.0 to 10.0. 1s.
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NEW AND IMPOSING TABLEAU, representing "A BEDT OF STATE ROUND HER."
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Refreshment Bars, Popular Prices.
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Every Relic connected with the Cigar, Realistic Relics and Portraits of Parties.
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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, N.—The Best and Cheapest Entertainment in London.—Signal Success. Press Unanimous.—Grand Variety Show.—Miss Alma, the Wonderful Equilibrist; the Brothers James, Fred Kermon, Rose and Lillie, Keilino Troupe, the Three Delavinos, Clements and Foster and their Celebrated Dog, B. Gyi, the Mazzetta, and Ben Abdallah the Great Arabian Mesmerist, on the 13th Week. EVERY EVENING, at 8.0; Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.0 and 8.0. Admission, 6d.
ARCADIA.—Brilliant and Novel Decorations and Illuminations. The Grand Water Carnival. Real Boats and Steam Launch, Cascades and Fairy Fountains, Limelight Effects, Switchback Railway, Roller Bleigh Track, Wild West Ponies, Al Fresco Lager Beer Garden, Military Bands, and other attractions.—Admission, 6d.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End-road.
PICTURE EXHIBITION, OPEN 10th AUGUST to 5th SEPTEMBER, from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m. Admission, Monday and Saturday, 10.0 to 5.0, Sixpence; 5.0 to 10.0, Threepence. Other days, 10.0 to 5.0, Threepence; 5.0 to 10.0, One Penny.

200 MILES FOR 5s.
LORD OF THE ISLES, Daily, HARWICH and BACK from Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, at 9.30, daily (except Fridays). Special Train, Peckham-street, 10.38. Full details in "Standard."

KEMPTON PARK AUGUST RACES,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
August 11th and 12th, 1891.
SPECIAL TRAINS Every Quarter of an Hour after 11.0 o'clock, from Loop Line, Waterloo, direct to Grand Stands. Last Special 1.0 o'clock.
S. H. HYDE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.
SPECIAL Cheap and Fast EXCURSIONS, SUNDAY, August 16th, to WINCHESTER (Return Fare, 2s. 6d.), SOUTHAMPTON (Return Fare, 3s. 6d.), Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst Road, NEW FOREST, and IVINGHOE (Return Fare, 5s.); Corfe Castle and SWANAGE (5s.). From Waterloo (South) Station, at 8.20 a.m. prompt, for Corfe Castle and Swanage; 9.10 a.m. for other places. Both trains call at Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, Wimbledon, and Surbiton.
SPECIAL BOAT TRIPS to ISLE OF WIGHT.—South-ampton to

THE MILLARD CASE.

VERDICT—SCENE IN COURT.

At the Winchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mathew, the trial took place of the two Hampshire policemen, Bradbury and Cottle, who are charged with having committed perjury, at Aldershot, in the case of Alice Millard. Mr. C. Mathews and the Hon. B. Coleridge, instructed by Messrs. Clinton and Co., of London, acting for the Treasury, appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. E. W. Bullen, Mr. R. H. Simonds, and Mr. Colam defended. On the jury being sworn it was arranged that Bradbury should surrender to his bail, and be tried first, and that Cottle should be allowed out on his own recognisances for the present.—Mr. Mathews, in opening the case, said the charge against the man standing in the dock was that he had on a certain date wilfully and corruptly sworn that a girl named Alice Millard was a common prostitute. Although it was generally admitted that the duties of the police were ably done, it was in the public interest that no perjury should be allowed. The girl, who was now 17 years of age, was not alone in her various statements, because many of her mistresses would be called, and they would depose to the fact that she was quiet, hard-working, and industrious. On the evening of the day of the arrest she heard a woman crying for help, and found her mother in the custody of two policemen. The mother, according to the girl's story, was crying, and she began crying as well, following the police towards the station. Whilst in Wellington-street the defendant Bradbury came up to her and said, "What are you making all this noise for?" to which the prosecutrix replied, "I am crying for my mother." Bradbury said, "Will you go home?" receiving a reply to the effect that she would, provided she got her mother. Whether that reply was spoken in terms of respect he could not say, but it was followed by the defendant's remark of, "You are a prostitute." The girl indignantly repudiated such a statement, showing her hands, and exclaiming, "No, I'm not; my hands prove that." Bradbury then said, "Come along with me," and, catching hold of her arm, proceeded to take her to the station, walking very quickly. "Don't tear my clothes as I have to work hard for them," was the remonstrance of Miss Millard; but the constable continued to drag her with such force that on two occasions she fell to the ground, as she also did whilst going up the steps of the police station. The girl maintained that it was owing to the officer's violence that she fell, and on the third occasion he called for assistance, and a military policeman went to Bradbury. Miss Millard would swear that when taken in the passage she was knocked about, and that she was not violent. Alice was then taken to the room, when Bradbury, in answer to Superintendent Brinson, said, "I arrested her at the corner of Wellington-street, where she was drunk and disorderly. She is a disorderly prostitute." The girl asked the superintendant to say if she was drunk, but he did not answer, and she was put into a cell. She was confined in the cells three nights and two days. Mr. Mathews read the evidence given by Bradbury at the Aldershot Police Court, in the course of which he swore, "I have seen the prisoner (Alice Millard) in bad company. I have seen her with soldiers. I have seen her in the company of prostitutes. She is a prostitute." The life of a woman who gained her living on the streets was graphically detailed, and that evidence was followed by Police-sergeant Cottle, who also called the girl a prostitute. Then the mother advised the girl to go and be examined by a doctor. She was released on nominal bail for that purpose, and after the examination the doctor stated that the girl was a virgo intacta. She was then discharged. Had it not been for that, asked Mr. Mathews, what would have been the fate of the girl? Under the old Act the crime with which she was charged was punishable with a month's hard labour.

ALICE MILLARD IN THE BOX.

—Alice Millard was then called, and, in examination by Mr. Mathews, bore out the principal points in the learned counsel's opening statement. She added that at the present time she was staying with her aunt at Woolwich. Her father was in the Army Service Corps, and died at Liverpool. At their home in Aldershot they had one room, and six slept in it.—Mr. Matthews: When the charge was dismissed against you at the police-court, I believe you had no home to go to?—Witness: We had not. Our things had been turned out into the street.—Cross-examined: She had been living at Woolwich for the last two weeks. Prior to that she was staying in Chancery-lane, where her solicitors had offices. A Mr. Moore, who was housekeeper of the premises, took care of her there. Mr. Moore was the same person who a few weeks ago charged a London policeman with assault. The constable was convicted and fined £5. On the night that she was locked up she was dressed differently.—Were your things beastly dirty? No; they were old, but not dirty.—Have you seen a gentleman about this case? Yes; I have seen a gentleman at the House of Commons.—Who? Mr. Cobb, M.P. (Laughter.)—Did Mr. Cobb give you any money? No.—How long were you with him? Two hours.—Cross-examination continued: On the night of the arrests she was not quarrelling with her mother and the neighbours. She did not herself call anyone vile names on that night. Her mother was not drunk, but had had a little.—Had a little; what do you mean? I always knew when my mother had had a little.—Oh, is she often like that? My mother is not the only woman who has beer. One glass would make her queer. (Laughter.)—Mr. Justice Mathew (sternly): Now, then, if there is the slightest noise in that gallery again I will have you all cleared out. I won't have any noise here.—In answer to further questions by Mr. Simonds, witness denied that she had gone down to the street door to see soldiers. They had changed their address at Aldershot on many occasions, but had not moved more than twenty times, or even that number. She knew the Hussar public-house, but denied being in the company of soldiers there. She had never misconducted herself at the back of that house. She denied having been in a brickfield at night with a soldier. She was still engaged to the soldier in Madras. — Re-examined: During the whole of her life she had never misconducted herself with any man. That she swore

THE MOTHER'S EVIDENCE.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Millard, mother of the prosecutrix, stated that her daughter had always been a sober, hard-working, and respectable girl.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bullen: Did not one of the Aldershot guardians say that you ought to be flogged for the way in which you were bringing your daughter up? No.—That gentleman at one time was your landlord? Yes.—And on one occasion did he not say that you would have to get out of the house, as the neighbours were complaining of the manner in which the house was conducted? I don't remember.—Will you swear? I can't remember.—On one occasion were you turned out of the Royal Standard Tavern? Yes, and the police took us for thieves, and we were taken to the station, but let out at once. We were not even charged.—On one occasion did not the army patrol have to turn soldiers away from your door? No. — Not on May 16th? I can't remember. — Were you then living in Union-terrace? Yes. —And on the date I have already given was there not a disturbance? I am not up so late. —So you say; but I put it to you that there were three soldiers standing at your door, and your landlord was compelled to call Blake and have them cleared away? I cannot remember.—Cross-examination continued: She did not have a glass of beer every day, but when she thought that she would like one she had it. She could not afford, however, to spend money for beer, as she had quite enough to do with her money. She denied that she had ever gone to a Mr. Manley, and asked that gentleman to come to the court and speak for her.—Will you swear that Mr. Manley, whom you have known for many years, did not say to you, "I shall say something before the magistrates if I am called that you would not like?" I have no recollection.—And did he not add, "I should think that you are a good customer to the publicans and shoemakers, as you are often in the public-houses and about the streets?" No.—Did you abuse him? Sir!—Yes, you? No, I did not. All Mr. Manley said was that he had seen me and my daughter going to and from work.—On one occasion did you say to Alice, "I am sorry for this. It is all through my drops of drink?" No.—You have sworn that at the police court? I was upset.—Mr. Justice Mathew intimated that it would be well to drop that. It was hard for those who were rich to sit and hear all about the poor women.—Mr. Colam: Very good, my lord.—Mary Shefton gave evidence as to the respectability of Miss Millard, as did Albert M'Cormick and a number of other witnesses. —John Hutchinson Gibson, M.R.C.S., deposed that on a certain day in June Alice Millard came to his surgery. He examined her, and found her to be a virgo intacta.—Mr. Mathews intimated that he would close his case, but would reserve the right to call a large number of witnesses as to character.

THE DEFENCE.

In addressing the jury for the defence, Mr. Bullen maintained that the only question for the jury to decide was whether the defendant, when he arrested the girl, believed that she was a prostitute. By his cross-examination he had shown the line that he was adopting, and by the witnesses whom he would call, and who would swear to the mode of living of the prosecutrix, he would ask the jury to acquit the man, and thus save the reputation of the force. The girl had been got to London, and her appearance that day was far different from what it was at the police court. The witnesses to be called would swear that the language used by Miss Millard was foul, and that she struck and kicked at various people, one man, a private in a Surrey regiment, receiving a black eye.—P.S. Meeres, of the Hants Constabulary, deposed that on the night in question he was on duty in Aldershot, and heard a disturbance in Union-street. He found Mrs. and Alice Millard having a row with the neighbours. All were swearing and shouting, and Miss Millard was using very bad language. He strongly advised them to go home, whereupon the mother said, "What for, you ——. I shall —— —— go in when I like." Alice Millard then got hold of her mother and said, "You had better go home," but as the mother refused point blank to go away and continued to create a disturbance, witness took Mrs. Millard into custody. Just prior to that Miss Millard had said, "Come on, mother, let's go away; the man has given you plenty of chance." When he arrested the mother Alice used bad language. After witness had reached the station with Mrs. Millard the daughter was brought in by Constable Bradbury. She was being helped up the steps, was swearing at them, and striking out with her fists. The row brought the superintendent out, and he ordered her hands to be held. She was put in a cell by herself that night, and early the next day placed with her mother. Witness had been in Aldershot for about six months. He knew Alice Millard, and had seen her out in the streets late at night talking with soldiers. When he had seen her standing at the corner with men he had warned her, and the girl had moved on at once. On several occasions he had seen her in various public-houses and places used for immoral purposes.—Cross-examined by Mr. Mathews, the witness said that the streets in which he had seen Miss Millard were all surrounding her mother's house. He was positive that the girl continued using bad language. He was sure that he had cautioned her. Mrs. Millard at one time said, "I don't want to be locked up, let me go," but he refused to do so. Miss Millard used the bad language all down the street, but he did not lay a hand on her.—Was she drunk? No, disorderly. —P.C. Broadbent deposed to assisting Meeres to arrest Miss Millard, who, he said, was swearing awful oaths. He was present when Bradbury brought in Miss Millard, who said to a soldier who was assisting, "Let me go, you —— bastard."—Cross-examined: He heard Miss Millard cry out, "I want to be locked up." Afterwards she asked to be released, but the police refused. At the station he was sure Miss Millard struck the corporal.—Arthur Randall gave evidence which tended to show that both the Millards were disorderly and made use of very bad language.—By Mr. Justice Mathew: Bradbury repeatedly told her to go away. The girl was crying when he saw her.—In answer to Mr. Simonds the witness said that, as the girl refused to walk, Bradbury took her up in his arms, and she then struck out with her feet and fists, striking Bradbury in the face. —William Smith, a tailor's assistant, stated that Alice Millard was shouting and "kicking up a tremendous row."—Alfred Fulkner, a private in the West Surrey Rifles, stated that he was in the military patrol. He assisted to take Miss Millard to the station, and she swore at him and endeavoured to strike him in the face. The blow missed him, however, but struck one of the patrols and caused a black eye. Whilst in Aldershot he had frequently seen Miss Millard in company with soldiers.—Cross-examined: It was false to say that the prosecutrix hit a soldier three times.—Corporal Albert Bagent and another witness gave similar evidence.

EVIDENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT BRINSON.

—Superintendent Brinson deposed that he was on duty at the Aldershot Police Station on the night of July 15th, when he heard a woman screaming in the passage, which was full of policemen and soldiers. Witness was informed that Alice Millard had been striking the soldiers. He gave orders to have the woman's hands held, so that she should not injure any one. Bradbury charged her with being a disorderly prostitute, and at that time he did not charge her with being drunk and disorderly. In reply to the charge prosecutrix said: "I am no prostitute. My hands will show that. I get my living by washing or laundry-work." Witness made no answer, and ordered the girl to be locked up. The case was brought before the justices on the 17th, and remanded to the 18th, when it was dismissed.—Cross-examined by Mr. Mathews: He had been in the Aldershot police force over five years, and, although he had seen the girl Millard about the streets, he had never seen anything suspicious in her behaviour.—Sergeant Meeres corroborated mainly the evidence of the defendant, and that was why he ordered the girl to be locked up.—John May, a newspaper proprietor, living in Aldershot, and a guardian of the poor, stated that the Millards had lived in one of his houses. In consequence of what had been communicated to him, he called at the house, and found Alice Millard standing at the door with her bodice disarranged. Her flesh was very dirty, and her hair had evidently not been combed for some days. He remonstrated with her, informing her that water was plentiful, and that any one could keep themselves clean with very little trouble. Upon seeing the mother he told her that he understood she was keeping a disorderly house. This she denied, and he said that what every one was saying might be untrue, and her denial he accepted. Further reports having reached him, he gave Mrs. Millard notice to quit. The woman had admitted to him that soldiers had visited the house, but for an innocent purpose. Cross-examined: Mrs. Millard said that the visitors who were soldiers were her friends, and witness was aware that her dead husband had been a soldier. It was perfectly true that he had no sympathy with either Mrs. Millard or Alice Millard.—William H. Rickards, landlord of the Royal Standard public-house, at Aldershot, stated that he had known Alice Millard as a frequenter of the house in company with her mother. The last time they were in the house he heard a disturbance in the bar-parlour, and as Alice Millard was using very bad language he was compelled to turn her out.—Cleary Turner, who described himself as master of the ceremonies, at the Royal Standard dance room, and said that it was his business to teach ladies to dance and to keep prostitutes out of the house—(laughter)—also gave evidence.

"FOUR PAIRS OF LEGS."

—E. Mead, a shoemaker, deposed to letting a room to Mrs. Millard in the early part of December. A Mrs. White also had a room on the same landing, and he had seen soldiers go up and down the stairs at all times of the night. He determined at last to put a stop to it, and after closing time he sat up, and upon hearing a noise rushed out and saw "four men's legs" on the stairs. That was all he could see, but he saw the "four pairs of legs" go into Mrs. Millard's room. He went upstairs, and after knocking at the door three times and receiving no answer, went down the stairs and obtained his largest iron foot. With that he burst the door open, and saw Alice Millard in the room.—Mr. Simonds: How was she dressed?—Witness: Oh, my. (Laughter.) Well, she was dressed in what I should call a pepper and salt ulster—an old one, which was split all over, showing Miss Millard's breast and legs. Then I got bashful—(loud laughter)—and went downstairs.—What else happened? I waited in my room till half-past two in the morning, when I heard the soldiers coming downstairs. I flung open the door, and, seeing the soldiers kissing Alice, said, "Well, this is all right." Alice then rushed up the stairs as fast as she could. (Laughter.)—Examination continued: The same morning witness was taxed by Mrs. Millard with having the audacity to break into her room while she was away. The following night he was awakened by a disturbance, and found Mrs. Millard and her daughter and Mrs. White and her daughter on the stairs quarrelling. Miss White complained of being called a prostitute, and added, "Well, I am not the only one in this place." Witness said that such a state of things could not be allowed, and punched Mrs. Millard in the eyes, and showed Alice the other way, at the same time warning them that if they continued such conduct he would be compelled to call the police. (Laughter.)—Cross-examined: Witness was 67 years of age, and denied having been accused by a former lodger of his of attempting to criminally assault his wife.—Louisa Kate Rawdon, 156, Victoria-road, Aldershot, stated that in the summer of 1890 she recollected the Millards in Dorset-street, and had repeatedly seen Alice passing her husband's shop. In August or September of last year she had seen Alice Millard fighting in the street with a man named O'Hara and his sister, who were now in America. The language that was used was disgusting.—James Linklater deposed that the Millards were formerly tenants of his, in Union-terrace, and on one occasion he saw a soldier and Alice Millard in their room alone. The explanation that the mother gave was that she washed a man's shirt for 6d. per week, and that as she had missed the man at the barracks he had come to her house with the money. Soldiers had been brought into the house by Mrs. Millard, but they always inquired, "Where's Alice?"—Edward Henchman stated that one night he was passing Turner's-lane when he heard a disturbance. A man was asking for change out of money, but the woman in reply used very vile and foul language. The woman was Alice Millard. —George Crannon, living in Union-terrace, deposed to the act of indecency that, he alleged, he had witnessed between Alice Millard and a sergeant of militia. He attempted to interfere, and received a smack on the nose, and was thrown out into the road.—Sergt. Blake, of the military foot police stationed at Aldershot, stated that on May 16th he was called to Union-terrace by the landlord to turn soldiers away from the house.—Kate Bright, of 137, High-street, Aldershot, stated that she was an unfortunate. She had on many occasions seen Alice Millard in the recreation-ground and other places in the company of soldiers.—Grace Kelly swore that she had seen soldiers go into the Millards' house with both mother and daughter up to two o'clock in the morning.—Louisa Spicer deposed to seeing Alice Millard in common dance-rooms frequented by prostitutes. She had seen her take men out of the rooms and into her own house.—Alice Wicks stated that she had seen Alice Millard with men three years ago. That would be when she was 14 years of age.—Thomas M'Cormick, a bootmaker, of Station-road, deposed to hearing a man offer Alice Millard money, to which the girl replied, "Go and take it to your mother."—P. C. Davis stated that his attention was attracted by screams in Wellington-street some months ago. Upon proceeding to the spot he found Alice Millard beating a girl about 14 years of age. Alice said that she beat the girl because she called her a prostitute.—P. C. Viney said that on many occasions he had seen Alice Millard in bad company. He had been asked by Mrs. Millard to caution the girl.

SERGEANT COTTLE'S EVIDENCE.

—Sergeant Cottle, one of the defendants, was next called, and stated that he had been stationed at Aldershot since 1889. He was charged with perjury because he had described Alice Millard as a prositute. The reason he called her a prositute was because he had seen her in the company of soldiers and prostitutes in notorious parts of the town. About a month before last Christmas he saw the girl at the Hussar public-house, where a passage runs into another street. The witness here detailed an act of indecency which he said he had witnessed between Alice Millard and a soldier—an infantryman.—Continuing his evidence he said: I ordered them away, and on P.C. Viney coming up I ordered him to see the girl away, while I saw the soldier away. I have seen her committing herself in the same place since that. The last occasion was in May last. I ordered her away and told her that if I saw her again in the same position I would lock her up. I told Viney that the girl had been up to her old games again. At the time Bradbury brought in Miss Millard I was in bed. The chairman asked me to give evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Mathews: From January to May I cannot give a date upon which I have seen her about late at night. I have, however, seen her about late with soldiers. I remember one date when she said that the man she was with was her intended husband. I ordered her away, and she went.—Stephen Stamp, a sergeant in the West Surrey Regiment, stationed at Aldershot, deposed that he knew that Alice Millard was in the service of Quartermaster M'Cabe from January to December. He noticed her conduct, and thought that she was rather loose. In the middle of the month of April, while she was in M'Cabe's service, he saw Alice Millard in the streets drunk.—Mr. Bullen intimated that that was the case for the defence.—Mr. Mathews observed that he now proposed to call witnesses as to the character of Alice Millard.—Margaret Boyd, a married woman, stated that she had known the girl for two and a half years whilst she was residing at Aldershot, and had always known her to be a sober, industrious, hard-working girl.—Elizabeth White, a friend of Miss Millard, who stated that she had often slept with her at her house, also deposed to her respectability.—Thomas White, a general dealer, Jane Court, and John Clement Osborn also gave evidence, the latter stating that he had known the prosecutrix ever since she was a child.—Mr. Bullen proceeded to address the jury, when Mr. Justice Mathew said: The case is divided into three questions. (1) Was the girl a prostitute? (2) Did the defendant state that the girl was a prostitute without knowing the same? And (3) did he have an honest belief at the time that he did so that she was a prostitute?—Mr. Bullen said he was prepared to stand by the last point, and asked the jury to say what they would have said if they had been put in the same place as the defendant, and if they had seen the acts which had been deposed to by witness after witness in the box that day. In conclusion Mr. Bullen asked the jury to say that Bradbury had honourably done his duty.—Mr. Mathews, in reply, commented upon the public importance of the case. His learned friend had said that the jury need not call the prosecutrix a prostitute, but that they could say that the police-constable, from her conduct, really believed she was. What, however, would be the character of the girl if the jury believed that the arrest was justified? They would blast her character for ever. He would like to know where the mandate was that authorised the police to arrest a girl for following her mother and refusing to leave her side? Even if the mother would give way to drink, surely that was not to mar the daughter's future? On behalf of the girl he claimed that her character and her conduct had been falsely accused, and that the doctor's evidence had clearly proved that Miss Millard was pure. This scattered to the winds the acts of immorality alleged.

SUMMING UP AND VERDICT.

—His lordship, in summing up, observed that the charge of perjury was at any time a serious one; but in this instance it was particularly so, because a constable was charged with saying what he knew to be false, merely for the purpose of securing a conviction. The question arose, had the accused sufficient knowledge of Alice Millard's conduct to justify him in forming an honest belief as to what he swore? That would be for the jury to consider. An elaborate defence had been offered by those answerable for getting up the case. The whole town of Aldershot appeared to have been scoured for evidence, and the majority of it was of an absolutely untrustworthy character. It was a specimen of the reckless way in which the police got evidence together generally for the purpose of securing a conviction. At least twelve of the witnesses called for the defence were of the most shameless and disgraceful character, and their evidence was utterly undeserving of credit. His lordship reviewed the stories told by them of the acts of impropriety which they said they had witnessed, and declared that credence could not be given to any of them. He commented on the circumstances attending the arrest of the girl and her mother, and asked the jury to believe the girl's story rather than the version of the police and other witnesses. Dealing with the tendencies of the Millard family in different parts of Aldershot, his lordship asked them to dismiss from their minds anything not directly affecting the issue of the case. They must discard the evidence of Mrs. Rawson, of Linklater, of the master of the ceremonies at the dancing rooms, of the landlord Rickard, and every t ing which did not directly tend to show that Alice Millard was leading an abandoned life. In conclusion, he asked them not to be moved by any outside influence, such as the friendliness of the girl; or, on the other hand, the difficult position of the defendant. If they thought he committed perjury, let them say so; if they thought he acted honestly, let them say so.—The jury retired at 11.45, and shortly after one o'clock returned into court with a verdict acquitting the defendant Bradbury. They added to their verdict a rider to the effect that Bradbury had acted wrongly in not making inquiries between the time of the arrest and the girl's appearance at the police court.—No evidence was offered against Serjeant Cottle, the other defendant on the same charge.—On hearing the verdict, Alice Millard fainted, and there was quite a scene in court.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

John William Elwes was indicted at the Winchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cave, for the murder of his mother at Hordle, near Lymington, on April 27th last. The prisoner, whose age is 41, lived at The Hays, Hordle, with his mother and sister, and was a gentleman of high scientific attainments. He was, however, subject to fits of delusion. On the day in question he came down a few minutes late for breakfast, and sat at a table by himself. When his mother and sister left the room after breakfast he upset his table and broke the china. He then left the room, shot at his sister with a revolver as she was going upstairs, and wounded her in the back. Her screams brought her mother into the hall, and the prisoner immediately fired three shots at her, and killed her on the spot at the foot of the stairs. He then went into the dining-room and played a few notes on the piano. It was shown that the prisoner's father was an imbecile, and that other relatives suffered from insanity. The prisoner also was subject to periodical fits of lunacy for weeks together. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be confined in an asylum during her Majesty's pleasure.

A NEW LIFEBOAT.

An interesting ceremony took place on Thursday at Holyhead on the occasion of a third lifeboat, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Norbury, of Bowden, Cheshire, being launched. Admiral Dent, Lieutenant Tipping, Mr. Norbury, and others took part in the ceremony, the religious part of which was performed by the Rev. Thomas Brisco, D.D. Mrs. Norbury named the boat. The qualities of the lifeboat were tried, it being capsized three times, and speedily righting on each occasion. It will be stationed at Porth Rhudd, where the Missouri, the Norman Court, Tenby Castle, and other ships were lost.

A FARMER'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Birmingham Assizes, Mary Ann Marshon, 28 years of age, the daughter of the landlord of the New Inn, Cobbington, a village near Leamington, sought to recover damages for breach of promise from a wealthy farmer named Boddington. The claim was for £1,000. The circumstances were not gone into, but it was announced that it had been agreed that the record should be withdrawn on terms that the defendant should pay the plaintiff £800.

Garrotting is becoming fashionable in Cincinnati, and the Cincinatti wives are jubilant. You see, their husbands are afraid to be out after dark.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION BY AN AUTHOR.

At the Harlesden Police Court on Thursday, Lindon Howell, 25, described as a "literary writer," and giving an address at 3, Stanley-terrace, Acton Vale, was brought up charged, on remand, with abducting Sarah Sargent, a girl of 16, lately residing with her parents at 12, John-street, Maidstone. A further charge of assault, causing bodily harm, was preferred against the prisoner. Mr. Burnie, barrister, prosecuted for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Mr. Clark Williams, barrister, defended.—From the opening statement of counsel it appeared that in February last an advertisement appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*: "A young lady wanted, to assist an author. Must be young, good writer.—Address 119, Victoria-road, Kensal Green." The prosecutrix applied and went with her mother to Victoria, where they met the prisoner. He said he wrote for the papers, and desired assistance. He proposed the following arrangements: That the prosecutrix should occupy a bed-room at Crown Hill road, where he has rooms, and that he should remove to Victoria-road, an adjouring thoroughfare. The mother of prosecutrix saw the landlady of the rooms, and she promised to look after the girl, who seemed delighted at the prospect of entering the literary world. She was to be paid £10 a year. Arrangements being settled, the girl entered the prisoner's service, and it was alleged that he took an early opportunity of seducing her. Mrs. Howe, the landlady of the rooms, observed various matters which aroused her suspicions, and she gave the prisoner notice to leave, especially informing him that the girl was in her custody, and that he must not take her away. In spite of this the prisoner took the girl away. They were traced from one lodging to another, living upon what little money the girl had. All this time the girl represented that she was in a good situation, and made some excuse for applying for money, one reason being that it was necessary to buy a typewriter. The girl finally returned to her parents, and would have remained but for receiving a telegram: "Publishers waiting. Come back to-day; waiting." Prosecutrix returned, her parents believing she was going to assist prisoner in the business. On her return the girl led the same life as before. Mrs. Sargent, however, had a communication from London, and she suspected something was wrong. Great difficulty was met by her in endeavouring to trace her daughter. Eventually a meeting was arranged at Victoria Station, but the girl absolutely refused to go back to her parents.—Mrs. Sargent, who was called, bore out counsel's statement as to the engagement of her daughter by the prisoner.—Mrs. Mary Jane Howe, of 5, Crown Hill-road, said that in February last the prisoner engaged an office and bed-room in her house. He said he was an author and required accommodation. He was not going to sleep on the premises. The next day prosecutrix came with her mother, and was left in the witness's care. The prisoner came daily and seemed to do a great deal of writing. About a fortnight later prisoner asked witness to find him a bed-room in the same street as her house. Failing in this she made up a room for him and he came there to sleep. Prosecutrix's bedroom was reached by passing through the children's room, and witness alway locked the door of the latter room. A few days after prisoner took up his residence in the house witness missed the key of the children's room, and subsequently she found hair-pins in the prisoner's bed. She gave prisoner notice to quit, and he left the house the next day. The key of the children's bed-room was afterwards found at 19, Victoria-road, where the prisoner and the girl had gone to lodge.—Cross-examined: She wrote to the girl's mother before she gave them notice.—After other unimportant evidence, the prisoner was again remanded and the case adjourned, Mr. Burnie stating that the prosecutrix was too ill to attend at present.

MURDER NEAR EPSOM.

A brutal murder has been committed at Leatherhead, near Epsom, the victim being a woman named Ellen Cox, a field worker. The body was found in a field with the throat cut and both eyes blackened. The woman, who was terribly bruised when she was found, was conscious, and stated that going along the road towards Dorking three or four young men demanded money, and on her refusal to give them any, attempted to throttle her. Afterwards they cut her throat and ran away. All traces of the murderers were then lost. Close by where the woman was lying a shilling was afterwards discovered by the police, and is supposed to have dropped from her pocket. Unfortunately, no medical aid could be obtained, but the police carried her to the Epsom Infirmary, where she died shortly after her admission.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. G. A. Chorley conducted an inquest at Downley, Bucks, touching the death of Jane Sharpe, who had been found shot on Tuesday night. From the evidence it appeared that the husband of the deceased had been a fruit dealer for many years. Recently he occupied a small farm in the neighbouring village of Naphall, but, not doing well, he decided to give the farm up. Immediately afterwards he was sorry for having done so, and had since worried about it. Then he constantly quarrelled with his wife, and she had to leave the house through fear. He threatened to do for her and about a week previous to her death he said to his eldest son, "Your —— mother wants shooting out of the way." On Tuesday the members of the family left the mother at home by herself at four o'clock to go to a flower show at West Wycombe, Sharpe being out at the time. Afterwards he was seen to go into a neighbour's house and take a gun away, returning shortly afterwards for powder and shot. He was persuaded to give the gun up, but he subsequently borrowed a gun from a man he had set to scare the birds away from his cherry trees, saying that he wanted it for bird-scaring next day. He was told it was loaded. At about half-past eight a flash was seen and a report heard in his house. Upon a neighbour going and inquiring what had occurred, Sharpe said he had shot his wife accidentally, and that he did not know the gun was loaded. The woman died five minutes later, the shots having penetrated the abdominal region. Sharpe told another witness that the trigger knocked against the table, but witness called him a liar. Sharpe made no expression of regret, but sat in a chair until the police came, saying, "Oh, dear," and "My beloved Jesus!"—The jury, after sitting nearly six hours, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Sharpe, who was committed by the coroner to take his trial at the ensuing assizes, which take place in November. Deceased, who was 54 years old, had only one leg.

A once famous Lancashire wrestler, named Joseph Lightbourn, fell dead in a Darwen public-house on Thursday.

The anniversary of the Strathfieldsaye Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Thursday at Strathfieldsaye House, by invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. After tea a meeting was held, which was addressed by the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Jeffreys, M.P.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS AT LARGE.

A Central News telegram from New York says an extraordinary affray has occurred in the criminal lunatic asylum of the State of New York, at Auburn. Two of the attendants attached to one of the dangerous wards went to breakfast, leaving only two comrades on duty. The convicts immediately noticed their opportunity, and nine of them attacked the two attendants, who fought desperately to prevent the lunatics getting out. The latter were armed with knives, which they used freely, while the attendants, strange to say, were unarmed. Ultimately one of the attendants fell insensible to the ground, having received no fewer than five severe stabs, and the other became so exhausted that the lunatics were able to overpower him. The lunatics then made their escape, locking all the doors after them in order to delay pursuit. Their flight was not discovered for nearly an hour, when the other two attendants arrived to resume duty after breakfast. As soon as the escape of the insane convicts became known in the town the greatest excitement prevailed, as it was understood that the missing men were nearly all desperadoes. The police turned out in full force, and a good many citizens armed themselves and joined in the chase. The first convict recaptured went to a house occupied only by woman, and demanded breakfast. The woman retreated, and the convict was following her when a passing citizen grappled with him. The convict strenuously resisted capture, and it is probable that he would have got away had not the woman re-appeared on the scene with a revolver, which she presented at the madman's head, threatening to blow out his brains. The fellow was sane enough to realise his position, and he surrendered at discretion. In the course of the morning four more of the fugitives were captured, but at noon on Thursday four were still at large. These were all classed at the asylum as homicidal and dangerous, and it is not surprising to learn that Auburn remains in a state of great alarm.

THE CABDRIVERS' STRIKE.

The Metropolitan Cab Drivers' Strike Committee in their report and statement of accounts relating to the strike amongst the cabdrivers of London during the past summer, state that "it is very encouraging to say that during the dispute many of the proprietors met with the men and the union officials in a friendly spirit, and conciliatory terms were agreed upon, which satisfied both proprietor and driver. As many of the yards struck the officials of the union amicably settled the dispute, agreements were signed, and the men went back to work, and be it to the honour of the proprietors in question that, with the good feeling and co-operation of the men, matters have run smoothly ever since, and in no such case has a single man been boycotted or discharged for any part he may have taken in the strike, or in the affairs of the union. We therefore trust that, should any disputes occur in the future, both employed and employer will adopt the course which was so successful, and thereby avoid a strike. Whenever the proprietors have taken a defiant attitude dictated by their association, and have persistently refused to negotiate with the men or their representatives, the battle has been fierce and the fighting very hard. The facts of the dispute prove unmistakbly that organisation is the stronghold for the cabdriver, but it must not be implied or understood that strikes are the only motive and purpose of a wise and efficiently conducted union."

THE PRIVILEGES OF AN M.P.

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, sitting in bankruptcy on Friday, gave judgment upon an application recently made for the committal of Mr. F. Wootton Isaacson, M.P., for contempt of court. A sequestration order has been made against the estate of Walter Armstrong, of Hawick and London, and the trustee of the estate being desirous of examining Mr. Isaacson, obtained leave to hold a private sitting, making the London court auxiliary to the Scotch court for the purpose. Mr. Isaacson, however, raised various objections to the order, and pleaded privilege as a member of Parliament. The matter was accordingly reported by Mr. Registrar Giffard to the learned judge. His lordship held that the objections which Mr. Isaacson raised to the jurisdiction were of a technical character, and would be overruled by the court. Mr. Isaacson had made an affidavit in which he expressed his willingness to be examined in the event of his objections being overruled. That being so, the question which remained was whether Mr. Isaacson could successfully plead privilege as a member of Parliament in bar to an order for his committal. The question had arisen in a case decided by Lord Brougham, and the principle to be determined appeared to be whether the application was made in order to punish Mr. Isaacson, or was it anything more than an attachment for the purpose of enforcing the order of the court. His lordship was of opinion that the objection raised by Mr. Isaacson upon the ground of privilege was well founded, and refused the motion, with costs.

SHOOTING HIS DAUGHTER'S LOVER.

A curious case has been investigated at Grange, near Sligo, in which a farmer named Charlton is charged with firing at and wounding his daughter's lover, a young farmer named Tom Gilmour. The parties are distantly related, and some time ago Miss Charlton and Gilmour commenced to walk together. On hearing this the girl's father ordered her not to go again with the young man. In spite of the order the couple continued meeting, and a few nights ago Charlton, on seeing them together, ran to his house, and bringing out an old Queen Anne gun, fired a shot at Gilmour, and wounded him in the hip and thigh. A doctor was called in, and found grains of shot lodged in Gilmour's leg. The wounded man's condition is considered serious. Charlton has been remanded without bail.

A DEFAULTING SECRETARY.

James Gordon Syme, secretary to the Royal Academy of Music, pleaded guilty at Marlborough-street on Friday to having embezzled upwards of £100 received by him on account of the committee of management. Mr. G. Lewis prosecuted.—The prisoner was in receipt of a salary of £400 per annum—£300 as secretary and £100 for keeping the books. It was proved that up to the end of June he had received in fees and subscriptions £366 17s. 7d., but had only paid into the London and County Bank £238 11s. 1d., thus leaving a deficiency of £128 6s. 6d.—Mr. Lewis said that the prisoner paid in the cheques and Post Office orders, but a portion of the cash he embezzled.—The prisoner said nothing in defence, and Mr. Hannay sent him to prison for the full term of six months.

GAS EXPLOSION IN SOUTH LONDON.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.

Through an escape of gas a serious fire was caused late on Thursday night at 110, Rye-lane, Peckham, occupied by Mr. T. Rudd. The result of the escape was a loud explosion, which wrecked the front room on the first floor and blew out the light on the landing. The three persons who were in the building at the time—Mr. Robert Wright, aged 40, Mr. Walter Cook, aged 33, and Mr. Walter George Rudd, aged 25—were all severely burned. The noise alarmed passers-by in the street, who rushed in and extinguished the fire.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

Probate and Divorce Division.

THE REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

WHITE v. WOOLNEAD (QUARRINGTON AND OTHERS CITED).—Mr. Justice Collins summed up the evidence in this case, in which the will of Mr. E. Cox, of Bristol, dated 17th of July, 1890, was in dispute. The will left nearly the whole of the property to Miss White, the plaintiff, the niece of his second deceased wife, to the exclusion of his blood relatives, who he had benefited by a will he had previously executed in March of the same year. He pointed out that that was the eleventh day of the inquiry. There were three issues for the jury to decide—whether the testator was capable of making a will, whether the will was properly executed, and whether there was undue influence, as had been alleged. The onus of proving that the testator was capable of making a sound and valid testamentary disposition of the property rested with the plaintiff, and consequently the onus of proving the allegation of undue influence rested with the defendants. His Lordship then pointed out the law as it existed with regard to persons making wills, and said it must be done at a time when the person so engaged not only knew the particulars of the disposition of his property he was about to make, but to understand the effect it would have on the persons to whom the property was given; and, therefore, with regard to undue influence, it must be established to their satisfaction that there had been force and coercion exercised over the testator to such an extent as to destroy his free will, and also that the will was obtained by fear. The allegation of undue influence, therefore, was a very serious charge to set up, and the persons so doing were bound to prove it. He had great doubts whether there was evidence sufficient to prove undue influence, and therefore he had considered whether he should put that issue to the jury. He had not been asked to withdraw it, and, therefore, under such circumstances, he left it for their consideration. He, however, thought it right to say that, in his opinion, there was not the shadow of evidence to connect the making of his will with any act on the part of the plaintiff. Pleading undue influence was a most sinister suggestion, and persons so setting it up must take the consequences of so doing.—His lordship then proceeded to comment in detail on the evidence.—At 1.40 the jury retired. After an absence of five minutes they returned into court, finding that the will of July 17th, 1890, was duly executed, that the deceased at the time knew and approved its contents, and that there had been no undue influence on the part of Miss White.—On that finding his lordship pronounced for the will of 17th July, 1890, the costs to follow the event.

A SOLICITOR DIVORCED.

CLACK v. CLACK.—The petition was that of the wife, her husband being Mr. John Charles Clack, a solicitor. He filed an answer denying the charges, but there was no defence. Mr. Lewis Edmonds appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Lipscombe for the respondent.—The parties were married on the 14th December, 1881, and they afterwards lived at Windermere, Moreton, Hampstead, and London. According to the evidence of the petitioner, her husband had assaulted her when they were living in Sterndale-road, Kensington. Upon one occasion there was a quarrel about a bag, when he caught her by the throat and said he would "do" for her. He had used abusive language towards her, and had sworn at her. She had bruises on her which she had shown her landlady.—Mrs. Brooks, the landlady, corroborated the cruelty, after which testimony was adduced to the effect that the respondent lived with a woman other than his wife.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted, with custody of the children.

Chancery Division.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (Limited).

Mr. Latham, Q.C., applied on Saturday to Mr. Justice Chitty, on behalf of the above banking company, which had presented a petition for winding-up. The learned counsel stated that the directors deemed it more advisable to at once apply for a winding-up order, although it was hoped that the assets in the Argentine Republic would be realised so as to provide a sufficiency, and enable the bank, perhaps, to resume business. There had been some thoughts of making arrangements for a voluntary liquidation, but it was thought that a compulsory winding-up was preferable. The company was liable on bills drawn for a total sum of £1,260,000, of which a bill for £30,000 matured on the 18th inst., and the balances at the latest by November next. The company were also liable on deposit accounts to a total amount of £1,300,000, of which £40,000 or £50,000 might be called for at once. The company had obtained from its bankers an advance of £102,000 secured on as pledge of specific remittances. The company had spent the sum so advanced, and were unable to obtain further advances. In addition to the above liabilities the company had liabilities in the Argentine Republic on current and deposit account business, and in respect to banking business generally to the amount of £1,000,000. The assets in England comprised £20,000 immediately available. The remaining assets of the company consisted of uncalled capital amounting to £750,000, and of property in the Argentine Republic and bills and securities.—His lordship made a compulsory winding-up order.

Marylebone.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.—Two well-dressed persons, named Alice Rose Farr, aged 13, and Frances Elizabeth Ellis, 41, daughter and mother, residing at Chalk Farm-road, Camden Town, were charged, the first with stealing a gold ring and two gold chains, belonging to Thaddeus Canter, a jeweller, 21, Chalk Farm road, and Ellis with receiving the same.—The prosecutor said the girl had been in the habit of coming into his shop on various pretences almost daily for some time past. He had been much puzzled about the going of some of his goods which had been displayed on the counter for sale.—Mr. Henry Rowley, pawnbroker, High-street, Camden Town, produced two gold chains which had been pledged at his shop.—Detective Taylor, Y Division, said he and Sergeant Bulling went with the prosecutor to the home of the prisoners, and told the girl that she would be arrested. The prisoner Ellis said the prosecutor had been there previously, and she (Ellis) had found a pawn-ticket of a chain pledged for 14s. The officers reminded her that other property was missing, and the girl said two other tickets were upstairs. Ellis said she knew nothing about them. They all went upstairs together, and Ellis opened a writing-desk, in which there were some forty-eight pawntickets. After looking at the tickets Ellis said the tickets in question were not amongst them. They all descended the stairs again and then Ellis produced two tickets from her pocket, and remarked that she pawned the ring at the shop of Mr. Gill, pawnbroker, of Hampstead-road. Her daughter told her that she found the ring. The officer added that the elder prisoner keeps a coffee-house, and they were respectable people.—Mr. Palmer for the defence, said Ellis quite believed her daughter's statement that she had picked up the ring, and thoughtlessly and foolishly she pawned the article.—Mr. Cooke having remarked that the prisoner Ellis having pawned one of the articles within two hours of its being missed looked very serious against the mother, he should commit the prisoners for trial, as, should they be convicted, the punishment he (the learned magistrate) could inflict would be quite inadequate.

THE PUGILISTIC PROPENSITY OF "DR." JONES.—A tall, gentlemanly-looking medical student, giving the name of Arthur Jones, 29, but who seems to be better known by the appellation Dr. Jones, was charged before Mr. Cooke with assaulting Norman Brizton, manager of the Orange Tree Tavern, Euston-road.—According to the prosecutor the defendant was well known at the house, and as his previous conduct had been the opposite of exemplary—he having some two months ago assaulted one of the barmen—he was refused when he went into the house on Friday night to be served with drink. The defendant remarked, "I am not the Dr. Jones of the past," but he was still refused and ordered to leave the house. The prosecutor opened the door and ordered the defendant out, and as the latter made his exit he dealt the prosecutor several blows about the head and shoulders with the butt end of his stick.—P.C. 400 S was called and the prisoner was charged.—The prisoner said the prosecutor was animated by revenge over an old grudge.—Mr. Cooke fined the defendant 40s. or twenty-one days' imprisonment.

West London.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mr. Plowden was called upon to decide the ownership of a gentleman's diamond ring in the possession of the police. The proceedings were by summonses for the attendance of Henry Gordon, landlord of the Masons' Arms, Tichborne-street, and a lady named Salome West, who resided in Drayton Gardens, South Kensington. The first named appeared to claim the ring, but the lady did not answer. It was explained to the magistrate that the ring originally belonged to Salome West who sold it, or rather the pawnbroker's ticket, and it was redeemed. While Mr. Gordon was on a visit to the lady the ring was produced, and she obtained possession of it and refused to return it, alleging that she had not been paid. She was given into custody and charged before the magistrate, who committed her for trial.—Mr. Plowden inquired what became of the case, and was informed that the prosecution was withdrawn. A document signed by Salome West was produced, in which she stated that she was willing to give up the ring.—Mr. Gordon was called, and said the ring was stolen from him.—Mr. Plowden made an order for it to be given up to Mr. Gordon, and he left with it in his possession.

A MISSING £10 NOTE.—Alice Rees, 17, was charged with stealing a £10 Bank of England note, the property of the Rev. John James Goundry, minister of the Trinity Congregational Church, Offord-road, Walthamstow.—The prisoner was in the service of the prosecutor while he was residing in Finborough-road, South Kensington, in May last, and the note was missed from a purse in a desk left in the dining-room.—Basil Dent Goundry, a boy of 9, the son of the prosecutor, said he went to the desk to look for a knife, and took out a piece of paper not knowing what it was. He gave it to the prisoner and asked her what it was and she kept it. She said it was not worth much and asked him for it.—The Prisoner: All I have got to say is that he is telling an untruth.—The Witness: I am not.—Detective Wilson deposed that he arrested the prisoner on Friday, when she denied all knowledge of the £10 note. He had failed to find it.—Mr. Plowden could not say that there was no suspicion against the prisoner, but as there was no proof that the piece of paper extracted from the desk was a bank note, he ordered her to be discharged.

North London.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Cecil Alfred Wood, 17, a corn dealer's assistant, was charged with assaulting Ellen Matilda Attwood, aged 9, a school girl living with her parents at Haliden street, Hackney.—The child's story was that she went to the shop of the prisoner's employer in Chatsworth-road for a pennyworth of hay, and was requested to go down the yard to fetch it. While there the prisoner either tripped her up or she fell. The accused assisted her up in a very improper manner and then offered her a penny for an improper purpose. She ran home and at once informed her mother, who went to the police station, and the prisoner was given into custody.—The prisoner said the whole of the girl's statement was a fabrication, but he declined to avail himself of the privilege of giving evidence on oath.—Mr. Denman committed the prisoner to the London Sessions for trial.—He offered to accept bail in two sureties in £25 each.

Thames.

WALKING OFF WITH A BARROW.—Cornelius Hurley, 25, was charged with stealing a costermonger's barrow, containing drapery, value £30, belonging to the Leman-street Co-operative Stores Company.—James West, a carman, said on Friday night he brought out a number of goods from the stores and placed them on a barrow. He turned round for a minute, and afterwards saw the accused wheeling the barrow away. He went after Hurley and stopped him.—Hurley, in answer to the charge, said he took the barrow from where it was standing, so as to get protection from the rain.—It was stated the accused was under the influence of drink at the time.—Mr. Mead remanded him.

Southwark.

A PICKET IN TROUBLE.—James Smith, 23, carpenter, surrendered to his bail to answer to a charge of "intimidating" and assaulting two of the employés of Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham, builders.—At the previous hearing, a carpenter named Marchant deposed that he was one of the new hands taken on by Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham after the strike. On leaving work on the 8th July he was followed by the prisoner and others, who called him "blackleg" and "dirty dog," and told him to take his wife out of the workhouse. A gang of men surrounded him and knocked him down, but he did not see the prisoner amongst them.—Another carpenter named Lydsey gave corroborative evidence. He stated that the defendant was one of the men who assaulted Marchant, and that he (witness) went in bodily fear of him. The defendant was one of the pickets appointed by the strike committee, and he and others on strike followed all the "new hands" and abused them every night as they left work.—Mr. Slade committed the defendant for trial.

Wandsworth.

ALLEGED BURGLARIES BY WOMEN.—Rose Dennis, who described herself as an actress, was charged, on remand, with burglariously breaking and entering 15, North-street, Wandsworth, and stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Webb. Annie Wood, who was taken into custody last week and charged at the Southwark Police Court with being in the unlawful possession of a diamond brooch, was now placed in the dock with Dennis and accused with being concerned in the burglary. Only sufficient evidence was taken to justify a further remand.—Insp. Pugsley said he arrested Wood that morning as she was released from custody at Southwark Police Court. He told her that she would be charged with being concerned in committing a burglary at 15, North-street. She replied that Rose Dennis was quite innocent. He told her that she would be further charged with breaking and entering 4, Berkeley-place, Wimbledon, and stealing a diamond brooch, diamond pendant, two gold watches, and other property belonging to Mr. W. Strachan, of the Civil Service. She replied, "Good God! I did not break in, but I know who did." He next told her that she would also be charged with breaking and entering 40, St. John's Hill Grove, Wandsworth, and the Cavendish-road, Clapham, and stealing considerable property. She answered, "Is that all?" and he replied, "No, there are several other cases." She asked if he had Mrs. Jones in custody, as she was the receiver. She gave an address at 32, St. John's Hill Grove, where he found the proceeds of four burglaries.—Wood repeated that Dennis knew nothing about the matter, she only lodged in the house.—The inspector added that both women at the time of their arrest were wearing articles stolen from the house in North-street.—Mr. Haden Corser remanded the prisoners.

Greenwich.

ALLEGED DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—Wm. Tooley, 30, engineer, of Creed-place, East Greenwich, was charged with improper conduct at Beaconsfield-road, Westcombe Park, with intent to insult Elizabeth Burree, 21, servant at Brooklyn, Humber-road, Westcombe Park.—The girl Burree and a lady named Johnson deposed to the prisoner's conduct, and Mr. Marsham, after hearing witnesses who gave the prisoner an excellent character, committed him for three months' hard labour.—Notice of appeal was given.

Highgate.

A VERY BAD BOY.—William Barson, 12, factory lad, of Chester-road, Highgate New Town, was charged with stealing a quantity of apples, value 1s., from the garden of Mr. F. Cory-Wright, J.P., of Northwood, Hornsey-lane.—Corney, 134 Y, deposed that he saw prisoner gathering apples from a tree in Mr. Cory-Wright's garden. When he saw witness he came out of the garden and was taken into custody. Between twenty and thirty apples were found in his possession.—The prisoner admitted the offence and begged Mr. Bodkin, the magistrate, not to send him to prison.—Prisoner's father, a gas stoker, said that the boy was a very bad boy. For five years he had to pay 2s. a week for him in a truant school, but he was too old for that school now. He would not go to work, and told witness that he was bound to keep him until he was sixteen years old, and that he would have to do it.—Mr. Bodkin said that prisoner would be remanded to the workhouse with a view to being sent to a reformatory.

Croydon.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF STEALING A PONY.—William Norreys, 23, described as a horse dealer, of Clapham-road, was charged on remand with stealing from Mitcham Common a pony, value £5, the property of Francis Louch, a greenmeat dealer.—The prosecutor stated that he fastened the animal to a tree near his gate at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, and missed it next morning. In consequence of what he was told, he went to Lingham-street, Clapham, where he found the pony harnessed to a cart belonging to the prisoner, who said he had bought it of a man he did not know for £3. The animal was much altered in appearance, having had its mane cropped and its heels and withers trimmed.—Thomas Jenkins, a retired fruiterer, of Hanover Gardens, Kennington Park, swore that at ten o'clock on Wednesday night he was outside the Alexandra Hotel, facing Clapham Common (nearly five miles from prosecutor's house), and saw the prisoner buy the pony from a man who drove up in a cart. Witness did not know how much money passed.—Prosecutor (recalled) said he was certain as to the time when he last saw the animal.—Sir Thomas Edridge ordered a further remand, and offered to accept bail.

At West London Police Court on Saturday, Arnold Gawthorpe, described as a journalist, was committed for trial, bail being allowed, on a charge of assaulting Edith Coles, while in his service in Oxberry-avenue, Fulham, under circumstances reported in the *People*.

INQUESTS.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest concerning the death of John Nagle, 44, mattress maker, an inmate of St. Giles's Workhouse.—George Tomkin, assistant relieving officer, stated that the deceased had been admitted to the workhouse upon five occasions since November last. He was a good workman, and had been employed by some of the best houses in London, but owing to intemperance he had lost his situations. He was re-admitted on the 3rd ult. Deceased, when he came to the door, said, "I have lost my brother, my only friend in the world. I am destitute, and wish I were dead."—Elizabeth Roots, a nurse, said she found the deceased in great pain in the hall of the infirmary. When questioned, he said "I have taken some spirits. Do not trouble as I have no relations or friends." He then went on to state that he got in at the window "where they make coffins," and drank the spirit mixed with water in a basin. He expired the same evening.—The master said that deceased had gained access to the carpenters shop as stated, and had drank "spirits of salt" from a carboy used for disinfecting purposes.—Dr. Sheard deposed that death was due to corrosive poisoning by spirits of salt.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

MUTILATED ON THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.—Mr. W. E. Baxter held an inquiry touching the death of Charles Brown, 58, a platelayer, in the employ of the Metropolitan Railway, late of Carlton Vale, Kilburn.—Jeremiah Tuggett, foreman platelayer, deposed that the deceased was acting as watchman over a new building in course of erection at the Minories Junction, his duty being to remove anything which might fall from the building on to the line. He was stationed near Mark-lane Station on a piece of waste ground. It was also his duty to warn workmen of the approach of the trains.—John Callett, signalman on the District Railway, said on Wednesday he was in his box between Aldgate and Mark-lane and saw the deceased standing on the up circle line; a train due at Aldgate at 1.5 passed, and shortly afterwards he saw the deceased lying face downwards in the four-foot way. He went to him and found that he was shockingly injured. Witness's idea was that the deceased must have been standing on the line, looking up at the building and did not see the train approach.—Dr. Muir, house-surgeon at the London Hospital, deposed that the deceased died a few hours after admission. There was a compound fracture of the right leg, the right arm was torn off above the elbow, and there was also a severe scalp wound. Death was due to these injuries.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Dr. Macdonald held an inquiry concerning the death of John Daniels, 42, a mason, late of Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park.—Jesse Eaton, licensed victualler, of the Hen and Chickens, Rivington-street, Shoreditch, deposed that he had known the deceased for some time as a customer. On Wednesday he came in about ten o'clock. He appeared to be in good health. Witness and others were talking and chaffing when the deceased suddenly coughed and a quantity of blood poured from his mouth and nose. A doctor was immediately sent for, but the deceased expired just as he arrived.—Dr. Edward Snell, of 70, City-road, stated that the deceased had bled to death and that the same was due to the bursting of a blood vessel.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

KILLED BY A TRAM CAR.—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry concerning the death of Charles Maynard, aged 6, the son of a painter, of Seabright-street, Bethnal Green.—Sarah Maynard deposed that the deceased was her son. On Monday he left home with his elder brother to go to Victoria Park. About eight o'clock in the evening she was informed that he had been injured and taken to the hospital. She went there, when he explained to her that his brother was running behind a tram car near Bethnal Green Museum, the deceased ran across the road to join his brother when another tram coming in an opposite direction knocked him down, the front wheel passing over his leg.—Edward Maynard, the brother of the deceased, and a boy named Pearse, who witnessed the accident, gave corroborative evidence.—George Perry deposed that he was the driver of the car. On Monday last he was on his journey to Hackney, when he noticed a car coming the opposite way. When opposite the museum the car passed him, and the deceased ran from behind; the off hind leg of the horse knocked the deceased down. He immediately applied the brake, and the leg of the deceased was jammed between the wheel and the metals. The wheel did not pass over the deceased's leg; had it done so, it would have cut the leg completely off.—The medical evidence showed that the deceased's right leg was fractured, and all the muscles torn to pieces. Death was due to exhaustion from the injuries.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver from all blame.

John Sweeney, 48, a tea-cooper, late of Catherine Buildings, Cartwright-street, Smithfield. After a hearty supper he was sitting in a chair when his wife heard him exclaim, "Oh, give me air." He expired almost immediately.—Dr. Oxley, of Dock-street, said that death was due to syncope and a verdict to that effect was returned.

Thomas Powell, 48, late of Bemerton-street, Caledonian-road, a tailor, who, while cleaning his parlour window, fell backwards into the area and received injuries from which he died in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.—Verdict, accidental death.

TED PRITCHARD.

This boxer, who defeated Jem Smith on the 27th ult., was born on July 21st, 1869. He stands 5ft. 9in., and weighs 10st. 12lb. He commenced his pugilistic career by joining a travelling troupe, and developed so much ability that he was matched against several well-known middle-weights. He defeated, in turn, Jem Hayes, Alec Burns, Alf Mitchell, and Jack Burke with the utmost ease. He holds an unbeaten certificate, and is probably the future fistic champion of England.

F. J. OSMOND.

This celebrated bicyclist, formerly champion of the "ordinaries," has now taken to the "safety" machine, and bids fair to beat all previous records on the small bicycle. When he has established a fresh mile record, he intends retiring from the cinder-path. The old scythe-bearer has never met a more determined opponent than this energetic wheelman. Osmond has created a lot of records, and will very probably accomplish the latest achievement he aims at.

FIRE AT POPLAR.

Two LIVES LOST.

A disastrous fire resulting in the loss of two lives occurred on the 1st inst. at 107, Upper North-street, Poplar, on the premises of Mr. B. Bigg, oil and colourman. At a quarter to three o'clock a passer-by saw smoke issuing from the shop, and at once raised the alarm. Soon afterwards, however, it became evident that the premises were thoroughly in flames. The fire alarm ringing into the West India Dock-road was immediately pulled, and on the arrival of the engines a standpipe was set to work. By this time the back part of the ground floor was burning fiercely, and the flames were spreading over the entire house. In about half an hour the fire was subdued, and on entering the premises the firemen found the terribly charred remains of the occupant, Mr. Benjamin Bigg. Proceeding to another room they discovered the body of Miss Bigg, who had evidently died from suffocation. Captain Shaw's official report of the fire is as follows:—"Called at 2.45 a.m. to 107, Upper North-street, Poplar, to the premises of Mr. B. Bigg, oilman; cause of fire unknown; insurance unknown; damage, shop and back room on ground floor and the contents burnt out, rest of house of five rooms and contents, severely damaged by fire, heat, and water; Benjamin Bigg, aged 41 years, burned to death; and Margaret Ellen Bigg, aged 15 years, suffocated; 105, ditto, B. Storey, tobacconist; building and contents slightly damaged by smoke."

An inquest on the bodies of the two victims of the fire at Poplar, was formally opened last evening, and adjourned for full inquiries to be made. It appeared from the evidence that P.C. Vining, 543 K, made a gallant effort to rescue the inmates of the burning building.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

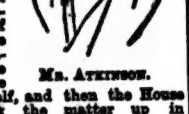
A fire broke out on the 1st inst. at 1A, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, City, in the warehouse of Messrs. F. H. Doulton and Co., stationers. Four steamers and a manual were soon in attendance, and it was found that the machine-room in the lower part of the premises was ablaze. The firemen had to burst open the doors to get to work, and only saved the building from destruction with great difficulty. The lower part of the premises was greatly damaged and other mischief was caused.

PARLIAMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY CAMERA, M.P.

We were all afraid that Mr. Atkinson would get into trouble, and so he did. His eccentricities had been numerous but harmless, and no serious notice was taken of him until he committed the fatal error of being rude to the Speaker. Now, this is not to be tolerated, whatever the provocation and however popular the provoked one. The Speaker rules with almost despotic sway, not as the master of the House, but as its servant, and wherein he rules the House rules—and individual members must obey. If a bad Speaker were affronted by an individual member the whole House would back up the chair and sit hard on the individual. But the present Speaker is not bad, but good; and an affront to him is resented by everyone, not only on Parliamentary, but on personal grounds. The non-appreciation of this led up to Mr. Atkinson's mistake, and to his subsequent suspension. Had it not been for many personal friends in the House, and for a general feeling of leniency to an offender who was not offending in spirit if in letter, the suspension would have been much more severe and would have lasted to the end of the session—not a long while, even then. But the precedent would have been an important one, and would, without fail, be relied upon in future cases. Therefore, a fixed term of one week was generally deemed more desirable than the sessional expulsion, and so it was settled. Poor Mr. Atkinson departed, not without some manifestations of unwillingness.

Not a few members are inclined to be glad that Mr. Atkinson did what he did the other day. It was Mr. Plimsoll who, in a similar paroxysm of over-enthusiasm, set the House and the country all agog, and, as the result, got his own way about the prevention of overloading our merchant ships. Mr. Plimsoll went too far; he was technically all wrong, though morally all right, but his exuberant manifestation of feeling brought the attention of the country to bear upon the cause with which he had charged himself, and then the House of Commons took the matter up in double quick time. As with Mr. Plimsoll, so with Mr. Atkinson. The latter has a just grievance against the present system of expurgating questions which private members find it necessary to put to Ministers. The custom is for a member to write out the terms of his question, put at the head of it the name of the Minister who should answer it, and sign his own name at the bottom. This done, he is to hand it in person to "the clerk at the table," which, being interpreted, means to a gentleman who has the advantage of wearing an eye-glass in a peculiarly truculent and supercilious fashion, and who is content to accept £1,000 a year from his grateful country for doing six months' work, of a kind, and staying up late now and then. In ruthless fashion this official mutilates questions, cutting out what he does not choose to approve, and causing to be printed just so much as pleases him. It is true that this is supposed to be done by the Speaker, but this is a Parliamentary fiction. The Speaker will, of course, and very properly, back up his subordinates, and assume all the responsibility. But the fact remains that the private member is very largely at the mercy of the officer whom he employs, and who is paid by his constituents, and if Mr. Atkinson has done nothing more useful, he has at least done the service of calling attention to the way in which the servants of the House seek to assert themselves as its masters.



MR. ATKINSON.

With Mr. Atkinson, the honours of distinction have recently been shared by Mr. T. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone, staunch Orangeman, staunch Presbyterian, and fervid temperance advocate. This hon. member has been almost more under our notice during the same week than in any period of this Unionist Government. If anything can stir the energy and rouse the ire of the Chief Secretary's firm ally on the Liberal benches more than the question of diluted tea and enervating lemonade, which Mr. Russell dispenses both with heart and hand in Ireland's capital, it is the question of the Church in Ireland. Not that with him it is a question of "to be" or "not to be;" whether it shall be swept away or garnished, but the northern light is the right light by which men see. In the preceding week the subject of training colleges in Ireland, the taking of the Irish Church Surplus Fund, for the purposes of endowing Roman Catholic education, in the early hours, when most men sleep, has almost turned the brain by stress of temper of this hardy north of Ireland, Scotch, and Liberal Unionist. It has turned him with bitterest wrath against his whilom dearest friend. What wonder! a man so born for combat, full of the wild Norse fire to tinge his strong discretion, would he falter and not obey when conscience spoke? The secretary of a temperance society, who, when once free, shook off with the shackles the prejudices of his former friends; and stood his ground: not whole—but "half a loaf" he said, will keep men living, and again he gave a helping hand across the way, to the promoters of the compensation clause in the Local Taxation Bill of 1890. Was it his brain or his body which prompted that good deed?—justice to a people (or portion of a people), or instinct warring against principle in one frail man? Far be it for us to say. Each man's heart is his alone, with, perhaps, one reservation. Mr. Russell is a handsome man, but his wan, worn visage cries out for, though his tongue denies, the benefit of the warm rich wine which makes the blood and is the life. One reservation — yes! he *was* reserved, marked "taken" (not sold) by a Presbyterian's minister's daughter. He might have had other thoughts, but men's thoughts are trifles, especially where women are concerned, but the bright pretty Scotch-Irish lassie marked him for her own. On a week's visit he was asked to the "meanister's" house, and then his doom was fixed. A man of sterling qualities and of charming manners when he talks on politics, full of interest and of friendship when his principles dictate, is this member for a north of Ireland constituency. But why, oh why! can he not procure his raiment in London, or somewhere where they make things well? Garb or no garb, let common justice say, Mr. Russell has deserved well of his party and of his nation. He is essentially a man of his time, and history will speak well of him.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PUGILIST.

John Rennard, known locally as "Jack Renny," pugilist, was remanded at Hull for a week on a charge of murdering Mary Jane Langley in a lonely lane at Preston West End, near Hull, last week. Bloodstained trousers were found in his possession, and evidence was forthcoming that he was seen in the vicinity at the supposed time of the murder. The prisoner admits that he was in the district, but protests his innocence.

CLUB RAID IN WHITECHAPEL.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS ARRESTED.

Shortly before one a.m. on the 1st inst. a body of police made a raid on a gambling house in Whitechapel, and arrested twenty-seven persons. For some time past the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the premises at 255, Whitechapel-road, where a coffee-house business was ostensibly carried on; but, from information that reached the authorities, the practice of illegal gaming was suspected. Several members of the detective staff in the district were put on to watch, and enough was soon apparent to warrant the police taking active steps. Before eleven on the preceding night Supt. Arnold and Insp. Reid, with a large force of police, surrounded the premises, and soon after midnight succeeded in effecting an entrance while play was going on. As soon as the police were seen there was great confusion in the place, but no resistance was offered, and twenty-seven arrests were made. The men found on the premises were mostly foreign Jews, the majority of them young men from 19 to 25. Two men who were in charge of the house were also taken into custody. The prisoners were removed in batches to the Leman-street Police Station, and in the early morning a number of them were released on bail. In the early hours the police-station was surrounded by a large crowd, the affair having created some excitement in the neighbourhood.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Thames Police Court on the 1st inst., Lewis Sugar, 36, and Freedman Levy, 32, were charged with keeping and using 255, Whitechapel-road for the purpose of gaming, and the following prisoners were charged with frequenting the said premises for the purpose of gaming:—Tanert Isaacs, 20, John Hart, 36, Henry Harris, 28, Benjamin Bilton, 26, Charles Spear, 22, Morris Herman, 23, Henry Fynarts, 28, William Cohen, 18, Morris Nathan, 22, Henry Parish, 31, Julian Fishman, 36, Job Broday, 26, Simon Myers, 27, Philip Abrahams, 38, Samuel Cohen, 26, Jacob Samuels, 20, Daniel Goldberg, 22, Joe Cohen, 28, Solomon Levy, 20, Patrick Griffiths, 29, Solomon Lugar, 34, Abraham Firmin, 39, Barnet Lipman, 25, John Silver, 25, Joseph Carey, 35, and George Clarke, 21.—Supt. T. Arnold deposed that about 10.30 on Friday night he, with other officers, went to the premises, 255, Whitechapel-road, which he entered under a warrant. He proceeded to the front room, and, producing the warrant, told those present they would be arrested for being there for the purpose of gaming. On a platform composed of three loose planks, which ran nearly the length of the right hand side of the room, was the cover produced. It had squares on it, and those squares were used for playing the game of faro. There were three packs of cards on the table, and under the latter was a box. In this 35s. in silver and 2s. 5½d. in coppers were found. The prisoners were all sent to Leman-street Station. Prior to that being done he obtained a key from Levy, which opened a room opposite. In this were five other packs of cards. He heard Inspector Reid say to Sugar, "I shall charge you with being the principal." Later on, the defendant Silver said to Sugar, "You have 7s. of mine; where is it?" He replied, "I haven't it; it was on the table." Silver said Levy was acting as croupier.—Mr. Mead remanded Sugar and Levy on bail, and the other defendants were allowed out on their own recognisances.

A BETTING TRANSACTION.

Mr. Justice Charles has tried an action arising out of betting transactions. The plaintiff, Mr. W. R. Moore, of Seaton, Devonshire, sought to recover £193 from Mr. Peachey, a turf commission agent at Ealing, who set up as one of his grounds of defence that the plaintiff engaged in betting with him as principal, and not as agent, in which case the action would not be maintainable. His lordship, however, believed the plaintiff thought the defendant was making bets on his behalf, and gave judgment for the amount claimed.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

derick Bishop, 12, a labourer, of no fixed , was charged at the Stratford Petty ons with burglariously breaking and ing the dwelling-house, 9, Barclay-road , Leytonstone, and stealing therefrom ntity of silver spoons and forks, a sugar , egg-cup, &c., the property of a gentle- named M'Call.—Mr. M'Call is travelling reland, and before he left home made an gement that the sons of Mr. Chapman, xt-door neighbour, should sleep in his . At about half-past nine o'clock on ay night last the two young men went . 9 to go to bed, and on putting the key into the door they found it fastened the inside. They at once raised an . One stood at the door, and Robert is father ran through their own house ot into the garden of No. 9. There they he prisoner, and, after a scuffle, they ed him. He threw a spoon down, and hapman took from his pocket a silver -basin and egg-cup. He was marched ds the police-station, and on the way iven into the custody of Constable y. When charged he said he had no , and wanted to get something for his ngs. Nine spoons, nine forks, a small trowel, and a knife were found upon -Det. Cox asked for a remand, to give o communicate with the prosecutor, and granted.

MR. PARNELL'S MARRIAGE.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S OPINION.

hbishop Walsh has addressed a long to the *Irish Catholic* on the question er the marriage of Mr. Parnell has in ay altered the moral aspect of the situa- His grace says no section of the lics of Dublin and of Ireland, if their licity has not been drugged into stupor e poisonous doses administered to them day to day in the apostate journal (the an's *Journal*), could stand in need of ords of his to teach them these two —first, that adultery is a grievous and meful sin; and, secondly, that the guilt of far from being washed away, is epened and blackened when the sinners, d of turning from their evil ways, rately enter into a further com- to continue their sinful career. That compact which the present responsible s of the *Freeman's Journal*, unchecked, encouraged, by the present directors e paper, inform the people of Dublin f Ireland is to be looked upon as having verything to rights. He hopes that he has written may contribute to the h and spread of the happy change in such rapid progress, by which so of the dupes of the *Freeman* are coming ngth to see how shamefully they have misled for months.

THE LUCKY GAMBLER.

ANOTHER £14,000 WON.

Englishman Wells, who had so extra- ary a run of luck last week at the Monte gaming tables, winning over £20,000 at tte, continues to be favoured by the same fortune. Finding the luck turning t him, he had the prudence to quit the able at which he had been assiduously ting" day after day from the opening of asino till its close. Before leaving the ing, however, he risked a few stakes at er game—trente-et-quarante—and, win- each, continued to play till he had er increased his gains by the sum of 0 francs, or close upon £6,400. Mr. , at trente-et-quarante, follows the same m that proved so successful in his case ulette—the famous "coup des trois"— is to say, following the luck till he has thrice in succession, and then withdraw- he accumulated stake. Extraordinary again favoured Mr. Wells on Monday, inning no less than £14,000 at trente-et- ante. The table was surrounded by a crowd, and intense excitement pre- d, such persistent good fortune having been witnessed before. Mr. Wells, winnings commence to have an effect e bank, keeps two secretaries to assist n his transactions.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

nry Cross, 45, a bricklayer's labourer, of borough, was killed on the Great hern Railway, at Stoke Tunnel, near tham, on Thursday. The man was re- ng an archway when a goods train from on came through and instantly killed

COLLISION OFF DOVER.

LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

collision, resulting in the loss of eight , occurred off Dover during the night of 0th between the three-masted schooner a and the steamship Godmunding, tons, belonging to Messrs. T. B. Wilkin- nd Co., of London. The disaster occurred idnight, about four miles from the Eng- coast, right in the trading route. About time of the collision a terrific thunder- n was raging, accompanied by rain, hail, now, which fell in great quantities, and was a fresh breeze. The schooner was on ay from Liverpool to Copenhagen with a of salt. The only man saved of the of the schooner was the carpenter, nes Jensen, who had a miraculous pe, and was brought to Dover by the smack Gem and taken to the Sailors' e. The poor fellow, who was almost d when rescued, had been very much ed and exhausted by the seas washing him. Jensen, who has since been for- led to London, states that he was in his h when he heard loud cries on deck, wed by a terrific crash. It was the 's watch, and there were three others on . The captain was in his cabin, and the of the crew were also below. Jensen on deck immediately, but the ves- was under water already, and he aged to get into the mizzen rigging, e he found a life-buoy hanging. The sea rather rough. He saw nothing of the r men, and those below did not reach the . The vessel's stern remained in the He shouted for help, but the steamer t on, and it was not until he was nearly usted that he was taken off by a boat ght by the smack. It appears that the fell in with the steamer shortly after collision, and seeing that she had sus- ed some damage, hailed her. The captain e steamer thought that they had run a el down, and had lowered a boat, but d not find anything. The smack sighted hull of the barque, and, taking the mer's boat, towed it to the spot and ued Jensen. Jensen was very kindly ted by the captain and crew of the smack. steamer, which had only sustained slight age to her bows, proceeded down Chan- The schooner is supposed to have been ly cut in two.

BOY ROBBERS IN A CAVE.

ere has just been discovered near Nogent- Marne, France, a band of boy robbers plundered untenanted villas, and hid r booty in a cave like Ali Baba and the y thieves. The chief of the burglarious ederation is a youth of 14, named Vincent and. He was captured in a field, and information about his companions, who arrested by the gendarmes as they were aring to enter their cave. Two of the ocious rascals were only 11. They lately red a villa, and had abstracted there- a heap of provisions and a large tity of wine and liqueurs.

SCENE AT A TRIAL.

At the assizes at Swansea, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, David Davies, a middle-aged collier, was indicted for attempting to murder Eli Baker, at Blaencwm. The parties had been drinking together, and afterwards, while prisoner and his wife were quarrelling, the prosecutor went to prisoner's house. Prisoner threatened to shoot anybody who came near him, and afterwards prosecutor found himself shot, being terribly disfigured. Prisoner, having been found guilty of doing grievous bodily harm, the judge was addressing the court on the merciful view the jury had taken of the case, when Mr. Rhys Davies, counsel for the defence, said, "I beg your lordship's pardon, but I don't think you understand the verdict of the jury." "What do you say?" his lordship asked testily; "the jury found the prisoner guilty of doing grievous bodily harm." "I beg your lordship's pardon," again interpolated the counsel, "but I thought you had not heard what the foreman said." The judge, closing his note-book angrily, declared that he would not be subjected to any more interruptions of the kind. The sentence on the prisoner would be that he be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

A THOUSAND MILES DRIVE WITH THE SAME HORSE.

Mr. James Davies, of Argoed House, Barnes, writes:—Having a wish to test as far as practicable the endurance of a well-bred horse, on Monday, the 6th of July, we started upon a thousand-mile drive—dog-cart, passengers, and luggage being registered over 8cwt. Beforehand I consulted a good authority as to the possibility of our covering 500 miles at an average of fifty miles a day, or 1,000 miles, averaging about forty-four miles a day except Sunday, and was told that the shadow of disappointment was waiting me, and was advised to abandon the proposed drive, as no horse would be equal to it. The result, however, has given a contradiction to this, and has proved conclusively, I maintain, that a horse has, under proper control and care, more endurance than is supposed. We covered the 1,000 miles in nineteen days, averaging over fifty-two miles a day. The longest distance—namely, sixty-eight miles—was covered in the last day. When the following circumstances are taken into consideration, I claim I have broken the record of one-horse driving. We selected roads at random, and they proved to be very hilly, covered with loose stones, generally unfavourable to the extent of half the distance covered; added to this seven days' rain. The route taken was somewhat as follows:—London to York, Durham, Berwick-on-Tweed, Edinburgh, Stirling, back to Glasgow, Carlisle, Kirby Lonsdale, Barnsley, Bradford, Nottingham, Bedford, London. The horse we drove is fifteen hands high and well bred, and was in good condition when we finished the journey, as the following certificate I hold proves:—"July 25.—I drove with Mr. Davies four miles, and consider his cob in good condition and no worse for the long journey he has done."

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.

An inquiry was held at Manchester, before the deputy-coroner (Mr. Smelt), into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Ellen Howarth, aged 6, the daughter of John Howarth, who lives in Peer-street, Edenfield, near Bury. There was some suspicion that the child's death was brought about by the administration of chloroform.—Addressing the jury, the coroner said the deceased had been playing with beads and got one stuck up her nose. She was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where chloroform was administered and the bead extracted. Three hours afterwards she was seized with sudden convulsions, and he was told she vomited. She died in a few minutes. He had ordered Mr. Heslop, one of the police surgeons, who was not in any way connected with the infirmary, to make an examination, and tell them the exact cause of death, because after the recent controversy regarding the administration of chloroform at the infirmary he thought it better to get some outside opinion. At the same time he did not say there was anything to suggest that chloroform had anything to do with the cause of death. They would hear what the doctor would say. If chloroform had had anything to do with death then they would have the case gone into at length. Although they had five deaths attributed to the administration of chloroform at the infirmary since the beginning of the year he did not think there was anything that need necessarily alarm the public. In fact they need not be astonished if there had been fifty deaths out of a thousand when the number of administrations at the infirmary was taken into consideration, and also the fact that the people operated upon were obviously not healthy subjects. It was rather a disputed point among medical men as to the manner in which death was caused by the administration of chloroform. A great many inquiries by eminent medical men had been made, resulting in great differences of opinion. If they were satisfied, or if the public were satisfied, that the surgeons did their best, they could not blame them if deaths occasionally followed. The coroner concluded by saying he did not think the public need be at all alarmed by the fact that there had been five deaths out of about eight hundred operations. Evidence was then adduced.—The father of the deceased, John Howarth, stated that three weeks ago his daughter found a bead in the street, and in fingering it about her nostrils it was drawn up. A day or two afterwards a doctor was called in, but he failed to extract the bead. On the 28th ult. he got the assistance of two other medical men, and chloroform was administered for the purpose of performing an operation. It was unsuccessful, and acting on advice witness brought the child to the Royal Infirmary. The operation was successfully performed, and when he saw the child afterwards she was quite conscious and talked to him. She, however, complained of headache. About three months ago she had scarlet fever.—Dr. Thompson, resident surgical officer at the infirmary, said the chloroform was administered by Dr. Wilson, who was a specialist in that branch of medicine. He did not think chloroform was the immediate cause of death. The operation had to be performed, and would have probably been even more dangerous to perform without the anæsthetic than with it.—A Juryman: The quality of the chloroform used is really the thing to be considered. I think we should have a Somerset House analysis.—The Coroner: I again say you should not talk like that until some evidence has been given that chloroform had anything to do with death.—Dr. Heslop (divisional police surgeon), said he made an examination of the body of the deceased. The cause of death was the plugging up of the pulmonary artery.—The Coroner: Was there anything to suggest that chloroform had anything to do with the cause of death?—Witness: Nothing.—Suppose chloroform had not been administered? The same thing would have happened. Of course it became a question whether, owing to the depressed action of the heart during the time chloroform was administered, it might not have increased the deposit in the artery.—In reply to the coroner, Dr. Heslop said deaths from chloroform were very few when taken in the aggregate—perhaps not more than one or two per thousand.—The jury expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the evidence, and returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

The Queen has conferred the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on the Prince of Naples. The ceremony took place at Osborne before dinner on Monday evening. On Tuesday his royal highness, together with Princess Henry of Prussia and Prince Henry of Battenberg, was present, on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, at the start of the race for the Queen's Cup at Cowes, shortly after which he took leave of the Queen and returned to London, occupying a reserved saloon carriage of the 5.10 p.m. train of the Brighton and South Coast line from Portsmouth to Victoria. On Wednesday morning his royal highness paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal. On Thursday the Prince visited the Wellington Barracks.

INCREASED PAY FOR POSTMEN.

We have received the following communication from the Postmaster-general:—

The new scheme for increasing the pay of town and rural postmen came into operation on the 2nd inst. The following are the principal advantages conferred on the men, viz.:—

WAGES.—In London the maximum of the scale of pay of the postmen receiving less than 32s. a week has been raised by 2s. a week all round, while the postmen who were previously formed into two classes—the lower class having a maximum of from 21s. to 23s. a week—are now formed into one class with maxima ranging from 24s. in the most outlying suburbs, to 32s., in the more central districts. The new scales of pay in London are as follows:—Zone I. (Central Districts), 18s., 1s., 32s. a week; Zone II. (Inner Suburbs), 18s., 1s., 30s. a week; Zone III. (Outer Suburbs), 18s., 1s., 26s. a week; Zone IV. (Remote Suburbs), 18s., 1s., 24s. a week. The pay of the auxiliary postmen in London has also been increased.

PROVINCIAL POSTMEN.—In the provincial towns the maximum of the scales of pay of the postmen has been raised generally by 2s. a week, and in those large towns in which, as in London, the postmen were formed into two classes, the two classes have been merged into one, so that the whole of the men will now rise to the increased maximum of the scale for what has hitherto been the first class. The new scales of pay for the provincial town postmen are as follows, viz.:—1 (For such towns as Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow), 17s., 1s., 30s. a week; 2 (for such towns as Leeds, Bradford, Hull, and Belfast), 17s., 1s., 28s. a week; 3 (for such towns as Bath, Plymouth, York, and Aberdeen), 17s., 1s., 26s. a week; 4 (for such towns as Bournemouth, Cambridge, Paisley, and Limerick), 17s., 1s., 24s. a week; 5 (for such towns as Bangor, Bridgwater, Chippenham, Elgin, and Bray), 16s., 1s., 21s. a week; 6 (for such towns as Carlow, Kilkenny, and Strabane), 15s., 1s., 20s. a week.

RURAL POSTMEN.—The rural postmen, as a body, have hitherto been paid by fixed wages, and not like the town postmen, on a rising scale. For them the following rising scales of pay have been awarded, viz.:—1st scale, 17s., 1s., 22s. a week; 2nd scale, 17s., 1s., 21s. a week; 3rd scale, 16s., 1s., 20s. a week; 4th scale, 15s., 1s., 19s. a week; 5th scale, 14s., 1s., 18s. a week; 6th scale, 13s., 1s., 17s. a week. The higher of these scales of pay are allotted to rural districts where the value of labour is relatively high, while the lower scales are applied in the more remote parts of the kingdom, where wages generally are low. The scales of pay now conceded to the rural postmen will confer on them a substantial benefit.

EXTRA PAYMENT FOR SUNDAY WORK.—Henceforth all work done on Sunday by postmen, whether town or rural—provided always that the men do a full day's work on week days—will be paid for extra, and, indeed, at a somewhat higher rate, viz., a rate and a quarter, than the work on week days is paid for. This concession will augment the pay of the postmen in the aggregate by as much as £27,000 a year.

ALLOWANCE IN AID OF BOOTS.—The postmen generally, both in London and the country, are to receive an allowance of 21s. a year in aid of boots, and the payment to the men will so be made as to leave each man free to obtain such boots as he likes. Indeed, the only condition attached to the allowance is that the recipient of it shall wear good and serviceable boots, and shall be neatly shod. This will cost about £20,000 a year.

UNIFORM.—For the future, in calculating the award of pensions, the value of uniform will be taken into account.

OVERTIME.—It is a rule of the service that postmen are not paid for overtime. This is a very necessary rule, and a general relaxation of it would be a premium upon dawdling. At the same time, it has been decided to pay postmen for overtime in certain exceptional cases in which the department can be safeguarded from abuse.

LONGER HOLIDAY FOR RURAL POSTMEN.—The rural postmen to whom an annual holiday of a week only has been given hitherto, are beginning with 1st January next to have a fortnight a year.

The cost as estimated of the several improvements thus set forth is more than £100,000 a year. In considering the actual wages of the postmen it is to be borne in mind that their wages by no means constitute the sole measure of the value of their appointments. In addition to their wages, postmen obtain good conduct stripes, carrying extra pay; they receive pensions, they are supplied with uniform, including boots, they get gratuitous medical attendance, and they enjoy a fortnight's holiday without any reduction in wages. Moreover, when they are absent from illness, they receive after the first week full pay up to six months, and half pay for another six months. Even when they are away ill for less than a week they receive two-thirds of their pay.

POLICE AN OBSTACLE TO ENLISTMENT.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, a lad named William Collier, who stated that he had no home, was brought up before Mr. Hopkins on the charge of attempting to enter a dwelling-house in Haldon-road, Wandsworth, by means of keys which were found in his possession. The house was unoccupied, and the lad told the officer who arrested him that he tried to get in to have a rest. The prisoner was brought before Mr. Denman on the previous day, and he was allowed to be discharged on his promising to enlist into the Navy. He was accompanied to Westminster by a police officer for this purpose; but the enlistment authorities disliked the presence of the policeman, and refused to accept the lad into the service. The lad was brought back to the court, and Mr. Hopkins was made acquainted with the circumstances.—The court missionary offered his services, which the magistrate was pleased to accept, and the lad left the court with him with a view of being conducted back to Westminster for enlistment.

A shaft accident of a shocking nature has occurred at the new pit of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Rotherham Main, Canklow. James Needham, aged 18, was employed by the company to attend to the pumps, and while following his usual occupation, he fell from the top to the bottom of the pumping shaft, stated to be a distance of 120 ft. Death took place soon afterwards.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—August 1.

The Speaker took the chair at 12.15.

THE POST OFFICE.

On the report of Supply (Post Office Vote), Mr. HENNIKER HEATON congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he had during the last five years obtained from the Post Office a revenue of £1,309,000 more than in 1886. He then, as a "duty," called attention to one of the gravest scandals that had ever occurred in connection with the Post Office in this country. Our mails were sent for India and the East every week by Calais and Brindisi, and we paid £100,000 to the French and Italian Governments for these services, while all that these Governments paid to the respective railway companies for doing the work was £40,000, so that £60,000 of the money was pocketed by the French and Italian Governments for doing nothing at all. He called attention to the matter in 1886, and in 1888 a delegate of the Post Office was sent to France, and he got a reduction of £20,000, only a small amount. On October 12th last 80 tons of letters and newspapers were despatched, and for that the French and Italian Governments were paid £1,800, for which they only paid the railway companies £316. He complained that while this country had lost half a million already by the contract, there was no reason for taking it out of the control of Parliament.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE congratulated the Postmaster-general on the numerous important changes made in the interest of the public that he had effected within the last few weeks. The only change of which he had some doubt was the registration of parcels. He thought every care should be taken in the transmission of parcels whether registered or not. He was also glad that the Postmaster-general had effected a considerable improvement in the condition of the postmen throughout the country. In 1889-90 the net revenue of the Post Office amounted to £3,446,000, or £800,000 over the six years from 1880 to 1886. There was, therefore, a large margin for further improvements in the public service; and he urged that a freer hand should be given by the Treasury to the Post Office in respect to public improvements. If the system of postal messengers had been adopted sooner, he did not think the Post Office would have had to encounter the competition of private agencies.—Mr. ISAACSON complained that the East-end of London had no evening delivery of letters, while other parts, such as Hampstead, had such a delivery.—Mr. PICKERSGILL said he had given notice to bring before the House the grievances of postmen; but a fortnight ago Mr. Raikes had forestalled him by the announcement of what he called "a handsome concession," which made his observations unnecessary. He urged Mr. Raikes to take back the men discharged on the occasion of the recent strike and lockout at the Post Office.—Major RASCH called attention to an anomaly which was unfair. When an old soldier got employment at the Post Office, the amount of his pension was deducted from the pay he received, and manufacturers followed that system. He urged the Postmaster-General to remedy that anomaly.—Mr. RAIKES said in former times the great point for a Minister was to show that he had a claim to a larger balance of revenue in favour of the State. He also had to defend himself against charges of extravagance in conducting his department. They had now arrived at a time when the opposite course had to be taken, and the only chance a Minister for the Post Office now had of enjoying the confidence of the House was to point to a diminished balance of revenue. He hoped the figures he would give might set up a claim to confidence. The expenditure of the postal service for the present year 1891-2 was estimated at £6,054,000, including the supplementary estimate; for telegraph, £2,460,000, and for the packet service £708,000, or a total of £9,229,000, or an increase of £600,000 over last year, while the increase of revenue was estimated at £340,000. The reason for the increase was to be found in the very comprehensive measures which had been framed in the course of last year for the improvement of the position of the staff generally. Almost every branch of the service had been overhauled, the members receiving a substantial accession of privileges in a complete revision of the scales of pay and the terms of engagement. He hoped and believed that the large additions to their comforts and emoluments were highly appreciated by those concerned. (Hear, hear.) During the last few days he had been able to announce a considerable addition to the advantages of postmen. From the first moment he took office he was extremely anxious to improve the condition of the rural postmen, who appeared to be in many cases underpaid. With reference to the suggestion that the changes had been forced upon the department, he might say that the postmen who took no part in the strike troubles had obtained much greater advantages than those who had associated themselves with the strikes. Most salutary and acceptable changes would be effected by the Post Office Bill which had passed through the House. Under that measure power was given to the Post Office to frame new regulations for circulars, principally to enable the various friendly and trade societies to put a statement of accounts on their printed notice and yet send it as a circular. Then they had abolished the charge for redirection of letters, and obtained powers to punish persons outside the postal service who intercepted letters. The new regulations for the registration of parcels were not the outcome of great losses, as had been suggested. As the Post Office were carriers it was felt they might fairly give the public greater opportunity of protecting valuable parcels. Dealing with the messenger question, he mentioned that the Pioneer Company was already in liquidation, and he did not fear any great competition with the Post Office. Answering the complaint as to East-end deliveries, he said that even in the Isle of Dogs there were seven deliveries a day. Many of those prominent in the postmen's strike had been reinstated in other towns, and as to the pension system, that obtained in all public departments, and it was a question more for the Treasury and the War Office. For the mail services to the east he hoped that when negotiations were resumed in the autumn a considerable reduction would be made in the cost of carriage through France and Italy. The present arrangement ceased with the close of this year.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, on the telegraph vote, commented on the revenue from the telegraphs.—Mr. HENNIKER HEATON suggested that the name and address, not exceeding eight words, should be sent in a telegram free.—Mr. RAIKES said it was very satisfactory that the telegraph revenue had become so recuperative. It had exceeded expectations. Only five years ago the loss on the working of the telegraphs was £145,000 a year; and now they were receiving a balance of £201,000. As to the suggestion of Mr. H. Heaton, he could not hold out the smallest hope of making such a sweeping change as to send eight words of address free.—The report of the Post Office votes was agreed to.

ARMY VOTES.

On the report of the Army votes, Mr. L. GEORGE called attention to the employment of the military at tithe sales in North Wales.—Mr. E. STANHOPE said the civil authority had right to call upon the military to enforce the decrees of the law, and the assistance asked for could not be withheld.—Mr. B. ROBERTS and Mr. FLYNN continued the discussion.—The report of some other Army votes was discussed and agreed to.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

In the discussion on a Navy vote, Mr. GOSCHEN stated that a certain sum was to be expended out of the naval funds for the entertainment of the French fleet at Portsmouth; and if the surplus of the votes was not sufficient for the purpose, a supplementary estimate would be presented next session.—This announcement was received with applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of Supply was agreed to, and the Appropriation Bill was then introduced.—The Coinage Bill passed through committee, and the House was counted out at 7.35.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Foreign Marriage Bill was read a second time and the Coinage Bill a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

MR. ATKINSON AND THE SPEAKER.

The Lords' amendments to the County Councils Elections Bill were considered and agreed to.—Mr. ATKINSON, who resumed his place after his suspension, asked for a day to discuss the motions he had put upon the paper relating to Mr. De Cobain, and the conduct of the Speaker; but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to give the facilities demanded.—Mr. ATKINSON: Then, Mr. Speaker, I will ask the right hon. gentleman who is leading at the present moment if I may have a day to move that that which has been put on the journal of the House respecting me be expunged? I would rather die than be disgraced, and I shall continue every effort on every opportunity until the House which has passed sentence upon me without hearing me shall have heard the whole case.—Mr. GOSCHEN: I regret that the hon. gentleman should think that any disgrace attaches to him in this matter. (Cheers.) The House is aware of all that has passed, and I can assure the hon. member that the feeling of the House towards him is a kindly feeling. (Loud cheers.) I should regret, therefore, any further manifestation of acrimony in regard to what has occurred (Cheers.) It is perfectly natural that the hon. member should feel acutely in the matter, but I trust he will accept the assurance I have given him, and not press the question. (Cheers.)—Mr. ATKINSON: May I respectfully say that I was drummed, as it were, out of the House a week ago. I was not considered sufficiently respectable to be allowed to remain within the precincts of the House. Therefore I have a present to bear the odium attaching to that, and I must either have it confirmed—in which case I will resign my seat—or struck out of the minutes of the House.—The hon. member resumed his seat, and the ordinary business was proceeded with.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. WOOTTON ISAACSON: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, in view of the resignation of Captain Shaw, chief of the Fire Brigade, whether her Majesty's Government will consider the expediency of attaching that gentleman to some department of State, in order that his valuable services may be retained for the benefit of the country?—Mr. GOSCHEN: On behalf of my right hon. friend (Mr. W. H. Smith) I have to say that he knows Captain Shaw to be a gentleman of considerable administrative ability, but I know of no post in a Government department where his services could at present be utilised.

THE DYNAMITE CONVICTS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. J. REDMOND moved a resolution with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the sentences on Daly, Egan, and other convicts for treason-felony.—In the course of a protracted debate, Mr. PARNELL supported the amendment, and Sir W. HARCOURT opposed it. It was ultimately rejected by 96 to 33, and the bill was read a second time.

THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS' BILL.

The Lords' amendments to this bill were agreed to with some slight modifications. The Coinage Bill was read a third time, and the Lords' amendments to the London Public Health Bill were agreed to. The Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

The second reading of this bill, which was moved by Lord DENMAN, was negatived without a division.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

On the clause added by their lordships to the Elementary Education Bill, and held by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be an invasion of the privileges of that House, Lord CRANBROOK submitted a new clause, carrying out the objects of the other clause, but in different phraseology. The substituted clause was agreed to.—Lord SALISBURY said it appeared to him that the claim set up in the reasons of the Commons was excessive, and was in advance of any claim previously asserted. It was necessary that their lordships should watch over their privileges, and he, therefore, moved that the House, in making the said amendment, did not consent that the said reasons should be hereafter drawn into a precedent.—Lord KIMBERLEY believed it was necessary to safeguard the privileges of the House, which he thought would be done by the motion of the noble marquis.—The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

MR. ATKINSON AND THE CONVICT.

Mr. ATKINSON asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that a convict at Chatham had been whipped for not working, then taken to the hospital to be made ready to be whipped again, put out in the frost in the winter between three casks because he would not work, and punished again and again; and whether he would allow a visiting justice of twenty-seven years' standing to visit the prison in which this man was, to see if he was badly treated, as reported, or not?—The HOME SECRETARY said he had made inquiries of the prison authorities, who informed him that they presumed this question referred to a convict of the name of Joseph Betts, who since his conviction, more than two years ago, had persistently refused to do any labour, and had in consequence received various, including corporal, punishments. The allegations that he was taken to the hospital to be made ready to be whipped again, or that he was left out in the cold, were unfounded. He had been taken out to work in the winter with other prisoners, and had had to be restrained by handcuffs. There were visitors appointed to Chatham Prison, who had periodical access to the prisoners, and he was not aware of any sufficient reason for superseding the visitors or of appointing any special visiting justices.—Sir W. LAWSON asked in whose discretion this flogging was administered?—The HOME SECRETARY said it was only administered after inquiry on oath, and by order of the directors of prisons.—Mr. WOODALL asked if the right hon. gentleman would make special inquiry into this case?—The HOME SECRETARY said he should be happy to do so if the hon. member wished it. This was a very troublesome prisoner, who had always given trouble in every prison where he had been.

AN INSANE MURDERESS.

Mr. MACLEAN asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the case of Mary Braithwaite, who, on account of some informality in the certificate on which she had been sent to Wadsley Lunatic Asylum, was discharged therefrom, and was not recertified, and who afterwards while at large committed the murder for which she was tried before Mr. Justice Grantham at the recent Leeds Assizes; whether the jury found that she was guilty of the crime, but insane at the time she committed it, and whether any blame attached to the authorities concerned in the case.—The HOME SECRETARY said that the facts were as stated in the question. This woman was discharged on the recommendation of the Lunacy Commissioners owing to some informality in the certificate of her admission. It was intended that she should be re-examined and re-admitted on a new certificate, and for that purpose was removed to the workhouse. When, however, she was again examined, the surgeon declined to certify that she was of unsound mind at the time of the examination, and she was accordingly sent home. There was no ground for attaching blame to any one, though the circumstances were, of course, much to be regretted.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir JOHN GORST, in making his annual statement as to the finances of India, compared the three years ending 31st March, 1890, 1891, 1892. In the first of these years the predicted surplus had been practically realised; in the second the final surplus had swelled to £3,665,000, of which two and a half millions were saved to the Revenue by the rise in the value of the rupee; and in the current year the estimated surplus had increased from £113,000 to £386,000. The position of Indian finance was hopeful and prosperous, there was no prospect of any frontier expedition, and the danger of famine which threatened to affect the expenditure had now disappeared.—After a long debate the formal resolution was agreed to at midnight.—The new clause in the Education Bill passed in the afternoon by the House of Lords was agreed to.—The Betting and Loans (Infants) Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Wednesday.

At a morning sitting, the Appropriation Bill passed through all its stages, and the Royal Assent was given to a number of bills.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty's speech was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR. After announcing that England's relations with other powers continues to be those of peace and unity, the speech continues: "A Convention has been concluded with the King of Portugal, and has been ratified, defining the boundaries which separate the dominions and the sphere of influence of the two crowns in Eastern Africa. I have also entered into an agreement with the King of Italy, by which the line has been fixed which separates the Protectorate of Italy in the north-east of Africa from the British sphere of influence and from the territory of Egypt. I have made proposals to the President of the United States for submission to arbitration of the difference between us as to the seal fishery in Behring's sea. The negotiations are far advanced, but they are not yet concluded. A suspension of the seal fishery in those waters for the present year has intermediately been agreed to between the two Governments, in order to prevent an excessive destruction of the species, which there is reason to apprehend. The French Chambers have not yet approved of an agreement between myself and the French Republic for reference to arbitration of certain differences with respect to Newfoundland, which was signed during the present year. The ratification of the final act of the Brussels Conference for the repression of the slave trade has also been postponed, and also the ratification of the North Sea Convention for the prevention of the sale of spirits at sea."

The speech to the House of Commons was as follows:—"The various measures which you have adopted in recent years for securing the observance of the law in Ireland, and improving the general condition of that country, have resulted in a marked abatement of agrarian offences, and a considerable advance in prosperity. The steps which have been taken to cope with the distress threatened by the serious failure of the potato crop in the poorest districts of the West of Ireland have proved effectual in averting the great calamity of famine. You have also passed a beneficent measure for dealing permanently with the congested districts of Ireland, which, it may be hoped, will, by fostering agriculture and stimulating the fishing industry, contribute largely to the prevention of similar dangers in the future. The provisions for enabling occupying tenants to purchase their holdings, and the measure for facilitating the transfer of real property in Ireland, will furnish the best guarantee for public security and order by increasing the class of small proprietors of land. The act which you have passed for imposing on the owners of land a direct liability for the payment of tithe rent-charge will remove a frequent cause of conflict between the occupiers and the titheowners, and will also afford relief to the tithepayers in those cases in which it is most urgently required. In response to the growing demands of commerce and agriculture, you have completed an important part of the work of simplifying and adjusting railway rates, the results of which will doubtless justify the heavy labour which it has involved. The measures which you have passed for improving the law with respect to factories and workshops, savings' banks, and public health will, I am confident, conduce to the comfort and well being of my people. I trust that in a future session you may be able to examine several questions of interest to which I have drawn your attention, but which the time at your disposal has not permitted you to approach. I pray that, in the discharge of your various duties throughout my kingdom, you may be attended by the guidance and protection of Almighty God."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

MR. ATKINSON AND THE HOUSE.

Mr. ATKINSON said that, availing himself of the permission of the Speaker and of the kindness of the House, he desired to make a personal statement. The House he was sure, wished to be just and generous. Well, at eight o'clock this morning, when he looked at the votes and proceedings in his bed-room, he found that the motion which he moved last night was not recorded. On discovering the omission, he immediately came down to the House to make inquiry. The result of his investigations went to show that to some extent he was technically wrong. He was told that he ought to have taken off his hat; but as he had not worn a hat for five hours, that was impossible. He rose from his seat twice and bowed to the Speaker, and he thought that was regular and sufficient. He had desired to say nothing, in case he should introduce the acrimony that the Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated. He had written a letter to the Clerk of the House, telling him what occurred, and saying he thought he had moved that the notice of his suspension and the notice as to frivolous divisions on which it was based should be expunged from the records of the House. He would now appeal to the House to pass that resolution, and thus relieve him of the disability which otherwise would for five months attach to him, and which he would speak against every day of his life until the notices affecting him were taken off. It was a dishonour to have the disapproval of his colleagues. He wished to have the approval of every one, from the Speaker downwards. The resentment he felt against his present leader for moving his suspension without notice was natural.—The SPEAKER stated that last night he twice rose and twice called upon the hon. member to move his motion.—Mr. ATKINSON: I moved by bowing twice.—The SPEAKER said he was sorry there had been some misconception; but he had certainly not so understood the honourable member. As to the record against the honourable member of which he complained, it was a record which was in conformity with the standing orders of the House, and the clerks at the table had no alternative but to describe the demand of the honourable gentleman for a division as frivolous. That might be a harsh word, but it was the word adopted by the House, and it certainly cast no reflection on the honour or character of the honourable gentleman.—Mr. ATKINSON said he was sorry his present leader had not assisted him to expunge the resolution at once. He gave notice of his resolution for next session.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be impossible, with every desire to meet the views of the honourable member, to proceed without notice to expunge the resolution referred to, even if it were the wish of the House. No reflection was intended by him or by any single member upon the honourable gentleman. It would be contrary to the rules of the House to act as the honourable gentleman proposed without notice.—Mr. ATKINSON: I have given notice every day; therefore the contention of the right hon. gentleman, my present leader, is not correct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Appropriation Bill, after some discussion, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Lords.—The report on the East India Accounts gave rise to a desultory debate.—Mr. ATKINSON pressed the House to proceed with the committee stage of the Marriages of Nonconformists Bill, but was defeated on a motion to report progress.

MR. DE COBAIN.

Mr. ATKINSON gave notice that next session he would move that Mr. De Cobain be expelled from the House.—The sitting was suspended shortly before 7.0 o'clock.

WHOLESOME RECREATION.

In proportion to the facilities afforded for wholesome recreation, drunkenness and disorder on a bank holiday diminish. This fact has been established over and over again, and police court records once more afford it abundant corroboration. Upon Hampstead Heath, for instance, between 70,000 and 80,000 persons made holiday. At the local police court there was one offender only to be dealt with, and he was not a holiday maker at all, but a hawker who was detected in a criminal breach of trust. Similarly, although 56,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles at the Crystal Palace, the attention of the Lambeth magistrate was called to but one of that number. Highgate seems to have been absolutely blameless, while Marylebone has shown a tendency for the worse. It may be that where crowds gather the police are a little blind to trivial offences. The net result is, however, satisfactory.

THE CULTURED RADICAL M.P.

A SPELLING LESSON WANTED.

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., has received the following letter from Mr. Joseph Leicester, late M.P. for West Ham. Mr. Leicester's spelling is preserved:—"The Crescent, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, June 28th, 1891.—Dear Sir,—I have read your book, "Four Years in Parliament with Hard Labour," and I think when you describe Lord Hartington as a good speaker you deserve seven years' penal servitude. When I was in the House I heard him often, and my opinion of him was that he was an ignorant lout, only fit for a smock frock and a wheelbarrow. I assure you I was much plagued for sleep, and could get none until Hartington got up. Then his sing-song style and his dull, monotonous droning sent me right fast asleep. I advise all who are simaralily situated to go and hear him. Sure as fate he will be cured of sleeplessness. If he was not a lord he would be a fool or something worse.—Yours sincerely, J. LEICESTER.—Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P.

DEATH OF LORD DARTMOUTH.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Dartmouth, which occurred on Tuesday evening at his town residence in Grosvenor-square. William Walter Legge, fifth Earl of Dartmouth, was born on August 12th, 1823, and had, therefore, nearly completed his sixty-eighth year. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and sat as a Conservative for South Staffordshire from 1849 to 1853. Otherwise the late peer, though a staunch member of his party, did not take an openly active part in politics. He was lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, and was formerly captain of the Staffordshire Militia and of the 27th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers. In the year 1846 the late earl married Lady Augusta Finch, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Aylesford; and he leaves two sons and three daughters—Viscount Lewisham, M.P., the Hon. Henry Charles Legge, and the Ladies Frances, Augusta, and Elizabeth Legge. Viscount Lewisham's succession to the peerage creates a vacancy for the metropolitan borough of Lewisham, which he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since 1885. His lordship was born in 1851. He is vice-chamberlain of her Majesty's household, a privy councillor, a member of the Committee of Council on Agriculture, and a Conservative whip.

A WEALTHY LUNATIC.

John Bell, aged 75, was charged at Lambeth Police Court on Thursday as a wandering lunatic, and sent to an asylum. Eight hundred pounds in gold, notes, and securities were found upon him.

During the small hours on Wednesday morning the Stockport police made a singular discovery. An old man found wandering in a destitute weak condition, on being taken to the Police Station imparted the information that his name was George Jones, formerly a hatter, of Manchester. He was 100 years and 10 months old. He was allowed to proceed to his friends at Manchester

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

There were fourteen cases of suicide in London last week.

Twelve babies were suffocated in bed in London last week.

The deaths in London last week numbered 1,662, and the births 2,424.

In London last week seventeen deaths were primarily ascribed to influenza.

There were 173 deaths in the metropolis last week from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The average altitude of the United States, excluding Alaska, is about 2,500ft.

The minimum height for the French Army is one mètre fifty-four (about 5ft. 0¼in).

Sir Joseph Fayrer and Dr. Bateman, of Norwich, have been elected foreign associates of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

During the last quarter there were 3,813 deaths attributed to measles in England and Wales.

The original form of the compass was a needle stuck through a bit of wood and floating on water.

There were registered in the United Kingdon in the three months ending June 30th, 301,210 births, and 214,854 deaths.

The Registrar-general states that 12,396 deaths were ascribed to zymotic causes in England and Wales in the last quarter.

The mortality of infants under 1 year of age was, during the last quarter, in the proportion of 145 deaths to 1,000 births registered.

Ninety-one years ago Mr. Palmer, an actor, fell dead on the Liverpool stage. The moment before his death he had exclaimed, "O God, O God! there is another and a better world!"

A girl named Botterill, living at Skeffington, near Leicester, put some paraffin oil on the fire to make it kindle, and the flames caught her clothes, burning her frightfully. She died shortly after.

Willie Dowling was shot and killed and his father, Joseph Dowling, mortally wounded, by George Fritch, at Starke, Florida. The trouble grew out of an old feud and the shooting occurred at a dance.

The Chicago Exhibition Commissioners, who are at present in Berlin, have received a letter from Queen Victoria, thanking them for the album containing photographic views of Chicago which they had presented to her Majesty.

Catherine, the 13 year old daughter of Barden Gargan, was found murdered in her home in Lattimore, six miles from Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Trunks in the house had been broken open, and $40 in cash was thus obtained by the murderer.

The London County Council has raised the salary of Dr. Diplock, coroner for the Western Division of London, to £780 a year. The Middlesex County Council is also taking into consideration the quinquennial revision of the salaries of coroners for that county.

The young King Alexander is being royally entertained in Moscow, and the papers are filled with extravagant praises of his nation, in reading which one might almost believe that Servia was one of the foremost Powers in Europe.

Tom Rowlands, 15, a son of Mr. John Rowland, of Maesteg, was drowned whilst bathing near Black Rocks, Porthcawl, in sight of his father and a number of visitors. Mr. Rowlands had come down with his two sons for a day's holiday.

The Mayor of St. Mandé has issued a notice stating that a monument in memory of those who were killed in the recent railway accident there will be erected, at the Eastern Railway Company's expense, on the spot in the cemetery where the victims are buried.

The steamer Wallarah, which left London on the 9th of July for Sydney, viâ the Cape, went ashore at Dassen Island, on the coast to the north of Cape Town, and has become a total wreck. The passengers and crew have been safely landed at Cape Town.

Alfred Betts has been sentenced at the Thames Police Court to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having wilfully broken the glass of a fire alarm, the magistrate observing that he did not so much consider the actual damage as the consequences which ensued from this mischievous practice, which must be stopped.

Lord Sheffield and Dr. W. G. Grace have booked their passages to Australia by the Arcadia, which leaves London early in October. If the precedent of previous English elevens be followed, Lord Sheffield's team will make their début at Adelaide against the representatives of South Australia, one of whom is the redoubtable Giffen.

The gilded youth who cross the Atlantic are advised by an American paper not to omit to provide themselves with two carnations and a raw potato, in addition to their other luggage. The carnations are to be worn on alternate days, and each, when not adorning its proprietor, is thrust for the length of half its stalk into a cavity bored in the raw potato, which is said to preserve its freshness during the voyage. It is always pleasant to hear of ingenuity laudably applied to useful ends.

Two young men, named William Eales and Albert Dyer, at Brixham, hired a pleasure boat to visit the squadron in Torbay. They had got within half a mile of the vessels, when their boat capsized in a sudden squall. The crew of the fishing boat Genesta, witnessing the accident, immediately bore down on the drowning men, and on nearing them Captain John Ash pluckily jumped overboard, and succeeded in saving Dyer, and another of the crew tried to rescue Eales, managing to touch his hair, but, failing to retain his hold, the man was drowned.

Judgment has been given in the Court of Appeal in the appeal by Mr. H. Cox from a decision of Mr. Justice Williams, holding him liable for an infringment of copyright in a picture called "On the Threshold," a print of which he had published in the *Queen*. Mr. Cox claimed to have the artist's consent to publish the picture, but he was ordered to pay over £700 penalties. Lord Justice Lindley was in favour of confirming the decision of Mr. Justice Williams, though reducing the penalties from 6d. to a ½d. a copy; but Lords Justices Fry and Lopes were of a contrary opinion, and the appeal was allowed.

Mr. Morley was the chief speaker at a Liberal demonstration at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. He addressed himself to the tendency of the population to flow from the rural districts into the towns. In order to make village life more attractive, he advocated the creation of parish councils out of open parish meetings. To such councils should be entrusted the village school and charities, and the administration of the poor law. For such reforms as these the people must look to the Liberal party, which, however, would make its first great object the grant of Home Rule to Ireland.

Lord Knutsford has addressed a communication to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., consenting to allow the exiles Abdullah, ex-Sultan of Perak, and his companions, now in the Seychelles, to reside for the future in Singapore, subject to certain conditions. Abdullah was banished to the Seychelles on a charge of complicity in the murder (on November 2, 1875) of Mr. Birch, British Resident in Perak. In the course of this month the party will start for their new destination, after nearly fifteen years' residence in the Seychelles. The ex-Sultan still maintains his innocence of the crime imputed to him.

A chimney stack at the Providence Ironworks, Hautmont, Belgium, fell, burying eighteen workmen under the débris.

The directors of the North British Railway have appointed Mr. Connacher, of the Cambrian Railways, general manager of the North British, in succession to the late Mr. Walker.

As a judge of racing, the late Lord Westmorland stood very high, and his judgment was exemplified by his success in match making—he won twelve out of thirteen matches.

Thomas Robert Johnson, of Willow Cottages, Down-road, near Guildford, who was on a visit to Brighton, died suddenly whilst at breakfast.

Stephen Robertson, of Pittsburg, has been crushed to death by a fall of slate in a mine. His father and mother were both killed in the same way.

Letters from Baireuth state that Frau Cosimo is engaged on the completion of a composition found among the papers of the late Richard Wagner.

One hundred and twenty thousand men will take part in the French manœuvres on the eastern frontier. At the close of the manœuvres this force will be reviewed by President Carnot.

M. Goron's visit to Toulon having failed to discover the sender of the explosive books to M. Constans and the two officials, detectives are to be sent to the Mediterranean ports to try and ascertain where these secondhand books were bought.

The judges will rise for the long vacation on Wednesday next, after which there will be no further sittings in court (except that of the vacation judge every Wednesday), until Saturday, October 24th, when the Michaelmas sittings begin.

Marshal Von Moltke left a sort of autobiography comprising twenty-nine diaries, which cover almost the whole of his military career, and are replete with notes on all the events in which the great soldier was in any way mixed up.

The French military law of 1889 produces 200,000 soldiers yearly, where the law of 1872 only gave 135,000, and after allowing for death and other causes of decrease this is calculated to provide a total military force of 3,000,000 men between the ages of 19 and 45.

Mr. Thomas Blackburn Baines, eldest son of the late Sir Edward Baines, proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, died on Tuesday, at the age of 59. The deceased was formerly editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, but for some years past had been one of the preachers in connection with the Plymouth Brethren community.

It has been decided that the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots Regiment, on its arrival home shortly from South Africa, shall be stationed at Bradford and Lichfield, instead of those quarters being occupied by the Cameron Highlanders, from Edinburgh, as previously arranged.

The value of the personal estate of the late Sir Prescott Gardiner Hewett, of Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Bart., one of the Queen's sergeant-surgeons, and surgeon in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who died on the 19th of June last, aged 79 years, has been sworn at £44,547.

The ceremony of proclaiming the National Eisteddfod of Wales for 1892 took place at Rhyll, Arch Druid Clwydfarrd presiding. A letter from Sir Francis Knollys, intimating that the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, as the guests of the Duke of Westminster, was not improbable at one meeting of the national gathering.

The total number of the City Livery voters in the seventy-five companies this year is 7,722, as against 7,793 last year, thus showing a decrease of seventy-one. The Loriners' Company again heads the list with 434 voters while next come the Haberdashers, 354; Spectaclemakers, 317; Fishmongers, 302; Merchant Taylors, 219; and Turners, 215; down to the lowest of all, the Carmen, with four voters.

During the past month forty-five certificates of naturalisation were granted to aliens by the Home Secretary under the provisions of the Naturalisation Act, 1870. Of these aliens sixteen are described as coming from Russia, fourteen from Germany, three from Austria, two each from Prussia and Turkey, one each from Austro-Hungary, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Roumania, and United States of America.

Telegrams from Rathenow, in Germany, state that the military commissariat warehouse in that town has been completely destroyed by the fire caused by lightning on Monday. More than 30,000 bushels of oats, together with the entire supply of hay, straw, preserved meats and biscuits of the 3rd Army Corps, were reduced to ashes. The damage is estimated at more than one and a half million marks.

Some interesting experiments took place at the Naval Exhibition with a system of musical sounds intended to be warning and communicating signals between ships at sea, particularly at night and in foggy weather. Ten notes are emitted from as many organ-reeds. These notes are formed into a signal code, by which one ship can communicate to the other the tack it is steering, and ask and answer other questions in passing on matters which it is desirable, if not actually needful, for each to be informed of.

Lord Cross, in laying the foundation stone of a new Conservative Club at Bristol, said the Government in the past five years had an unscrupulous opposition to deal with, but no Government in the present generation had done so much for the people as they had accomplished. As to the recent bye-elections, which had commanded some attention, they had been gained by the most extravagant promises, and if the Opposition were to go into power they would never be able to fulfil one-tenth of them. He was perfectly willing any day to appeal to the country.

The police authorities at Devonport have effected the arrest of John Gray, until recently a detective superintendent at Newcastle, and who was wanted on a warrant charging him with stealing £36. Information was received from the commanding officer of the Welsh Regiment at Devonport to the effect that Gray had been identified by some artillerymen who saw him in the military hospital. Two police officers accordingly proceeded to the hospital, and they at once recognised Gray from a photograph. He admitted that he was the man, and was taken into custody.

In accordance with his wish, the body of the late Mr. John Bullough, of Accrington and Castle Meggerine, Perthshire, who died in February, worth over a million of money, has been removed to Scotland for re-interment in a sepulchre specially made and consecrated on the Isle of Rum, his favourite sporting island. Mr. Bullough's body was interred in the family vault at Accrington, but was exhumed on Sunday at midnight and carried as far as Oban, whence a special steamer conveyed the body to the Isle of Rum.

Sir Harry Verney won in a walking contest in connection with the athletic sports in Claydon Park on Bank Holiday. Sir Harry challenged any man of 80 years of age to walk fifty yards against him. No one was inclined to contest against the walking powers of the venerable baronet. Sir Harry then challenged any one of not less than 70, whereupon Mr. G. Whealhouse, aged 71, accepted the challenge, and the walking match took place in the presence of the company. Sir Harry won by half a yard, amidst the plaudits of the company.

Boys, like trees, are mostly green in their folly-age.

The moon frequently gets full, but always escapes arrest.

A great many lives are insured for much more than they are worth.

Many a man who holds the key to the situation fails to discover the keyhole.

Home Rule is only waiting for the Sexton to superintend its funeral obsequies.

"No More!" is the name of a poetry cranks latest piece of work. "If he only meant it!" sighs the weary publisher.

Rather strange this. They had no sooner commenced to wind up a watch trust in Chicago than the stock started to run down.

Joaquin Miller, who has planted some 20,000 trees around his house at Oakland, Cal., will never be hard up for firewood, any way.

In the far west they judge an expert hangman in nautical style—that is, according to the number of knots he can make in an hour.

This is the season when the seaside girl is beside the seaside young man, and the poor town girl who can't get away is beside herself.

Mrs. Astor's gowns have been confiscated by the New York customs authorities. It is to be hoped that she is not entirely without redress.

An aged travelling scissors grinder has died in Michigan City, Indiana, leaving an estate valued at $21,000.

Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras, cut the first sod of the Nilgiri Railway at Coonoor on Tuesday, amid great enthusiasm.

Drunkards all, attention! Here's a philanthropic gentleman advertising in a Scotch paper for a gentleman who can "sample whisky properly."

An American woman has patented an improved automatic street-cleaner. "Improved," we say, for hitherto a woman's dress has answered the purpose fairly well.

During the three months ending March last the average price of wheat was 39s. 6d. per quarter, the average prices in the preceding two quarters having been 31s. 10d. and 32s. 11d.

Ashbury Park, a New Jersey town, has just had an unique exhibition. Energetic citizens organised a baby parade. No fewer than 383 babies were in the procession.

A Hampshire breeder was offered £4 15s. each for 100 of his best ewes to go to the United States, and declined the offer, requiring £5 per head.

Mr. J. L. Toole will not play in London for some time. With his own company he begins a five months' tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland at Tunbridge Wells on Monday.

In London 16,044 persons were married during the first quarter of this year, the number being above the average quota in proportion to population.

Little Jane M'Donald, a child of 3, while standing on a balcony in Kirk-street, Glasgow, overbalanced herself and fell into the court below, a distance of twenty feet. She shortly afterwards expired.

The total amount of rate levied towards the support of the London police for the year ended March 31st, 1891, produced £738,603, and the Local Taxation Account contributed £590,681 to the Police Fund during the year.

There were 21 deaths from measles in London last week, 10 from scarlet fever, 30 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 14 from enteric fever, 253 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 13 from cholera and cholera diarrhœa.

The swains in the mining counties of South Wales, Durham, Monmouthshire, and Northumberland were most prone to matrimony during the first three months of the present year, while agricultural Huntingdonshire, Rutland, and the counties of Oxford and Cambridge were the lowest on the list.

A male child was found in a field near the railway station at Corstorphine. The child was almost naked when found, and although it was believed that it had lain in the field for about twenty-four hours, was still alive. Death took place, however, after it was taken to the poor-house.

Mr. John Henry Bentley brought an action against the Great Northern Railway Company, at Liverpool Assizes, for damages for personal injuries sustained in a collision on the defendants' line. Without going into the case an agreement was come to, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for £1,800.

Still the marriage rate rises. We have now the Registrar-general's return for the first three months of the present year, during which period 98,114 persons in England and Wales entered into the bonds of wedlock. This gives a rate of 13·7 per 1,000, and is the highest recorded in the first quarter of any year since the prosperous time of 1876.

The War Office announces that the following will be the number of commissions offered for competition at the examination of militia officers next September:—Cavalry, 10; Royal Artillery, 5; Infantry, 65. The number to be offered at future examinations will vary according to requirements, and will be notified about three months before each examination.

Some regret has been expressed in City circles that the City chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, has not been knighted or baroneted. "Under no circumstances," writes Mr. Scott, "could I allow my name to be put forward for what are termed 'honours,' 'recognitions,' 'rewards,' &c. 'Honour and fame from no conditions rise; act well your part, there all the honour lies.'"

In the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy, before Judge Miller, Mr. Chance, M.P., applied, on behalf of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for an extension of time for ten days to show cause against the adjudication order made on the 31st ult. Mr. Chance said his client was in London, and he had not had time to communicate with him. Judge Miller said that Mr. O'Brien was entitled to seven days, and made order accordingly.

The Board of Agriculture has published in the *Gazette* an amendment of the rabies order, exempting from muzzling in the borough of Dover, the borough of Folkestone, and the petty sessional divisions of Elham and Wingham (exclusive of any places in the Isle of Thanet), in the county of Kent, including the municipal boroughs of Deal, Hythe, and Sandwich, dogs which have on a collar with the name and address of the owner legibly engraved thereon.

Letters received from Robert Louis Stevenson by friends in San Francisco report that his health is improving, though the lungs are still delicate. He gives as his reasons for selecting Samoa as a residence that it is an easy place to buy land; that communication is prompt with the outer world, enabling him to read his proofs with despatch; and that the island is not afflicted with "red-tapeism and petty arrogance," as is the case, according to Mr. Stevenson, with so many that are under European government.

An action was brought at Birmingham before Mr. Justice Wills, by Mr. Fowler, a member of the city council, and a Conservative, against Mr. E. A. Smith, chairman of the Liberal Unionist Association of West Birmingham, to recover a moiety of the legal costs incurred by the plaintiff in an inquiry instituted by the city council into allegations brought by the plaintiff against the Health Committee, the principal members of which were leading members of the Liberal party. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £92, being half the amount of the bill of costs, less the sum paid into court.

"How to Raise a Boy" is the leading article in an American magazine for family reading. The best way we know is to show the boy a telegraph pole that overlooks a circus.

A French scientist has promised to make it possible to see the soul leave the body after death. The next important thing will be to discover the direction it selects for its flight.

The Paris civil tribunal has awarded the dissentient shareholders of the Compagnie des Métaux 6,000,000f. compensation; but this judgment will be appealed against.

The French squadron left Cronstadt on Tuesday, after an enthusiastic farewell from large crowds of people, who went in vessels to the roads to witness the departure.

A Dakota man, who hadn't been used to luxuries, took a Turkish bath and died within an hour. The twelve good men and true said that "he hadn't ought to have took so much of the mud off him at one time."

It has been arranged by the refreshment committee of the House of Commons that the drinking bar is to be removed from the inner lobby before next session, and placed in some convenient room near.

The man who is going to make that penny-in-the-slot machine for the automatic supply of wives, may as well be told at once that such a needless expense as a penny for a wife would not be tolerated. Brides are given away at present.

A telegram has been received from her Majesty's consul at Foochow contradicting the report that riots are imminent in that port. He considers that Europeans there are adequately protected by the Chinese officials and by the presence of gunboats.

The high sheriff for the county of London has fixed Wednesday, the 19th inst., for the execution of Robert Bradshaw, now lying under sentence of death in Wandsworth Prison for the murder of his wife at Bermondsey.

Mr. Negreiras Paez, a Boston millionaire, is visiting Seville, his birthplace, after an absence of seventy years. It is quite possible that his friends in the city of oranges won't know him, and if it be true that his family, consisting of 279 persons, are travelling with him, perhaps they won't want to.

It is stated in Berlin that the Czar and his family will proceed on their visit to the Danish Court about the middle of the present month. The celebration of the silver wedding of the Czar and Czarina will not take place at the Danish Court, but on the 28th of October in St. Petersburg.

General von Caprivi has received the deputation from the Chicago Exhibition, and promised them the interest of the German Government. In American circles in Berlin it was said that it was not impossible the Emperor would visit the United States in 1893 to see the exhibition.

By permission of the Queen, a copy has been made of the bust in Windsor Castle of the late Sir Robert Peel by Chantrey. The work was executed by Mr. Adams-Acton, and has been presented by Mr. A. D. Castle to the National Liberal Club, in the Gladstonian Library, as a companion to the busts of Bright and Cobden.

The proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* publish a special edition of their journal for the United States and introduce two departments, entitled respectively "Americans Abroad" and "American Matters of Interest," admirably edited by Mr. Howard Paul, which is certain to interest the readers on the other side of the Atlantic.

How dull must be the routine of existence in the Peninsula of Athos, in the Ægean Sea, where a population of 6,000 consists entirely of men—mostly monks and hermits. Woman is never "in it" there, and scandals, intrigues and divorce cases are consequently unknown. Secrets are also unknown—except to those in whose breasts they are locked.

Mrs. Bolhan, a passenger by the Allan Line steamer Polynesian, which has arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer as the passengers were being landed. The deceased had been very despondent during the voyage owing to the fact that her husband dropped down dead in Liverpool while buying a ticket for Canada. Mrs. Bolhan was on her way to a son in Chicago.

The death of Lord Westmorland recalls to many the days of the Crimea, and especially the battle of the Alma, the despatches of which great action he brought to England, Lord Westmorland, then Lord Burghersh, was aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan. The officer who brought home despatches after a general action used in those days to receive a step in rank and £500, but this latter award has now been abolished.

The Queen of the Belgians on Monday paid a visit to her sister-in-law, the ex-Empress Charlotte. The unhappy woman was in one of her worst moods, and the scene thoroughly unnerved the Queen. On her return to Laeken she had sat down to dinner with her daughter and one of the ladies of the court, when she was stricken with apoplexy and fell from her chair. The attack proved to be slight, for, after an hour's unconsciousness, the Queen had a good night's rest, and Tuesday's bulletins were quite re-assuring.

If a Melbourne lady correspondent is to be believed, Mdme. Sara Bernhardt "is accompanied by an American journalist, who is to chronicle the incidents of her tour through Australia." In recognition of the enthusiastic welcome she has received in that city, Mdme. Bernhardt has decided on producing in Melbourne a new play specially written for her by M. Darmont. Only in Paris, London, and New York has she hitherto been seen for the first time in a new rôle.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1891, when there was a balance of £6,370,897, to August 1st, 1891, were £27,562,152, against £28,041,734 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,220,261. The net expenditure was £31,535,340, against £30,521,543 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on August 1st, 1891, amounted to £6630,835, and at the same date in 1890 to £1,108,456.

Did the Chinese invent the mariner's compass, and did we in our turn copy it from them? An interesting research which appears in a Shanghai journal makes it clear that four centuries before the Christian era the needle was used as an implement for drawing astrological charts and fixing "lucky places" for tombs, and that four centuries later it was employed by navigators, these navigators being well acquainted with the fact that the needle did not point to the true north, and that the "variation" is changeable from year to year.

An amusing anecdote is told in Berlin concerning the well-known bacteriologist Professor Brieger, who is Koch's successor at the Hygienic Institute. A distinguished English physician, paying a visit to the institute the other day, found the professor busily at work in the laboratory, surrounded by a most formidable array of chemical and bacteriological utensils. The professor's sole attention and care, however, appeared concentrated upon one particular vessel, which was enveloped in smoke and steam. "Guess what I am boiling here," said the professor to the visitor. The latter began to enumerate the entire scale of known micro-organisms. "No, sir," quoth Brieger, "these are hot sausages." "Germ 'uns (Germans), no doubt," dryly replied his English confrère.

It is announced that the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Fund has realised £75,000.

At the next examination by the Civil Service Commission for second division clerks in September something like 150 appointments will be offered for competition.

In the Invercargill (New Zealand) Supreme Court on the 22nd of June a verdict for £1,250 damages was obtained against James Leslie Theodore Howell, formerly of Invercargill, for breach of promise of marriage.

Elizabeth Fraser, a young Glasgow woman, was found dead in bed by her father. On the previous night, when she retired to rest, her mother noticed something wrong about her, and after her death two bottles which contained laudanum were found on the dresser.

A violent thunderstorm, with large hailstones, broke over South Devon on Wednesday afternoon. At Harberton Ford, near Totnes, the lightning killed five valuable bullocks in a field.

The Scarborough lifeboat was launched on Thursday, and saved eight lives from the wreck of a smack near Spa. Three of the lifeboat men were injured during the launching of the boat.

While some workmen were engaged erecting scaffolding for the repairs to be carried out at the Middle Temple library, one of them fell and was picked up in an insensible condition. The man was conveyed to the hospital.

William Wilkinson, a bugler in the 1st Worcestershire Artillery Volunteers, encamped near Conway, was drowned when bathing in the Conway. Several others with him had narrow escapes. The body has not been recovered.

Mrs. Sarah Russell, wife of Mr. John Russell, ship-building superintendent, of Dumbarton-street, Liverpool, while bathing in the Solway Firth, off Maryport, became suddenly ill and died a few minutes after being taken out of the water. Death is supposed to be due to heart disease.

The London Playing Fields Committee at their last meeting voted a contribution of £100 towards the amount required to complete the purchase of Paddington Recreation Ground. The Paddington Vestry have promised to find half the purchase-money, £25,000, and the amount now required is about £14,000.

A serious landslip has occurred on the Cambrian Railway, in the famous Talerddig (Montgomeryshire) cutting, the highest point on the system. The traffic for the Welsh coast, which is now very heavy, was greatly obstructed, the passengers and excursionists having to be conveyed in brakes and carriages about half a mile by road.

A party of ten Portuguese exiles, armed with sticks, placed themselves at the railway station at Madrid on Tuesday to await the train from Lisbon bringing the new Portuguese ambassador in Paris, to whose efforts they attribute their exile. They were, however, seized by the police just as they were about to rush upon the ambassador.

Few persons have fully realised how terrible a scourge the second visitation of the influenza epidemic has been. Sir Brydges Henniker's return shows that in the three months ending June 30th the deaths registered in England and Wales were 171,555, the highest rate, with three exceptions, recorded since civil registration began.

The firemen in Southwark Bridge-road were called on Thursday by a messenger to a fire which had broken out in a shirt and collar dresser's shop in Great Suffolk-street, Borough. The whole of the premises were ablaze when the first engine arrived. Two hydrants and a steamer were got to work, but the building was totally destroyed.

A shocking accident has occurred at the Custom House Station on the Great Eastern Railway. A girl named Wehausen, aged 12 years, was crossing from one platform to the other over the rails, when she was knocked down and subsequently injured, losing her arm and a leg. Though promptly removed to the hospital, her injuries proved fatal.

At the meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, it was mentioned that the Board of Trade had asked for a report as to the state of the bridges on that line. The chairman said he thought there would be no difficulty in supplying that information to the complete satisfaction of the department. The engineers had no apprehension on the subject.

At Colbert Reserve, Alabama, a few days ago, Winnie Thompson, a 10 year old negro girl, quarrelled with a boy near her own age. She then sent another boy for a gun, and when he came with it told him to shoot the boy with whom she was talking. The latter started to run, but the other boy at once discharged the weapon. He missed the lad, but hit the girl, killing her instantly.

At a meeting of the Nuneaton Local Board it was stated that twenty-five cases of typhoid fever had been reported in the adjoining village of Chilvers Coton during the past week. The population is only between 3,000 and 4,000, and the outbreak has given rise to some alarm, as it is confined to a small area. An analysis of the water has led to its being declared unfit for domestic use.

The Cumberland County Council has adopted a scheme of technical education for the county, involving practical teaching in butter-making, lectures on agriculture to the teachers of elementary schools, and lectures on hygiene, elementary science, and cookery. The county council has over £5,000 a year available for the purpose from the Government grant.

While a tramcar was descending Westgate Hill, Newcastle, the two horses became detached, and the empty car ran to the bottom of the hill, where it left the rails, and dashed into a furniture shop, the front of which was demolished. Four persons were struck by the car, and William Henderson, a lad 9 years of age, was run over. He was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where, after one of his legs had been amputated, he died.

At two o'clock on Thursday morning, the fire brigade at Francis-street, Westminster, received information that the premises occupied by Mr. J. H. Merriman, furniture dealer, 43, Regency-street, Horseferry-road, were in flames. The fire began in the back part of the shop, and spread with great rapidity, by means of the staircase, all over the house. The standpipe was got to work, but the whole of the building was greatly damaged before the fire was subdued.

A very useful work is to be attempted by the Bath and West of England Society. By appointing Mr. F. J. Lloyd, F.C.S., as a scientific expert in connection with the cheese school at Vallis Farm, near Frome, it is hoped that light may be thrown upon the chemical changes which occur in the process of cheese-making, and upon the effects of the various bacteria developed at different stages of the process. At present very little is known about these phenomena and their influence upon the quality of cheese.

At the monthly meeting of the Liverpool City Council, the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee brought up a report as to the best means of promoting nautical education. They stated that there was a concensus of opinion that, at the present time, the need for the better training of officers was more urgent than before, and that the efforts in the direction of supplying this need should be concentrated on one important institution, and not distributed among a number of minor establishments. A committee was recommended to draw up a scheme.

Barbers are not as a rule great as politicians; yet they work fairly hard at the polls.

"Bring up a child in the way he should go"—and then follow him and see that he keeps off the grass.

"If there be music at all in the infernal regions it must be Scotch." So says a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Engaged couples may not average larger than other people, yet they are often distinguished by their sighs.

Primus: "Isn't she a distant relative of yours by marriage?" Secundus: "Yes, I am her fiancé twice removed."

The average American murderer thinks that "electrocution" is not only an ugly word, but a disagreeable sentence as well.

The last half-year's net profit of the tobacco monopoly in Servia amounts to 4,024,[illegible] dinars, being an increase of 82 per cent.

No less than fifty-five deaths in the metropolis last week were attributed to accident or negligence.

"Upon the Home Rule question," says Lord Londonderry, "the next general election must and shall be fought."

Chicago's post office is credited with doing more registered letter business than any other post office in the Union.

Five generations of a family live under one roof near Bay Ridge, Long Island. The oldest is said to be 103 years of age.

Three members of a small church congregation near Spring Valley, New York, are aged respectively 91, 94, and 100 years.

A new cavern of extensive dimensions, with vast and lofty domes and beautiful stalactites, has this week been accidentally discovered near Fiume.

The Bible Christian Conference at Plymouth adopted a long resolution against the practice of gambling, including raffling at bazaars.

A Dalziel's telegram from Trieste reports the kidnapping by brigands of a merchant named Lumbroso, at Cagliari. They extorted 100,000fr. as ransom.

"Santa Chiara," the new opera by Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg, has been produced with success at Kroll's Theatre, Berlin. The Duke was not present.

One of the waiters employed at the Adelphi Theatre on Wednesday evening fell down dead. Heart disease was the cause of his sudden death.

Except in 1886, when the general election upset the usual arrangements, Parliament has not been prorogued so early as August 5th since 1873.

Mr. Arthur Noel Whitley, only son of the Director-general of the German Exhibition, has this week, for the fifth term in succession, won the first scholarship and first prize at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

The Leeds Town Council has resolved, by 16 votes to 13, to require contractors with the Corporation to observe the recognised rate of wages and hours of labour, and to forbid sub-letting.

During the session which has just ended 7,422 luncheons and 10,195 dinners were served in the dining-room, 1,564 luncheons and 1,069 dinners were served in the strangers' dining-room, and 210 luncheons and 1,5[illegible] dinners were served in the terrace dining-room of the House of Commons.

William Astill, a native of Quorn, Leicestershire, has just been released from Portland. In 1871 he was sentenced to penal servitude for life on the charge of wounding with intent to murder his wife. He was known to be of good character, and his friends at Quorn have lately successfully petitioned the Home Secretary for his release.

Mr. John Morley has agreed to unveil the statue of Mr. Bright at Rochdale in October next. The committee, including many Conservatives, were unanimous in making the request to Mr. Morley. Mr. Albert Bruce Joy was "at home" on Wednesday in his studio at West Kensington, where the marble colossal statue of Mr. Bright was on view.

During the five years of Mr. Gladstone's first Administration (1869-73), the average number of days in which the House sat in Committee of Supply was 19·8 days; during the six years of Lord Beaconsfield's second Administration (1874-79), it was 20·6 days, and during the five years of Mr. Gladstone's second Administration (1880-84) it was twenty-seven days.

Sir W. Harcourt, answering a correspondent who complained that so little opposition was made to the Railway Rates Bills, which "have increased the charges to such an enormous extent," says he believed the bills settled were more favourable than existing rates, and certainly the traders, speaking generally throughout the country were desirous of seeing it passed.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of the 6th inst. announces that a survivor of the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat in 1848-49, who received the Punjaub war medal and two clasps as troop-sergeant-major in the 14th Light Dragoons, is suffering from heart disease, and is without a pension, having many years ago purchased his discharge. Contributions to cheer the last days of the veteran will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the said contemporary.

Since the camp of the City of London Volunteer Engineers was formed at Hendon on the 31st ult., on the basis of one of many schemes for the defence of the metropolis several officers of the Inspector-general of Fortifications Department of the Headquarters Staff of the Army have inspected the works, which, besides a barrel pier bridge, includes a trestle bridge, hastily raised for for seige guns, shelter trenches, rifle pits, and various other engineering works.

The quarterly convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England was held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall, when the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe was appointed a trustee of the funded property of Grand Chapter, in place of the late Earl of Carnarvon, the other trustees being the Earl of Lathom and Companion Robert Grey. The Grand Chapter was ultimately adjourned till the first Wednesday in November.

The Accrington Town Council has decided to purchase Oak Hill estate for a public park for about £9,500. The grounds, thirteen acres in extent, are well timbered, and the owner, Mr. Reginald Hargreaves, offered the land at 1[illegible] per yard, but the corporation refused to buy although the ratepayers had polled in favour of the purchase. The owner conceded two years' grace, and offered to give £1,000 towards laying out the ground, and on these terms the council determined to purchase.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, with full choral service, the marriage took place of Viscount Cantelupe (Gilbert George Reginald Sackville), eldest surviving son of the Earl and Countess de la War, of Buckhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, second daughter of Lord Brassey, K.C.B., of Normanhurst, and 24, Park-lane. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, with Brussels lace veil, arranged with orange blossoms, and some magnificent diamond and sapphire ornaments. The little train-bearer was dressed in Court suit, of heliotrope cloth coat, over waistcoat and knee-breeches of a lighter satin. There were six little bridesmaids, in mauve silk, Kate Greenaway frocks, with white fichus and bonnets. They carried white feather fans, and baskets full of mauve cohids, stephanotis, white roses and ferns.

F, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

(In this article should remember that the opinions expressed therein are given upon the merits of the horses engaged and special information obtained concerning them. All bets on horses should be made subject to horses starting. Any sudden alteration in the market against a horse after publication of this article shows that something unusually unknown has happened to connection with the horse which affects the opinion held of him by "Larry Lynx" prior to going to press.)

While racing men who love sport for their own sake, and do not regard the thbred as a mere money-spinner are—thanks in no small degree achievements of Ormo and Gold-harping over the fact that Ormonde h, lost to sight, is to memory dear," ng his declining days in Buenos Ayres; ave forgotten that the gallant little cked chestnut, The Bard, who was le's toughest opponent when the was in the zenith of his glory, is also g paddock life in a "foreign countree." fact was brought back to one's tion once more by the victory renger in the Grand St. Leger ance at Caen on Monday last. n of The Bard and Boutade, who g his pedigree through his sire and re would have been better named r—had not previously reflected much n The Bard. With one exception he had times without success this season, Monday, in the absence of Clement, tarting would have provoked a lot of , Berenger won his race (one mile and urlongs) in a hack canter, which proves he gift of stamina. The gallant Derby ought out between the mighty Ormonde e peerless diminutive Bard may be contested by their descendants next Ormonde can be represented by Orme ville, nominated by the Duke of West- ; Goldfinch, who is entered by Sir ck Johnstone, and Llanthony, who nomination of Mr. J. Snarry; whilst Bard may be championed by M. si's Jupon and Malago. As one reads the n at present, Ormonde's offspring e pull on the book of The Bard's be- ones, and with such as Orme and Gold- his stable, to say nothing of Orville make his bow in public—La Flèche, lyglot, John Porter holds a hand for year's classics which Newmarket s may well envy.

Bank Holiday meetings at Hurst and dra Parks do not demand much retro- e comment, as their results do not much light on future events of import- Hurst Park entirely had the pull so the class of horses engaged was con- The Kingsclere stable was a bit , as it was hard lines to cond with Golden Maize to Cro- in the Bank Holiday Handicap, in with Golf Juan to Ejector in the Plate. Of the victories of Ring On, oint, Bransdale, and Beekeeper, all ed be said is that they started first tes.

weather at Alexandra Park was hardly urable for sport as that experienced at y Hurst. Maypole supplemented New- laurels by winning the Middlesex ap after a nailing finish with Brink, n Hazard proved one too many for Red l in the Alexandra Handicap, and turned out the good thing he on the book for the Palace Plate. cesses of Ranter and Maypole were fore- this column. Bret Harte placed the gay Plate to the credit of his owner's by's) stable, but the triumphs of Xeny, rst, and Chemistry demand no more asing notice.

he Ripon St. Wilfrid meeting, all that cessary to write is that sport of its een there was of an enjoyable character. y had the temerity to oppose Punster in ckfall Plate, and so Mr. Vyner's colt bloodless victory. The eleven who did for the Red Bank Stakes included , the Wolverhampton and Newton , Syra, who had beaten Miss Tennyson l weights at Thirsk, before the last- filly had sailed home victorious in the e Two-Year-Old Plate. Once more Miss son and Syra meton level terms at Ripon e result that Miss Tennyson who has d on a lot, won very comfortably. On cond day backers fairly hit the mark, chiefly to the successes of such ites as Little Hardware, The Heir, , Twilight II., and Red Wheat, the avourite who suffered defeat being imus, who went under to St. Crispin Members' Handicap.

ough "the winds blew over the downs " at Brighton, the rain kept off during ours of racing, and there was a big lance of people to assist in the inaugura- f the second half of the Sussex fort- Jewitt's stable scored heavily on y's card, winning the opening event, Bristol Stakes, with La Croise , who did not get home with- suffering considerable trouble from nus and Lottery; and the Brighton , which fell to Veau d'Or, whose success ces the triumphs of Cordelier at Good- on the opening day, and also on the . Curious was it to see that still ooking and once public idol, The , who, it was at one time thought, not lose Merry Hampton's Derby, hopelessly along in the rear of every- in this race, and, leg-weary, pulling up Master Charlie made the running Engaddi and Coromandel got on terms im. Then the latter, who, as was the ith Dark Blue last year, seemed likely e the race to the credit of the Duke ufort, looked all over a winner, until d'Or came striding along on the inside, t her, and won comfortably. In this Flibustier was a notable absentee, and eigh did not run up to previous form on the Brighton fills. The important event decided at ton on Tuesday—the Corporation —fell to Miss Hagioscope, who ed up her Bevendon Stakes triumph e by carrying Colonel North's colours he chair first, followed by the filly by bert out of Court Beauty, who certainly es a name.

us repeated his victory of last year in Catcham Stakes, and in the Marine always a popular sprint at ton, all the well-backed ones in St. horien, Sir Frederick Roberts, Tostig, Queen of the Hills colt went down Hear Hear, who, after Floss had ed her field and looked all a winner, collared Mr. Hobson's just below the distance and asily by two lengths. Godwit and lic were both the mediums of plunges e Brookside and All-Aged Plates re- ively, and did not fail to fulfil the pations of their supporters.

re was again a big attraction he race bill on the second day. The ton Cup, once a test of a Cup horse's s, when such as the beautiful Ely, later Favonius, Albert Victor, Marie t, and Isonomy were equine giants in and, but now reduced to little better a contest for handicap class, fell to Col. h by the aid of Nunthorpe, who with eavy weight of 10st 12lb in the saddle Mark Price, Workington and Melody in style as literally dumbfoundered those saw his wretched display behind Patrick Blue at Goodwood. Such a startling upheaval of form is surprising even in these days of glorious turf uncertainties. Don Quixote defeated the better backed Bungalow for the Ovingdean Stakes, and Ammonite followed up a success at Goodwood by appropriating the Pavilion Stakes. For the Brighton High Weight Plate, Flibustier was made a good favourite, but went down before Westminster, who revenged his defeat last year. Wreath II. took the Selling Welter Handicap, and was bought in for 410 guineas, and the Ashgrove colt, who also wants a name, landed odds betted on him for the Southdown Welter Handicap, whilst the aptly-named Bach brought off a 10 to 1 chance when he won the Rottingdean Plate, the best race of the day.

Although Le Nord came rolling home in the Southdown Plate on the concluding day at Brighton, few who saw him win thought he had nearly lost his chance by refusing to gallop against the moderate lot opposed to him early in the race. Mr. G. Lambton showed much witching horsemanship by getting Glory Smitten home in front of Evil Eye in the Corinthian Welter, and Westminster scored again (notwithstanding a 10lb. penalty) by winning the Stewards' Plate, whilst Lady Lena proved herself more than useful by winning her fourth consecutive victory in the Cliftonville Plate.

The entries for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, which came to hand on Thursday, showed a falling off in quantity, but quality remained, and if Mons Meg gets into the Cesarewitch at a fair weight, and Miss Dollar is fairly well treated in the Cambridgeshire, these horses might pay for following.

The same tale of equally, stormy weather has to be related with regard to cricket during the early part of last week. Surrey met Notts at Kennington Oval and obtained a most decided victory, winning by an innings and 46 runs. Shrewsbury was unable to play for Notts, and the veteran Dick Daft (in his prime the most graceful of living batsmen) took his place, and Surrey were without the services of Maurice Read. Surrey were lucky to go in first on Monday and they hit up 176, to which Abel contributed 49. Notts could only muster 86 in their first innings, and, having to follow on, fared still worse. Lohmann was in splendid form with the ball, taking 7 wickets for 20 runs, whilst Lockwood obtained three for the same number. In the end Notts were all out the second time for 44, and Surrey, as above stated, scored another big victory.

The match between Kent and Gloucestershire which opened the Jubilee Canterbury week was also greatly interfered with by rain. It was a great disappointment to all who visited the St. Laurence Ground when it was found that Mr. W. G. Grace, who made his record individual innings of 344—the highest ever scored in a first-class match—at Canterbury, could not take part in the game owing to a ricked back. Gloucestershire had first innings, and hit up 101, to which Kent replied with 94. On Wednesday when Messrs. E.M. Grace and O. G. Radcliffe opened the second innings of Gloucestershire, both hit well for 29 and 31 respectively, and the western county declared their innings closed at 110 for five wickets. Kent, going on again, played cautiously, and scored 38 for one wicket, the result being a draw.

Of other matches played on the first three days of the week, Sussex beat Hampshire by seven wickets, and Lancashire defeated Essex by nine wickets.

Considering the enormous number of athletic sports which were set for decision on bank holiday last, the way in which the various races filled is little less than surprising. Men who had apparently for some time previously dropped out of athletics found their way back again for the time being, and more than one valuable prize went, in consequence, to a veteran. E. D Lange was extremely unlucky in selecting Haverhill for the first of two intended visits on that day. Had he gone to Great Yarmouth, the probability is that he would have scored a comparatively easy win, for he should certainly be equal to the task of conceding fifty yards to J. E. Mitchell in a single mile.

At Haverhill, on the other hand, he had no earthly chance with a local walker, named Pryor, who, with 100 yards start, made matters particularly warm for the Manhatten, who, however, succeeded in taking second prize.

An incident in connection with the handicapping of the bicycle races at Sudbury is worthy of special mention.

F. Sweet, of Ipswich, who finished second in the mile, had to go back twenty-five yards from his original allowance in the two miles, as a penalty for his prominent riding in the shorter race; but W. A. Heasman, who had previously beaten him in the mile, and won more easily than ever in the two miles, incurred no penalty at all; the apparently illogical reason being that by the law of handicapping nobody is to go behind scratch. The absurdity of the thing lies in the fact that had—say—F. J. Osmond or one of the other cracks been competing, Heasman would have received a start; and, in the event of his winning, would have been penalised to even a greater extent than was the case with Sweet.

The Isle of Wight yachting season was opened on Monday at Cowes, when the Iverna came in first for the Royal London Yacht Club chief prize, and on Tuesday Lord Iveagh's 110-ton schooner Cetonia, a Cowes built vessel, won the Queen's Cup at the R.Y.S. Regatta.

A SWISS LAKE FATALITY.

A sad accident has occurred on the Lake of Neuchatel. A collision took place between the steam launch Luten and the excursion steamer Cygne. The impact was so violent that the smaller vessel was completely overturned, and sank immediately. Every effort was at once made by the people on board the Cygne to save the passengers of the Luten, who were struggling in the water; and eventually seven persons were saved, but three ladies who were unable to swim were drowned. These were a widow, named Bouvier, of Neuchatel, Madame Bouvier-Gerster, her daughter-in-law, and Madame Penin, of Florence.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the Mansion House on Thursday, Mary Ann Collins pleaded guilty to a summons charging her with an offence against the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in selling milk which contained 15 per cent. of water. She had been fined previously for a similar offence. The prosecution was instituted by the City Commission of Sewers.—Mr. Alderman Evans fined her £10 and costs.

NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday, at John street, Adelphi, rewards were granted to the crews of lifeboats belonging to the institution for services rendered during the past month, and to several persons for putting off in boats from the shore and saving life from shipwreck. Payments amounting to £1,517 were ordered to be made on the 306 lifeboat establishments of the institution.

CLERGYMAN AND HOUSEMAID.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

At the petty sessions at Hailsham, the Rev. W. A. St. John Dearsly, M.A., vicar of Wilmington and Lullington, was summoned by a young woman named Jane Levett, aged 20, to show cause why he should not contribute towards the maintenance of her illegitimate male child. The court house was packed during the proceedings. Mr. C. F. Gill was counsel for the complainant; and Mr. Dickens appeared for the defendant.—Mr. Gill said his case was that the defendant had deliberately laid himself out to seduce the complainant, whom, as a housemaid in his service, he ought to have protected. The case had a special importance, inasmuch as, if the girl's story were proved and the defendant entered the witness-box and denied the charge, it might be necessary to proceed against him for perjury. Of course the defendant, being a clergyman and a man of considerable social position, had no choice but to defend the case, but to what extent he would go was a matter as to which he should exercise great caution. The complainant went into Mr. Dearsly's service in January, 1886, and almost from that time he was guilty of familiarity with her. In fact he practically laid siege to her. He commenced by kissing her. Afterwards he took more indecent liberties with her, and finally, notwithstanding her resentment, he seduced her, a child being born in June last. Counsel then recited in detail the facts he proposed to prove in evidence, and said he should be able to rebut an imputation made against the complainant in regard to her conduct with other men. Letters had been written by Mr. Dearsly to the complainant while she was in his service showing the most extraordinary familiarity between a clergyman and his maidservant. In one of these epistles he, unfortunately for himself, made most damaging and important allusions to the subject-matter of this case. Mrs. Dearsly and the servants, including the complainant, were away at the time, and the defendant, writing from Wilmington Vicarage, said, "I found it very quiet here, but as I am very busy I don't notice it much. I miss some one very much. I was told to-day that if a certain small young man should come to Wilmington a certain young woman would give him a hearty welcome, at which I laughed." The small young man was Robert Butcher, the son of a Hailsham publican, with whom the complainant had been keeping company. In other parts of the letter the defendant chatted to the complainant on the smallest details of his life, and towards the close he said, "I am glad to hear from your mistress you are so comfortable, and have no man there to bother you." This referred to a complaint by her that Mr. Dearsly was continually molesting and

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HER

at home. Having dealt with other features of the case, Mr. Gill admitted that the charge was a serious one to prefer, but said the fact of its being a serious one made it all the more necessary that, if true, it should be judicially pronounced upon, and given the widest possible publicity.—The complainant said she was the daughter of a small farmer at Arlington, a neighbouring village. She entered Mr. Dearsly's service as housemaid in January, 1886, when she was 15 years of age. Defendant was a married man with no children. Very soon after going to Wilmington the defendant made a practice of kissing her, and when she remonstrated he assured her there was no harm in it. Nearly every day he would come to her in the pantry, when he would kiss her. This led to his behaving rudely to her, and on one occasion a servant named Alice Fears found him with his arm round her waist. In September last witness accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Dearsly to Bosham, on the borders of Hants, where they had another residence. While there the defendant continued his effusive attentions, and after his return to Wilmington he wrote a lengthy letter to her at Bosham in terms of endearment, especially indicating how much he missed her. Previous to this, at the instigation of her master, she had broken off her courtship with young Butcher. The last time she went out with him was on July 12th, and she only saw him once after that, namely, at a concert in October. While at the vicarage the defendant had frequently given her notes on scraps of paper, and he occasionally left her a nosegay of flowers in the pantry, a piece of paper being affixed with the words, "For Jenny, with my love." Complainant and Mrs. Dearsly returned to Wilmington on September 25, and two days afterwards, after the cook had got up, the defendant

ENTERED THE SERVANT'S BED-ROOM

in his nightdress. Complainant ordered him to leave, but he refused until he had seduced her and had extorted from her a promise that she would not tell her mistress what had occurred. Some weeks afterwards she represented to him her condition, and at his request she went to see a doctor at Lewes. Subsequently she fainted when at home temporarily with her parents, and her stepmother took her again to the doctor, who found that she was pregnant. She was then taken by her stepmother to Wilmington Vicarage, where an interview was had with both Mr. and Mrs. Dearsly. When asked by his wife whether he was the "father of Jane's child," the defendant coolly replied, "I am not prepared to confess to such a charge." Witness called upon him not to deny it, to which he replied that he was so completely taken aback that he did not know what to say. Mrs. Dearsly observed that she had had this sort of trouble to go through before, and referred to a former unfortunate difficulty with a servant, of whom she spoke as "Poor Sarah." She added, "Am I never to keep a servant in my house?" Complainant's stepmother then said to Mr. Dearsly, "Here she is, poor girl, ruined and disgraced; what am I to do with her now?" He merely answered, "Do as you like, Mrs. Levett." At the earnest request of Mrs. Dearsly, who was an invalid, witness remained at the vicarage for two days and then went home. She was confined on June 20th.—The witness was submitted to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Dickens, but she held firmly and consistently to her original story, and indignantly denied that she had had intercourse with other men. She said that the whole of the costs of these proceedings were being defrayed by Mr. R. Lambe, a gentleman and landowner at Seaford. It was, she said, untrue that she was out with her former lover, Robert Butcher, on the Sunday after she returned to Bosham. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Dearsly had every complained of her friendship with young Butcher. She had been

A REGULAR ATTENDANT AT CHURCH,

and not the smallest approach to familiarity had ever happened between her and Butcher. The young man of a fellow-servant had occasionally come to the vicarage, as had also witness's brother. She only received one letter from Butcher after July, and that was in the following October, when he wrote and asked her to return his photograph. She admitted having kissed a young man named Frederick Westgate, but added that this had only been when the latter's sister was present. Her master and mistress had taken a great interest in her since the time she attended the Sunday-school, and they acted kindly by her. It was the village scandal that led to her stepmother taking her to the doctor. She had never wished to conceal it, but she had acted under strong pressure from the accused.—In re-examination, complainant said Mr. Dearsly tried to persuade her to get a situation in London, and Mrs. Dearsly, ignorant of his purpose in doing this, and supposing she was suffering from cancer, backed up his suggestion. When she parted company with Butcher the latter wrote, under date July 12:—"Dear Jenny, I received the parcel and ring and the other present I gave you back all right, but I don't know what for. I am sure, dear Jenny, you will think of this in days to come. I shall be over on Sunday morning for my stick, but I shall not take the sunshade back, as that will replace your umbrella which I broke. I will see you to-morrow morning, for as friends we met, so as friends we part, for if any girl don't care for me I like them to tell me so. As I told you the last time I was over, Jenny, I always did like you, but you never cared for me.—Yours truly, ROBERT BUTCHER. P.S.—Jenny, I do not like to put, yours truly, but I feel I must this morning after what I have had.

MY BROKEN HEART

is true still." A day or two after leaving the vicarage witness received a letter from Mrs. Dearsly, who said, "You left your keys on your drawers, which your sad old mistress sends you. Your bright smile haunts me now. All is sadness." Ten days afterwards she received another letter from Mrs. Dearsly to the following effect: "I return you your gloves, and the book you gave me on my last birthday. I feel I cannot receive a present from one who has told so many lies about my innocent husband. I also want you to return my small Sacrament book I lent you, which I cannot find, and which no doubt you packed up by mistake. Some villain or villains have been at the bottom of your conduct—a cruel reward for those who have shown you great kindness for five years: in fact, all your life. Dear Jenny we are told in the Bible the mouths of all liars shall be stopped, and then, Jenny, there is death to come to all, and after that the judgment God knows the truth! From Him no secrets are hid, and those who have done good shall inherit everlasting happiness, and those that are wicked and murder the innocent—in other words try to destroy the love and peace of man and wife—meet the reward of the devil and all his angels.—I remain, your cruelly-treated former mistress, ROSE E. DEARSLY." Witness replied in a letter to Mr. Dearsly, dated April 21st. It ran: "I was very much surprised at the letter I received from Mrs. Dearsly this morning, and thought it best to write back to you. I think you are most unkind in not attempting to do anything for me. I should not be as I am if you had not come into my bed-room as you did. I have told you all along that I was in the family-way, and you promised to do all in your power for me. I am glad I did not go up to London as you wanted me to do. If I had gone you would have taken no more notice of me.

I WISH I HAD TOLD MOTHER

long ago instead of going to Lewes to see Dr. Turner; but you know well enough, when I wanted to tell mother last November you persuaded me to go to the doctor. I am not surprised at Mrs. Dearsly being cross with me, but I should have told her long ago if it had not been for you. You know I often used to tell you how I felt I was deceiving her, but I don't mean to tell any stories about it, as you do not seem to care a bit about me. I am glad I never received the ring of you, as you wanted me to very often. Mrs. Dearsly need not think I have told lies about you. I dare say the truth will come out on the Judgment Day, when the mouths of all liars will be stopped. I didn't try to destroy the love of man and wife. You know how I used to tell you of going into the pantry, chaffing, and kissing me; but it was no good; you would do it. I didn't think you were so hard-hearted as not to think of helping me after bringing me to ruin and disgrace.—JENNY LEVETT."—Mrs. Mary Levett, step-mother of complainant, and other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Gill said that would be his case.—The case was adjourned till Tuesday next, Mr. Dickens intimating that he had ten witnesses to call for the defence.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Winchester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cave, Edward Henry Fawcett Watts was charged with the murder of his wife, Esther Emily Watts, at Portsea, on April 4. The parties were married sixteen years ago, when the prisoner was a stoker in the Navy. Four children were born of the marriage, but all were dead, with the exception of one, aged four, who was present when the murder was committed, but was too young to give evidence. The couple seemed to have quarrelled while living at Greenwich, as prisoner was there bound over to keep the peace. They then separated, and the woman went to live at Portsea. After a time he sought her out, and fired four shots at her, killing her. Prisoner did not deny the crime, and was found guilty, and sentenced to death. He said, "Thank God; I am ready to meet Him."

SENTENCE ON A POLICEMAN.

At Liverpool Assizes, before Justice Smith, Alexander Stewart, 34, a county policeman, stationed at Walton, was found guilty under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of assaulting Lucy Tongue, aged 15, domestic servant, at Walton Police Station. The judge said the prisoner had added enormously to his offence by going into the witness-box and trying to make out that the girl had perjured herself. He had been in the force fourteen years, and if the evidence he had given against others in his capacity as a policeman was of the same nature, he feared many innocent people had suffered. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

A SERVICEABLE CAT.

An interesting action was disposed of in the Westminster County Court by Judge Bayley. Mr. Theobald, the proprietor of the Ship Tavern, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn, sought to recover £5 from Mr. Arthur Berry, a coffee-house keeper, as damages for injuries done to his cat, by which it had become unserviceable.—Plaintiff gave evidence that his house was a very old one, and much infested with rats. For two years he had had a cat, which was an exceedingly good ratcatcher. In June he noticed that the animal was very lazy, and for some time had only caught one small rat, and that he did not kill. He spoke to defendant about it, and he said it was such a nuisance to him that he had operated upon it. Since that time the cat had been next to useless.—Mr. Sunnin, M.R.C.V.S., said the effect of the operation would be that the cat would be less active, and not such a good "ratter."—The defence was that the claim should have been made in the police court, and that the cat was a great annoyance to defendant, as it was continually in his house, and he did not, at the time he performed the operation, know to whom the animal belonged.—His honour said defendant had no business to have injured the cat, and he must pay £2 2s. damages and costs.

The marriage of Mr. William Friend Madge, the eldest son of Mr. W. T. Madge, of Earl's Court and formerly of Plymouth, to Miss Florence Elizabeth Woodward, the youngest daughter of Mr. C. F. Woodward, of Upper Mitcham and Wisbech, was solemnised in St. Peter and St. Paul, the parish church of Mitcham, last week, the vicar, the Rev. D. F. Wilson, officiating. The bride, who wore a charming travelling dress of grey corduroy cloth, with grey silk vest and large hat en suite, was given away by her father, while Mr. James Miller acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony the married couple left for the Ardennes.

SCENE ON RAMSGATE SANDS.

An alarming accident occurred the other afternoon off Ramsgate sands, and produced intense excitement among the large crowd of visitors. The sea was somewhat rough, when a boat containing a boatman and five ladies, which was returning from a row, ran upon a sandbank, within a short distance of the bathing machines. It then turned completely over, and the whole party were precipitated into the water. Assistance was at hand, and the ladies were carried to the shore, whence, after stimulants had been administered, they were conveyed in a carriage to their apartments.

THE CHEAPSIDE CLUB RAID.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Harry Barnes, of 269, Kennington-road, Lambeth, described as a club proprietor, and Harry Neville, 19, Maidwell-street, Albany-street, Camberwell, commission agent, were charged on remand with being occupiers of a room in the basement of 129, Cheapside, and knowingly permitting the same to be used for the purposes of betting, and they were further charged with keeping a common gaming-house; Edwin George Francis, of 21, Doddington-grove, Kennington Park, clerk, and Albert Barnes, barman, 44, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, were charged with using the room for the purpose of betting and also with assisting in keeping a common gaming-house; and eight other defendants, whose names have appeared, were charged with being found in a common gaming-house. Mr. Forrest Fulton prosecuted; Mr. Philp defended Neville; Mr. Webster appeared for the two, Barnes and Francis, who withdrew their request to be sent for trial, and pleaded guilty.—On the case being called on, Mr. Fulton said that, with regard to the eight defendants, betting in itself was no offence, and he should ask that they might be bound over only.—Mr. Alderman Davies: I think I have power to do more. They were using the house.—Mr. Fulton: In the Park case it was decided that using a house meant something more than being there for the purpose of betting.—The Alderman: If they did not use it for betting they used it for drinking purposes, and for this there was no license.—Mr. Fulton said the court were precluded by authority from dealing with the defendants under this statute, but they might be bound over under the Act of Henry VIII.—The Alderman: I understand, you say these defendants have committed no offence. If that is so then I should not be disposed to bind them over. It would be most unfair to the young men. The eight defendants and the defendant Nevill were then discharged, the alderman advising them to abstain in future from frequenting such places.—Mr. Fulton stated the facts connected with the raid, remarking that the place was known as the United Exchange Club, but was formerly called the City Billiard Club. Harry Barnes was fined £30 at Bow-street as recently as May last for keeping a betting house.—The alderman said, he looked upon these institutions for betting in the City as being most dangerous places, and as far as he was concerned he should do his best to put a stop to them. Harry Barnes, having already been fined £30, he should now fine him £60, and £5 5s. costs, or in default three months' imprisonment; Albert Barnes and Francis were each fined £10, or in default one month's imprisonment.

SENTENCES ON BIGAMISTS.

At the Bristol Assizes on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Cave, John Morrish, a collier, 44, was found guilty of bigamy, and it was proved he had married three women. He separated from his first wife in a few months, and married a young Welsh girl, Margaret Rowlands, by whom he had eight children. He treated Rowlands with gross cruelty and deserted her. He then married a third time. The judge had all three wives before him, and sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude. He gave a similar sentence to Cornelius John Wyatt, who, after marrying a second time, brutally treated his first wife.

A BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Mr. Jackson, of Derby, and a man named Barratt, had a narrow escape from instant death whilst descending with a balloon at Leicester the other night. Jackson and Barratt ascended from the Leicester Abbey Park in connection with the corporation fête, and after going to a great altitude the balloon settled over the town, the wind dropping to a dead calm. Jackson, who is an experienced aeronaut, threw out bags of sand, and tried various altitudes to endeavour to clear the town, but failed. As darkness was coming on he tried to descend in the streets. The car knocked down two chimneys, and then five men got hold of the grappling-iron and a large crowd assisted. The balloon had been bumping along the house tops, and both men were in the greatest peril. They stuck to the car, which was pulled to the ground, and both men, considerably shaken, leaped out. The rope was cut, and immediately the balloon rose high in the air and was lost.

A BERKSHIRE TRAGEDY.

"IN THE HEAT OF PASSION."

Mr. Weedon, the Berkshire coroner, held an inquiry at Hurst Lodge, Hurst, respecting the death of Herbert Baigent, aged 19, an under gardener, in the service of Major-general Beauchamp, and residing at Hinton, Berks, who was murdered by William Lazelle, a coachman in the same employ.—From the evidence it appeared that deceased had complained that Lazelle's boy had plucked fruit in the orchard. Lazelle was heard to say, "I shall do for him (deceased), or he shall for me before long." Next morning the body of the boy was found in the cowshed, with the head showing two stabs corresponding to the prongs of a blood-stained hay-fork found near the spot.—P.C. William Hy. Cross stated that while the prisoner was in custody he made the following statement:—"This is an awful affair. I wish the boy had kept his tongue between his teeth. I went to the cowshed to speak to the boy, and told him not to drive my little boy out of the orchard. I spoke to him in a friendly way, and was leaving the cowstall, when the boy said, 'You does not dare to hit me,' and laughed in my face. I rushed back to him, and picked up the fork which was standing inside the door, and, as he was sitting on the stool to milk the cows, I struck him on the head with the fork. He never cried; he never moved; I took him unawares. He fell against the board, and I won't be sure whether it was twice or three times I hit him on the head afterwards. The first one was the fatal wound. I hope the poor boy has gone to heaven, for I gave him no time to think about it. I was in such a temper. I have taken the poor boy's life, and I only expect that my life will be taken for it, but it was done in the heat of passion."—The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Lazelle, and he was committed for trial on the coroner's warrant.—On Thursday the prisoner was brought up in a crowded court and committed for trial. The deceased boy's stepmother was present, and caused quite a sensation by flourishing her umbrella at the prisoner and calling him a brute.

MR. ATKINSON'S NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

The Parliamentary papers issued on Thursday contain thirty-two notices of motion for next session, and of these the following are in the name of Mr. Atkinson; they cover a variety of subjects, and are in addition to those which he announced in the House:—(1) That a list of questions be printed each day, comprising all notices received up to one o'clock a.m. of that day, and that the answers be published in red ink, therewith; that no other question be asked unless forty members present vote "urgency" for it. (2) Bill to enable magistrates to convict and punish money-lenders who press their services on minors at the Universities, in the Army, and in the Navy, and to render all such loans irrecoverable by law. (3) Bill to close public-houses in England from Saturday at nine p.m. to Monday at six a.m. (4) Bill to limit the duration of speeches in Parliament to fifteen minutes in the case of honourable members, and thirty minutes in the case of right honourable members. (5) Bill to enable Ministers who desire it to serve without salary, and to be free from any necessity to vacate their seats on appointment. (6) That an arrangement be made by which hon. members can write and read comfortably in the House during the delivery of long speeches, often quite irrelevant, and therefore not necessary to be heard. (7) Bill to enable peers to stand as candidates for seats in the Commons House of Parliament. (8) Bill to provide that no man engaged in working the block system for any railway company shall work over eight hours in one day. (9) That if any member of the Cabinet be also a member of the board of a company which fails, he be required to choose immediately whether he will remain a servant of the Crown, or go off all boards of companies to which he belongs. (10.) That if any salaried member of her Majesty's Government accepts more than six seats on boards of public companies, he be required to resign his office under her Majesty's Government. (11) Return of the number of members of Parliament who eke out their income by writing for local and other journals what are called "Parliamentary letters," showing, in each case, how many local papers publish the same letter each morning, and the approximate amount of remuneration received for the gossip supplied or invented.

MISSING DIAMONDS.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Julius Spitzel, 28, of Alfred-street, City-road, was charged on remand with obtaining by false pretences 477 carats of diamonds, value £3,500, the property of Lippman Krolik, diamond broker, of 24, Hatton Garden. The prisoner was further charged with obtaining by false pretences 9¾ carats of diamonds, value £47 10s., the property of Henry Guttenberg. Evidence was given by police from the Moorlane Police Station, City, that the prisoner called there on the afternoon of the 20th ult. and reported his alleged loss of the diamonds in the neighbourhood of King-street, Oxford-street. The accused was again remanded.—Mr. H. J. Lewis, solicitor for the prosecution, stated that next week evidence would be given in support of the second charge against the prisoner.

The number of second division clerks appointed since the order in council which created it was, at the end of last year, 3,357. No fewer than 2,680 of these received their appointments as the result of open competitions.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4.0 p.m. on Thursdays.]

The Volunteers who were camped at Aldershot at the commencement of last week gained some severe knowledge of campaigning which they little anticipated. Jupiter Pluvius has been very unkind to them. Drills and parades had to be suspended, and the men had to huddle together in crowded tents, and make the best of the situation. But people who join the service cannot expect always to revel in sunshine, and however disagreeable it may be to have to exist for a few days under a bit of canvas surrounded by mud, still, when all is over, thoughtful men will admit they have learnt many things of which they would be without knowledge had they camped out in fine weather. It is under difficulties that the genius of the British soldier is developed. Probably the training the men have undergone during the worst period of their sojourn will prove of great use in imparting useful knowledge to less experienced comrades in days when mobilization becomes a necessity.

The Aldershot contingent have not suffered more than their comrades in the north, who whether they have camped in the Isle of Man, or other pleasant spots on the north-west coast, have all had pitiful weather to contend with. One regiment was exceptionally fortunate, and that was the 4th V.B. Lancashire, who the week before had a good time of it at Aldershot, the weather then being comparatively fine; and in addition there was the visit of the Prince of Naples when the weather was exceptionally bad. Several opportunities were afforded the corps of working with the Regulars. It is greatly to be regretted that V.C.O.'s do not apply for permission to take their corps to Aldershot at times when it is most convenient for their men to attend, instead of gathering them together for one particular week in the year.

It appears to me that a grave breach of discipline has been committed by a certain non-commissioned officer, who has recently written to a newspaper complaining of the unpopularity or want of efficiency of a Volunteer colonel. This is what he says:—"It is high time that his (the C.O.'s) attention was drawn to the state of things which have come about during his tenure of office, and a gentle hint that his post would be better filled by his senior major would meet with the approval of every member of the battalion." As the name of the officer specially referred to is published I have no doubt he will know what to do with the insubordinate non com. who is educated enough to acknowledge, that not being allowed by regulations to petition a c.o., his only resort is to write to a newspaper.

The War Office is still inclined to encourage Volunteer Engineers. I am in a position to state the exact number of detachments which are going to Chatham this year, but several will be allowed at intervals to visit our grand school of military engineering. About twenty men of the 1st Lancashire are to form the first contingent, and when undergoing their course of instruction will receive payment at the rate of four shillings a day.

The Charterhouse team are so gratified at having for the third time in succession won the Public Schools match at the meeting of the National Rifle Association that it is desired to secure a perpetual memento of the triple victory. An influential committee, of which H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., is president, and which numbers among its members the Attorney-general; Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, K.C.B.; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.; Mr. H. S. King, M.P.; and many other distinguished old Carthusians has been formed to carry out this project.

It is reported on good authority that the War Office have at last decided to adopt Cannock Chase as a camping ground for troops, and propose among other things to construct ranges suitable for practice with the magazine rifle. At Lichfield, which is about eight miles from Rugeley, there are already two regimental depôts. In addition, accommodation is to be provided there for a full battalion of infantry, and it is expected that next year an opportunity will be given for several battalions of Volunteers to go into brigade camp on the Chase, in addition to Regulars and Militia, there being good ground close to the site of the proposed camp. Since 1873, when there were manœuvres there on a small scale—the total force not mustering 10,000—there have been considerable encroachments made by the pick of the miner. There are some spots left where a long range can be obtained and ground still available for manœuvring 7,000 or 8,000 men.

One would have thought the justices of Surrey would not have questioned the right of Volunteers to have liquid refreshment when camped at Bisley: but they are evidently of opinion that on Sundays Volunteers should abstain from the use of all intoxicants. Messrs. Probyn and Co., of the canteen at Bisley, have recently been fined for selling liquors on Sundays to persons who are not members of the Volunteer force. Now, the bench thinks it is very questionable whether Probyn and Co. have a legal right to sell even to Volunteers. When shall we have an end to all this nonsense? Of course the law can be easily evaded by the establishment of regimental canteens and other means. Apart from all selfish motives it is to be hoped that in future, some way will be found to prevent a respectable firm of caterers being handicapped in the way Messrs. Probyn are threatened to be.

It is very refreshing to know that the Honourable Artillery Company had plenty to do during their stay at Shorncliffe. The artillery were attached to the Kent Artillery, and the infantry to the Lincolnshire regiment. The strength of those present at roll call have varied greatly, and it is even rumoured that some of the men looked after business affairs in London on certain days of the week. The muster altogether was not a very large one, but as the official inspection was strangely arranged for Friday, Folkestone and Hythe being both very agreeable places in fine weather, it, no doubt, will account for a strong muster on that day.

But while they were working hard, the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers had, barring weather, a real good time of it at Avery Hill, the estate of their hon. colonel, North. The gallant colonel, with his son dressed in the uniform of the 4th Munster Fusiliers, inspected the regiment and reviewed his men, and afterwards a distinguished company lunched on the lawn. There were fireworks at night, and the next day service was held in the mess tent, and Colonel North personally conducted his men over his house. The hon. colonel entertained both officers and men, and no doubt richly deserved the vote of thanks—rather unmilitary though, was it not—which was proposed by Sergeant Davis for the kindness and hospitality shown by him to the regiment which passed three pleasant days on his estate. I wonder if the performance will be allowed to "count."

Quartermaster Gratwicke is once again to the front in recommending that the shooting for the Queen's Prize at Bisley should be concluded in the first week. Certainly as the public have not flocked in their thousands to the camp, and therefore, there has been a woeful falling off in entrance money, the duration of the meeting should not exceed ten days. If Volunteer meetings can, by the aid of the members themselves, prove profitable, then they ought not by any means to depend upon outside support. The honest fact is that many of our meetings have been nursed too much. The business of rifle shooting ought to be carried on without so many "hurrahs."

ELMAZ.

A £10,000 INSULT.

The latest sensation in New York is the announcement of an action to be brought by Miss Mabel Sterling, a well-known actress, against Simeon Leland, clerk of the Manhattan Beach Hotel. It seems that Leland cast imputations upon the character of Miss Sterling, and ordered her to leave the hotel. The actress, who assesses the damage to her nerves and character at £10,000, has, of course, been interviewed. She says: "I was not only ordered out of the hotel as though I was something vile, but the clerk followed up his outrageous demand, thrice repeating in a loud, insinuating, disrespectful tone of voice, that my room was more desired than my company, and the porter was immediately sent up to remove my baggage."

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

CHRYSANTHEMUM NOTES.

The plants that were placed in the flowering pots early will now require a good deal of support. Rich topdressing will be beneficial, and liquid manure also in a weak condition may be given. If the plants are at all crowded they must be opened out so that the air can circulate freely among them. If the weather should come hot, damping the foliage with the syringe in the evening after a hot day will be exceedingly good for them. Stake the plants early before the wind has done any damage, and syringe with an insecticide should there be any black or green flies on the foliage. It is probable earwigs will now be found among the foliage. These should be sought for often and earnestly, as they will do much damage in eating out the hearts of the young shoots, and destroying the first and best blooms.

SOW ICELAND POPPIES

for blooming next spring. The seeds are very cheap, and if sown now and pricked off early they will make good stuff for turning out either in the autumn or spring. This plant is a perennial, but when the plants get old they are apt to die off during winter if the weather should be cold or damp, hence the wisdom of raising a few young plants annually. They may be had in three distinct colours of yellow, white, and red; probably other shades may be evolved if seedlings continue to be raised in large numbers. Scatter the seeds thinly and cover with fine soil.

THE TREATMENT OF DAHLIAS

will now chiefly consist in stopping and thinning out gross shoots, and thinning the buds where too numerous, if fine blooms are required, and giving the necessary water should the weather take up and become hot and dry. At present, watering is not needed; in fact, from where I am writing sunshine is more required than rain. But hope springs eternal in the human breast, and we trust the sunshine will not be lacking to finish fruits, flowers, and other things which are much needed.

TOMATO NOTES.

The chief work now is removing superfluous growths, and tying or nailing in the leading shoots as they extend. So long as there is space to cover the leaders need not be stopped; at least, not till we are nearer the end of the summer than we are at present. There are many uses to which green tomatoes can be put, even those of small size, that would not, in the old order of things, have been taken heed of. The other day I received from a gentleman an excellent recipe for converting green tomatoes into superior jam. Before the season is over I will give it to my readers if any would like to try it, as there will probably this year be many green tomatoes that will not ripen.

KEEP DOWN WEEDS

by weeding or hoeing as often as is necessary. It is best when neglect has been allowed to creep into a garden to go over it quickly and pull up all weeds running to seed, and to carry them to some position where the seeds will be destroyed. Afterwards the hoe can be used to keep down small weeds, selecting a dry warm day for such work. It does not pay to let a place get in to a weedy condition; it will cost much more to get it clean again than would have kept it clean from the first. The evil men do in this respect lives after them.

PANSY AND PINK CUTTINGS

will root now under a hand-light or in a cold frame, planted two inches apart in light rich soil, with the stones taken out with the sieve. The young shoots which grow in the centre of the plants make excellent cuttings that will soon form roots. Continue to bud roses and fruit trees, such as plums, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c. The modus operandi is the same in all cases of budding ornamental trees such as thorns. Choice varieties of maples, almonds, &c., may be budded now on stocks provided for the purpose.

FALLING APPLES

are more common than usual this season. The cause in some instances may be due to the presence of the larva of the codlin moth. All the apples that fall from this cause should be gathered up and used before the insects have time to emerge from their hiding place in the apples and lay up in the soil. By destroying or otherwise disposing of the fallen apples so that the maggots in the apples are destroyed, there will be a less number of moths to prey upon the apple crop next year. But all the falling apples have not been under the influence of the larva of the codlin moth. Some, probably most, of the small apples which now lie under the trees have fallen through imperfect fertilisation in consequence of the frost in May when the trees were in blossom.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN

lose no time in fetching up arrears of work, especially in planting winter greens, celery, leeks, lettuces, endives, &c. Sow turnips, winter spinach, Tripoli onions, brown cos lettuce, and green curled endive. Mustard and cress and radishes should be sown at frequent intervals now, the former twice a week and radishes once a fortnight. Do not permit vegetable marrows or cucumbers to remain too long on the plants after they are large enough for use. When this is done the plants get exhausted, and production ceases. The same thing happens when peas or beans are left to get old. Hence the necessity, if we wish the plants to do all they are capable of doing, to gather every crop when it has reached its highest state of excellence.

WINDOW PLANTS.

Double and single begonias will be gay now. Seeds may be saved from any really good flowers, and sown immediately. The seeds will grow and produce tiny bulbs that will make good plants next year. Beds of begonias are bright in many gardens now.

ADAM.

SUICIDE IN A CITY CHURCH.

At the City mortuary an inquiry was held by Mr. Arthur Langham respecting the death of Frederick Marsh, aged 66, who was found hanging to the bell-rope in the porch of St. Ethelburga Church, Bishopsgate Within, where he was employed as verger.—Mary Ann Marsh, of 2, Clark's-place, Bishopsgate-street, identified the deceased as her father-in-law. She last saw him alive on Monday. He did not appear to be very low spirited, but he said "good bye" to her. As he did not return home to tea the witness sent round to the church, when he was found to have committed suicide. Since the death of his wife, which occurred in October, he had been very depressed, but he had never threatened to destroy himself.—Det. Shepherd stated that on Monday night, at a late hour, Mrs. Marsh reported at Bishopsgate Police Station that Mr. Marsh was missing, and that she believed he was in the church. Witness proceeded to St. Ethelburga's, but found the doors fastened. He afterwards entered, and saw the deceased hanging by the bell-rope, Sergeant Faulkner, who accompanied witness, then cut him down. Life was quite extinct, his feet being a foot from the ground.—Dr. Gordon Brown said death was due to suffocation by hanging.—A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was then returned.—After the verdict had been given, Mr. R. Frost addressed the coroner, stating the deceased had had trouble with his family. This was borne out by the Rev. E. N. Eldred, but strongly denied by one of the deceased's sons.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

In the London Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Rhodes v. Green and another came on for for the assessment of damages, the defendants having allowed judgment against them to go by default in the high court.—Mr. H. F. Dickens, who was counsel for the plaintiff, stated that his client was the widow of Mr. Thomas Rhodes, a Belfast ship captain. In October last the schooner which Mr. Rhodes commanded came into collision in the North Sea with a vessel belonging to the defendants, the result being that Rhodes was drowned. —The jury awarded the plaintiff £600.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the WORLD.)

The investiture for the birthday honours, which the Queen was to have held during her recent stay at Windsor, was postponed, and it is now quite uncertain when it will take place, as her Majesty does not like having such functions at Osborne. Probably the formality of investiture will be dispensed with. The Queen intends to hold a private investiture of the Garter before her departure from Osborne, in order that the Duke of Rutland and Lord Cadogan may be admitted by her to that "most noble and honourable order."

The French fleet is to arrive at Spithead on the morning of Thursday, the 20th, and in the afternoon the Queen will receive the officers at Osborne, and the admirals will dine with her Majesty in the evening. On the morning of Friday, the 21st, the Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, will pass round the fleet in the royal yacht Alberta.

The Prince of Wales is to leave London for the continent, according to present arrangements, on the evening of Friday, the 14th, and H.R.H. will travel by way of Calais, Brussels, Cologne, and Frankfort, direct to Homburg, where he is to arrive at four o'clock on the afternoon of the following day. The prince will stay at Homburg until September 5th, and he is then to proceed to Denmark, on a visit to the King and Queen at Fredensborg, where the princess will already have arrived.

There are rumours that the Grand Duke of Hesse's matrimonial affairs are giving his family fresh anxiety, and it is said that the influence of a certain lady is again assuming uncomfortable proportions, and that the Queen is getting anxious about it.

Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, the Roumanian heir apparent, is, on his return from Germany, to reside at Jersey, where he will receive an allowance of fifty thousand francs a year. The Vacaresco dispute has had a very serious effect on the always delicate health of Queen Elizabeth, who cannot be persuaded to give up the teterrima causa of so many complications.

The magnificent diamond tiara and necklace which the Duchess of Aosta wore when she appeared in full dress on her recent visit to England are the famous jewels which the Emperor Napoleon gave to Princess Clotilde in 1859, on her marriage, and they are worth a good fortune. When Princess Clotilde fled to Italy in September, 1870, she took these jewels with her, and placed them in charge of King Victor Emmanuel, who peremptorily refused to give them up to Prince Napoleon, who was anxious to convert them into money; but he never succeeded in re-capturing them, although he frequently attempted to do so.

The Emperor William left £500 for the servants at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and a great number of pins, rings, snuff-boxes, and similar presents for members of the household and other persons who were concerned in the arrangement of his visit. When the Emperor Nicholas quitted England in 1844, after staying a week, of which two days were passed at Windsor, he left six gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in diamonds, for the lords of the household; six gold snuff-boxes, with his cipher in diamonds, for the four equerries and the two grooms in waiting; £2,000 for the servants at the castle; a parure of diamonds, worth £1,000, for the housekeeper; an enormous number of valuable rings, watches, and brooches; £1,000 for the Society for Relief of Distressed Foreigners, £100 for the German Hospital, £200 for the poor of St. George's parish, and £2,000 for various charities and public works.

Nearly one hundred cases of what is called "outrage to the Emperor" are pending in Germany, and their increased number excites widespread uneasiness. Several new charges have arisen out of the recent slight accident on board the Imperial yacht, one of them appropriately enough, having its origin at Offenbach. They are, as a rule, disposed of by a brief term of imprisonment, but they are calculated to make the existing regime very unpopular.

The Emperor William offered to make Lord Salisbury a Knight of the Black Eagle; but there never was any idea of the Prime Minister accepting that order, for his doing so would have created embarrassing and undesirable misapprehensions at every Court in Europe. Moreover, the Queen must have returned the compliment by giving a G.C.B. to General Caprivi, which would have strengthened the impressions abroad which it was the object of her Majesty and Lord Salisbury to remove. The only British statesman who was a Knight of the Black Eagle was the Duke of Wellington, who received the great Prussian order from Frederick William III. after the battle of Waterloo. The duke made it a point to wear the Black Eagle at every function which took place when Frederick William IV. visited England in 1842, including the christening of the Prince of Wales, after which ceremony the general exhilaration was so excessive that the silver wine-cooler of George IV. was filled with mulled claret, which was served out in bucketsful to the guests at Windsor Castle.

Mr. Gladstone is going to Florence towards the end of October, and he will remain in Italy until the meeting of Parliament. Sir James Lacaita has placed his villa at Mr. Gladstone's disposal.

Mr. Cunliffe Lister, now Lord Masham, has expended upwards of a million sterling during the last nine years in purchasing estates in Yorkshire. He commenced in 1882, when he bought the Swinton Park property, near Masham, from the heirs of Mrs. Danby Vernon-Harcourt, for £450,000. Mr. Cunliffe Lister's next investment was the estate of Jervaulx Abbey, which adjoins that of Swinton, and for which he paid £350,000 to Lord Ailesbury's trustees. Last year he bought the Middleham Castle property, and also the mineral estate of Acton Hall, near Pontefract, which last cost him £192,000. Swinton Park, which was long the seat of the Danby's, is one of the finest places in the north of England, there being a picturesque castellated house (which is now being much enlarged) and a romantic deer park. Some of the best grouse moors in Yorkshire are on this estate.

Before the year is out England is to welcome another royalty, in the wealthy Maharajah of Mysore. His departure, however, is attended by some difficulty, and certain priests in Southern India have been deputed to study the abstruse questions involved in the project before the Maharajah imperils his caste by crossing the "black water."

Marshal Von Moltke's memoirs seem likely to be the source of endless military polemics. The heirs of General Steinmetz already threaten to publish the volume of reminiscences which were suppressed, with considerable difficulty, at the special request of William I.

In spite of the advertised "religious character" of the Dore Gallery, the entire collection has apparently palled upon the religious world, and I see it is now for sale. The history of all art galleries of a permanent nature here repeats itself; the fashion of taste changes, and the enthusiasm cools.

(From TRUTH.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove through Chichester last week on Monday evening, when on their way to Goodwood, and, for the first time on such an occasion, the cathedral bells were not rung, to the great surprise of the citizens. Hitherto the bells have always been rung to welcome the Prince and Princess to the city, and the mayor had paid the usual fee to the ringers. It turns out that the dean and chapter have recently issued an ukase forbidding the cathedral bells to be rung on any occasion whatever during Goodwood race week.

When Prince George of Wales is appointed to the Osborne, he will rarely have to make anything of a voyage, for which he will be thankful; for, strange to say, although the Prince has been constantly at sea during the last eleven years, he suffers horribly from mal-de-mer every time that he starts on a voyage.

The Empress Frederick is coming to England at the end of this month.

The fastenings of all the doors and windows at the Royal residences of Balmoral, Abergeldie Castle, and Birkhall have just been thoroughly examined by an expert, who was sent down from London on purpose by the authorities at Scotland Yard. Considering the unsleeping vigilance with which the neighbourhood of Balmoral is patrolled both by day and by night, it is difficult to understand however the most dexterous burglar could approach the Castle, much less find an opportunity of breaking into it.

The Duchess of Connaught has gone to Aix-les-Bains for a course of the waters and for massage treatment.

The accouchement of Princess Beatrice is expected in October.

The Emperor William recently ordered a huge picture of his yacht, the Hohenzollern, to be painted as a present to the Queen, and it is to be hung at Osborne. The picture, which is nearly completed, represents the yacht, proceeding across the sea under a blue starlit sky, and on the bridge is the Emperor arrayed in naval uniform. The picture is to have a white frame, laced with green laurel-leaves, and surmounted by an Imperial crown.

The first monument which has been erected in Germany to the memory of the Emperor Frederick is to be unveiled at Augsburg on the 30th, and the Emperor William has excused himself from attending the function, which will probably be made the occasion of as marked a manifestation in favour of Liberalism as the German laws will permit.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the only sister of the Duke of Anhalt, and the mother of the Duchess of Connaught, has recently contracted a morganatic marriage with the Chamberlain of her Household.

Prince George of Greece has got himself into terrible disgrace at the Court of St. Petersburg, owing to his indiscretion in publishing his own account of the row in which the Tsarewitch was wounded, without having previously submitted it to some discreet person for revision. The prince was certainly animated by a zeal that was not according to knowledge, for the one thing which he makes plain is that the Tsarewitch did not exhibit much bravery, for he simply ran away on being attacked, and, on being chased, he appears to have tumbled down from sheer fright. The real fact is that the row took place in a casino, and the originator was one of the Greek officers, who kicked a Japanese, and thereupon was so severely beaten that he howled for mercy. The Tsarewitch then produced a revolver, and a native policeman tried to cut him down, and, in reality, this ill-fated functionary was simply doing his duty, for there is a stringent law against the use of such weapons. The Tsarewitch and Prince George and their friends were regarded by the company with whom they interfered as a gang of rowdy European tourists.

The Empress of Austria's new palace at Corin has cost £120,000. The bill for the wood carvings in the Pompeian suite of seven rooms, which is the great feature of the house, amounted to £3,000. It may be hoped that the Empress will be more satisfied with this abode than she was with a villa which she built a few years ago in the neighbourhood of Vienna, for after it was finished, she took a dislike to the place, and has never lived there, although upwards of £90,000 had been expended on the house and grounds.

A paragraph has been going round the papers which states that the value of the plate which was used at the recent State banquet at Windsor Castle was three millions sterling. As a matter of fact, the total value of the whole of the Royal plate, including both that which belongs to the Crown and that which is the private property of the Queen, is under £1,800,000. George IV. was the principal contributor to the collection, and inasmuch as the taxpayers paid for all the plate which his Majesty ordered, it was only common fairness that William IV. should have made it over to the Crown, which practically means that it belongs to the country. The royal plate is kept at Windsor Castle in two rooms, and when there are State visitors or entertainments at Buckingham Palace a supply is sent up to London by road in a huge fourgon. The Queen's own plate is always used when the court is at Balmoral or at Osborne.

Mr. Gladstone is now giving Sir John Millais sittings of one hour's duration for the portrait of himself and his grandchild, which Sir John is re-painting.

Miss Braddon's new novel, which is entitled "Gerard; or The World, the Flesh, and the Devil," is to be published shortly.

DEATH OF M. LITOLFF.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris announces the death of M. Henry Litolff, the well-known pianist and composer. He was in his 74th year, having been born in London in February, 1818. His education as a pianist was due chiefly to Moscheles. In 1841 M. Litolff was appointed bandmaster at Warsaw, and 10 years later proceeded to Brunswick, where, through his marriage, he acquired the Meyer music publishing business and founded the celebrated series of cheap editions of classical music bearing his name. He made over the business to his adopted son, Theodore Litolff, in 1860, and has since resided in Paris. Setting aside several songs and "Morceaux de Salon" for the piano, Henry Litolff's best known work in the way of original composition is the series of five concertos for pianos and orchestra.

SMUGGLING IN IRELAND.

At Skibbereen Petty Sessions the magistrates were occupied during the whole of the sitting in hearing smuggling cases preferred against publicans and fishermen from the islands of Cape Clear and Sherkin, and Skibbereen shopkeepers on whose premises extensive seizures of smuggled tobacco and spirits were made by the London customs officers some days ago. Mr. Macklin, of London, prosecuted on behalf of the customs. Heavy fines were imposed in all cases with the exception of two, which were dismissed. The defendants were sent to prison in default of paying the fines.

BOXING A CHILD'S EARS.

At the Croydon Borough Police Court, George Holloway, a middle-aged man, was charged on a summons with assaulting Edith Hayes, a little girl 11 years of age.—The complainant stated that on the morning of the 21st ult. she was playing with a daughter of the defendant. She pushed open the door, whereupon the defendant came out, called her an improper name, and boxed her ears.—Defendant admitted the truth of the complainant's statement, and, in reply to the chairman, said he was angry on hearing that his door had been opened, because he had a child in the front room suffering from measles. He did box the girl's ears. —The Complainant's Mother: Yes, and if I had been there I should have boxed yours, and quick, too. (Laughter.) It is not the first time you have been here for beating children.—The bench inflicted a fine of 1s. and 3s. 6d. costs, and advised the parties to be more neighbourly.

ABOUT THE SESSION.

Although it is nearly nine months since the commencement of the session, the number of days on which the House of Commons has been actually sitting is very little above the average for the last five years. The total number of sittings this session is 141, as compared with 125 in 1890, 122 in 1889, 160 in 1888 and 1887, and 120 in 1886 (two sessions), the average for the quinquennial period ending 1890 being 137·4. The average number of sittings for the five years ending 1887 was 132; for the five years ending 1882, 140; for the five years ending 1887, 115; and for the five years ending 1872, 121. In 1838 the House met 176 times; in 1831, 173 times; in 1848, 170 times; in 1882, 162 times; in 1853, 1887, and 1888, 160 times; in 1881, 154 times; and in 1860, 145 times. The lowest point reached since 1827 was in 1829 and 1852, in both of which years the total number of sittings was 82. The number of divisions which have taken place this session is 415, as compared with 262 last year. The average for the quinquennial period ending 1889 was 336; for the decennial period ending 1884, 283; and for the decennial period ending 1874, 186. In 1887 there were no fewer than 485 divisions.

Mr. Walter Sikert is painting a life-size portrait of the late Charles Bradlaugh for the Manchester Branch of the National Secular Society. The portrait will be unveiled on September 26th.

A DESERTER'S SUICIDE FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

A singular and pathetic story was told at an inquiry held by Mr. Wellesley Wyatt, at the Spread Eagle Tavern, Lambeth-road, on the body of Alfred James Hood, aged 29, a private in the Coldstream Guards, who was drowned whilst attempting to escape from the custody of a military escort by leaping from Westminster Bridge. —Lieutenant the Hon. E. Pakenham, of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to which deceased belonged, was present at the inquiry.—Sergeant William Saunders, of the Garrison Military Police, stationed at Wellington Barracks, deposed that receiving information of the whereabouts of the deceased, who had been absent from his regiment without leave since June 6th last, he went to an address in the Belvedere-road with two privates and there arrested him. Whilst deceased was being escorted over Westminster Bridge he suddenly mounted the parapet on the east side and jumped into the river. Hood commenced swimming in the direction of St. Thomas's Hospital, and witness ran down the steps with the intention of going in after him, but before he could undress deceased disappeared. His body was afterwards recovered by the Thames police. Witness stated, in answer to the jury, that deceased was in uniform at the time, and some surprise was manifested when they were informed that he had been wearing his regimentals in Lambeth during the whole period he had been absent from barracks. Deceased, it was added, was sober, but excited. He had been in trouble before as a defaulter.—Frederick Champneys, of the Thames police, deposed to finding the body with the drags near the spot about ten minutes after the occurrence. Means were taken to restore animation, but were of no avail.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased was accidentally drowned whilst attempting to escape from custody.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT.

A special meeting of the court was held on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Alderman Tyler presented the petition of the widow of Mr. Peebles, the late architect, asking the court to give her assistance. As she was not in attendance the court declined on a division to allow her to be exempted from the usual course of attending at the bar of the court. Mr. Peebles had a salary of £1,500 and private practice. The report of the German Emperor Reception Committee was presented and a commemoration medal was ordered to be struck in honour of the Emperor's visit. A scene was caused through Mr. Morton objecting to several items in the report, and he was promptly called to order when he termed the German Emperor a despot. M. Andre Reville was granted permission to search the records of the corporation for information respecting Wat Tyler. The court granted the loan of Roman relics, of horse shoes, bits, &c., now in the museum, Guildhall, to the Saddlers' Company for the purpose of an Exhibition.

THE PATERNITY CASE.

In the Court of Appeal on Thursday, before Lords Justices Lindley, Bowen, and Kay, the appeal of Mrs. Eleanor G. Thompson from the decision of Justices Cave and A. L. Smith, in the case of the Queen v. Rourke, was heard. The action was one in which Mrs. Thompson claimed possession of two children now in the custody of the defendant Rourke, who alleged that he was their father, and that the claimant was his wife. Mrs. Thompson asserted that the children were hers by her husband, whom she married in Australia, and who, she believed, was since dead. The justices having heard the evidence offered came to the conclusion that Rourke was the father of the children, and ordered that he should have the custody of them. Against this decision Mrs. Thompson now appealed. Before the ground of appeal was stated Rourke made an application to have the case adjourned, as he had not had sufficient notice, and further asked for protection as he had been "persecuted" by detectives. Their lordships, however, decided to proceed.—Mr. W. M. Thompson, for the appellant, said the case really turned upon whether the claimant or the defendant was to be believed, as no proof of the marriage had been offered.—Lord Justice Kay: The fact of the maternity is not denied.—Mr. Thompson: Not denied, my lord?—Lengthy affidavits were read in support of the appellant's case.—Mr. Thompson called attention to the evidence of a witness named Fielding, who stated that the respondent took lodgings for the appellant as Mrs. Rourke. The respondent denied this.—After some further arguments, Lord Justice Bowen said the evidence of the respondent on any one point was enough to upset the appellant's story.—Mr. Thompson said that on the other hand the respondent had made a false oath as to his marriage.—With reference to the colonial experience of the parties, Lord Justice Lindley said the evidence showed that they were not over scrupulous, and tried to get land by false pretences.—Mr. Thompson, after some further arguments, said he desired to cross-examine the respondent, Mr. Rourke, and to call further witnesses, but he was not prepared to do this at present. He was prepared to let the case stand over until the end of the Long Vacation if Mrs. Thompson could have access to the children in the meantime.—Lord Justice Lindley said she would have to give a guarantee that she would behave peaceably.—Mr Thompson said she was a mother.—Mr. Justice Lindley: Well, there can be no doubt about that. If she visits the children and does not behave quietly, she will not visit them a second time.—Mrs. Thompson promised to behave quietly.—Ultimately it was decided that the case should stand over until November, and that Mrs. Thompson should see the children for one hour in a week in the presence of Sister Mary or some other sister at the Anglican Industrial school, near Victoria Park.

A loan collection of pictures will be held in the Queen's Hall and ante-rooms of the Peoples Palace from August 10th to September 5th. Also in the technical schools adjoining, an exhibition of drawings, models, &c., executed by pupil teachers and scholars of the London School Board. Among those who have kindly lent pictures are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Westminster.

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

At Liverpool Assizes, Charles James Glover, signalman, was indicted on a charge of killing Richard Hinchcliffe, at Salford on July 6th. A singular complication arose, for Mr. Foord, who said he was instructed by the Attorney-General, appeared to prosecute, as also did Mr. Cottingham and Mr. M'Keane, who said they were instructed by the Public Prosecutor of the county borough of Salford.—Mr. Justice Smith asked the result of the coroner's inquest, and on being told that it was an acquittal, said he thought it was most indecent to bring the man there to be tried again when his mouth was shut.—Ultimately Mr. Cottingham opened the case.—Evidence was given that the coroner's jury found that the deceased met his death through the mistake of the signalman, and brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."—The judge said he agreed with them.—The jury then returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.—His lordship remarked that if the Attorney-general knew what he (the judge) knew, he would not have sanctioned the prosecution.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT.

A horrible fight has occurred in a field near Rodez, France. Two harvestmen, named Julien and Salles, having quarrelled, proceeded to hack each other about in a terrible manner with their sickles. The struggle continued until both men were a mass of blood, and finally Julien, being the stronger, got his adversary down and tried to cut his head off. This he failed to do, but succeeded in inflicting such injuries on Salles that he lies in a very serious condition in hospital, and will have to undergo the amputation of an arm. Julien is in custody.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

In the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Coombes v. Krahn was heard, in which the plaintiff, Miss Emma S. Coombes, 53, Great College-street, Camden Town, sought to recover the sum of £1 4s., being wages due and damages for wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendant, Mr. H. Krahn, stockbroker, of the London Stock and Share Syndicate, New Broad-street House, 23-25, New Broad-street, E.C.—The plaintiff said she was in the service of the defendant for three weeks as a clerk, at wages of 12s. per week. She was dismissed on a Monday morning without any notice whatever.—The defendant said the reason the plaintiff was dismissed was that on the previous Saturday he asked her to stay a little after two, which she deliberately refused to do. He told her if she went she could consider herself dismissed. The plaintiff's hours were about ten till two.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That won't do. You must not employ your clerks "about" ten till two. She wanted to go at two o'clock, of course. You must fix definite hours and keep to them. Pay her her wages.—Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

NOTICE.

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

SITUATIONS VACANT—(Continued).

12s. 6d. A WEEK Salary offered to either sex (able to write), everywhere. The work can be done evenings. Samples, &c. (to commence work at once), sent for 1s.—T. Smith and Co., Chester-road, North Kensington, London. Positively genuine. Estd. 1889.

SITUATIONS, Attendants, Porters, Messengers, Caretakers, Clerks, Grooms, Carmen, Gardeners, Housekeepers, Barmen, Potmen, Bandsmen, Army, Navy Men, &c., requiring situations, town or country, call or write Messrs. Hill and Courtney, 35, Farringdon-street, E.C. Always vacancies.

A 1. A really first-class opportunity. A salary of 30s. per week increasing to £2, provided a certain amount of business be done. Many commence in this way who are now earning £250 to £300 per annum.—Send postcard for particulars to E. H. C., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

ENERGETIC and RESPECTABLE MEN wanted in all principal towns, by the Royal London Friendly Society (established 1861). Reserve funds £271,000. The society grants policies of assurance from £5 to £200, payable during lifetime or at death, and gives immediate benefit under certain conditions. Men who can introduce new members will be liberally paid.—Apply, by letter, to the Secretary, 100, Paul-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

MEN, Youths, Boys, from town and country, colonies and abroad. Shop assistants, clerks, mechanics, engine-drivers, butchers, bakers, gardeners, grooms, coachmen, butlers, valets, footmen, handy men, messengers, caretakers, attendants, porters, club, hotel, coffee, or public assistants, carmen, farm hands, and all requiring employment, write or call at once; Situation Guide free; busy time; hundreds suited.—Tanner and Co., 112, Newington Causeway, London. Men, late Army, Navy, or Merchant Service, also write.

BUSINESSES, HOUSES, &c.

TO be Let, SHOP, with parlour and 3 rooms; suitable for working tailor, shoemaker, &c.; rent 8s. a week; situate Angel-place, Borough, S.E.

GROCERY, PROVISIONS; rent £40, let £26; low price; trade £16; must sell; genuine.—10, Haslemere-road, Peckham.

BEERHOUSES.—Two for Sale; Mann's trade; one in South London, one in East.—Apply on Sunday, 6.0 to 10.0, Mr. Baugh, Dempsey Arms, Oxford-street, Mile End-road.

CONFECTIONER'S, £30, or best offer, as want to leave sharp; good living; stock; nicely fitted; only wants seeing; near large Board School.—Apply to Grocer, 145, Lower-road, Rotherhithe.

WORKMEN'S COTTAGES on the L. and S.W.R.—Nice Six-roomed Cottages, with good garden; rent 6s. 6d. per week; railway fare 3d. per week.—Apply to M. Bates, 5, King's-road, Teddington.

ALE and STOUT-HOUSE, near Essex-road, Islington; only £60 cash required; lease 21 years; rent only £35; good proof trade; bargain.—Apply, Highbury Brewery, Holloway-road, N.

FULLY-LICENSED Good Corner PUBLIC for immediate sale; owner going abroad; in-going all at £350; good brewers, free spirits; popular seaside town; genuine all year trade; fully furnished.—Apply, Toyman and Son, Hotel Brokers, Ramsgate.

MUST BE SOLD.—TWO LONG LEASEHOLD WELL-BUILT SHOPS and HOUSES, in the best part of the York-road, Wandsworth; tenants paying outgoings; mortgaged for £800; will take £350.—Apply, Messrs. Lunsbury and Co., Surveyors, 5 and 7, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

BUY your House with the Rent.—Walworth (close to railway station), 6 rooms and wash-house, iron palisades and venetian blinds; forecourt and nice garden; lease 80 years, at £5 10s. ground rent; price £245, or £45 and £1 14s. monthly for 15 years.—Address Owner, 187, Marine-parade, Brighton.

CONFECTIONERY, main road; under management; capable of great improvement; long lease at the low rent of £32, let off £26; the trade would be taught and every information given if required; price for everything £80; no Sunday trade; the lease alone worth the money.—9, Stockwell Green, Brixton. No agents.

STAMFORD HILL, in the fine main road, and at the corner of Seven Sisters-road, SPLENDID HOUSE, having 6 bed-rooms, hot and cold bath, 3 good sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c., bays, forecourt and garden, all in beautiful order; lease 87 years, at £6 10s.; price only £325, or £50 down and balance like rent; adjoining house just sold.—Write or call, Mr. M. Wolff, 30, Wormwood-street, E.C.

CAMBERWELL-ROAD (just off).—Good Weekly Property; THREE HOUSES (built last year), 6 rooms and wash-house, bay windows, iron palisades, Venetian blinds; let at 10s. weekly, or £78 yearly; lease 90 years at £5 each; price £550, £450 can remain at 5 per cent.—Address, Vendor, 187, Marine Parade, Brighton.

ALLOTMENTS.—To persons with pensions or small independent means fond of country life.—To Let, Allotments of Two, Three, and Four Acres, with Three-roomed Cottage and Outbuildings; rent £10 to £12 (including rates, taxes, and tithes) per annum; fine healthy country.—Apply, by letter, to Allotment, Williamson, Hill, and Co., 12, Sherborne-lane, London, E.C.

CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE, with nice garden, for £25 cash and 27s. 10d. monthly, or £225 outright; five sold from last advertisements; they are a great success, being so cheap and superior in build and decoration, have 20ft. frontages, including covered side entrance; total depth 150ft.; seven rooms, bay window, venetians, and plate glass; lease 90 years; cheap and early trains to Liverpool-street.—Photo can be seen, and full particulars had, of Mr. Haden, 37, Queen-street, Cheapside.

BUY your House with the Rent.—Walworth-road (close to), 7 rooms and scullery, 2 kitchens, 2 w.c.'s, gas, water upstairs; every convenience for two families; double bay window, iron palisades, venetian blinds; lease 90 years at £6 6s.; may be purchased by paying £50 and £3 11s. monthly for 15 years. Also one smaller; lease 90 years, at £5 10s., for £50, and £1 18s. 3d. monthly for 15 years.—Apply at 41, Penrose-street, Walworth-road (5 minutes from Elephant and Castle). No letters.

Messrs. HAYNES, Hotel Valuers,
9, KNIGHTRIDER-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, E.C.
Guarantee early sales. No sale, no charge.

HAYNES.—£300 CASH; WEST-END PUBLIC; grand corner; opposite theatre; nearly all glass trade; proof payments.—Call, above.

HAYNES.—£220; ROADSIDE PUBLIC, 25 miles out; rent £12; good pull up; paddock, stabling, horse, waggonette, poultry, &c.

HAYNES.—£140; VILLAGE PUBLIC; 1½-acre paddock and garden; rent £10; free for spirits; crops, 120 head poultry; part furniture.

HAYNES.—£70 about; no premium; simply valuation; VILLAGE INN, Essex; leading house; 2 acres; meadow, garden.

HAYNES.—£55; COUNTRY BEERHOUSES; one with grocery; 2 miles apart; gardens to each; few miles G.W.R.; no letters.—Call, personally, and view both.

HAYNES.—£45, £55, £60; PUBLIC-HOUSES; choice of 3; one with 3 acres; one free for spirits; low rents; about 7 miles apart; can all be viewed one journey.—HAYNES.

ROSS, Valuer, 161, Euston-road.

PUBLIC, market town, Beds; £300, including Contractor's Business; rent £19; large trade; bar, 10 rooms, stabling; tenant 30 years; should view at once.—ROSS.

COUNTRY PUBLIC, with Land; £200, furniture, fixtures, 3 hay ricks, &c.; rent £32, including land; excellent trade; nice home, stabling, garden, 5½ acres meadow; spirits free.—ROSS.

VILLAGE PUBLIC, close to market town; £175, part furniture, fixtures; spirits free; rent £20; living trade; good premises, garden, orchard.—ROSS.

OFF-LICENSE, pretty suburb, N.; £190 all at; rent £35; exceptional trade; double shop, 5 rooms, stabling; bargain.—ROSS.

FREE COUNTRY PUBLIC, N.W.R.; £150, as it stands; proof trade, large profits; good house, 5½ acres meadow; genuine.—ROSS.

SEASIDE PUBLIC, favourite town; £160 valuation, worth more; rent £15; spirits free; close sea, rail; nice home.—ROSS.

LONDON BEER, busy part, N.; £50 and £50 deposited with brewers; cheap rent; large payments; capital premises.—ROSS.

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HOTEL, BEER, and PUBLIC-HOUSE VALUERS and BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS,
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SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Events of the Week up to Thursday Night will be found in "Larry Lynx's" Article.]

RACING.

BRIGHTON AUGUST MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE PRESTON HANDICAP.—Bon Gaultier, 3yrs, 6st 10lb (A. Watts), 1; La Pernelle, 3yrs, 6st 10lb (Blake), 2; Miss Anderson, 3yrs, 6st 7lb (Bradford), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 4 to 1 agst Bon Gaultier, and 10 to 1 each agst La Pernelle and Miss Anderson.

THE KEMP TOWN PLATE.—Peter Piper, 8st 11lb (G. Barrett), 1; Cruelty, 8st 8lb (Gibbons), 2; Savage, 8st 11lb (Liddiard), 3. Twelve ran. Betting: 100 to 30 agst Peter Piper, 5 to 1 agst Savage, and 20 to 1 agst Cruelty.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE (Handicap).—Westminster, 4yrs, 7st 13lb (G. Barrett), 1; Flibustier, 4yrs, 7st (Peake), 2; The Pusher, 4yrs, 7st (Allsopp), 3. Five ran. Betting: 11 to 10 agst Westminster, 85 to 40 agst Flibustier, and 100 to 14 agst The Pusher.

THE CORINTHIAN WELTER HANDICAP.—Glory Smitten, 5yrs, 11st 7lb (Mr. G. Lambton), 1; Evil Eye, 5yrs, 10st 7lb (M. Cannon), 2; Tambourina, 3yrs, 10st (Mr. Abingdon), 3. Four ran. Betting: 13 to 8 agst Tambourina, and 11 to 4 each agst Evil Eye and Glory Smitten.

THE SEVENDEAN HANDICAP.—Attila, aged, 8st 12lb (M. Cannon), 1; Rose du Barry, 3yrs, 9st (G. Barrett), 2; Penelope, 3yrs, 8st 4lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Rose du Barry, 8 to 1 agst Attila, and 10 to 1 agst Penelope.

THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE.—Le Nord, 4yrs, 9st 12lb (C. Loates), 1; Lower Boy, 2yrs, 6st 9lb (Peake), 2; Prussian Monarch, 3yrs, 6st 9lb (Bradford), 3. Five ran. Betting: 7 to 2 on Le Nord, and 100 to 8 each agst Lower Boy and Prussian Monarch.

THE BRIGHTON TOWN PLATE.—Cylindrical, 3yrs, 9st (Liddiard), 1; Annaghmore, 3yrs, 9st (F. Barrett), 2; Winsome, 3yrs, 9st 3lb (A. Nightingall), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 6 to 1 agst Cylindrical, 7 to 1 agst Winsome, and 11 to 1 agst Annaghmore.

THE CLIFTONVILLE PLATE.—Lady Lena, 8st 9lb (C. Loates), 1; Master M'Grath, 9st 5lb (Holbeach), 2; Athens Lad, 8st 7lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 21 to 20 on Lady Lena, and 100 to 7 each agst Master M'Grath and Athens Lad.

RICHMOND MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE ASKE PLATE.—Abbess of Kirkstall, 3yrs, 8st (F. W. Lane), 1; Fontainebleau, 4yrs, 9st 11lb (Fagan), 2; Charmer, 3yrs, 8st 7lb (Platt), 3. Three ran. Betting: 5 to 2 on Fontainebleau, 4 to 1 agst Abbess of Kirkstall, and 6 to 1 agst Charmer.

THE JUVENILE SELLING PLATE.—Novice, 8st 11lb (Weldon), 1; Twilight II., 8st 11lb (Bruckshaw), 2; Invergowrie, 8st 6lb (F. Osborne), 3. Six ran. Betting: 7 to 2 each agst Novice and Twilight II., and 5 to 1 agst Invergowrie.

THE SAPLING STAKES.—Circlet, 9st (Finlay), 1; Syra, 9st (Bruckshaw), 2; Queen Glencoe, 8st 5lb (Weldon), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 9 to 4 agst Queen Glencoe, 9 to 2 agst Syra, and 7 to 1 agst Circlet.

THE RICHMOND HANDICAP PLATE.—Stalactite, 4yrs, 8st 2lb, 1; Lady Kilter, 3yrs, 8st 5lb, 2; Folkingham, 3yrs, 6st 10lb, 3. Three ran. Betting: 5 to 2 agst Stalactite.

THE RABY HUNTER'S PLATE.—Richmond Gem, w.o.

FRIDAY.

THE CASTLE PLATE.—Lord of the Manor, 4yrs, 9st 13lb (Platt), w.o.

THE BELSAY SELLING PLATE.—Mainbeam, 6yrs, 10st 4lb (Weldon), 1; Eamont, 3yrs, 9st 2lb (Finlay), 2; Hunwick, 3yrs, 9st 2lb (Lane), 3. Six ran. Betting: 9 to 4 agst Eamont, and 9 to 2 each agst Mainbeam and Hunwick.

THE WRIGHT STAKES.—Sea View, 8st 4lb (Fagan), 1; Syra, 9st (Bruckshaw), 2; Chari, 8st 7lb (Harvey), 3. Five ran. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Syra, and 3 to 1 agst Sea View.

THE HUNTERS' SELLING PLATE.—Richmond Gem, aged, 11st (Mr. J. Dormer), 1; Wanda, aged, 11st (Mr. Rogerson), 2. Two ran. Betting: 100 to 8 on Richmond Gem.

THE ZETLAND WELTER HANDICAP PLATE.—Undecimus, 3yrs, 9st 12lb, 1; St. Crispin, aged, 9st 11lb, 2; Simpheropol, 4yrs, 9st 9lb, 3. Five ran. Betting: 7 to 4 agst Undecimus.

LEWES SUMMER MEETING.

FRIDAY.

THE NEVILL PLATE.—Chandelier, 8st 9lb (M. Cannon), 1; Harold II., 8st 4lb (G. Chaloner), 2; Move On, 8st 1lb (G. Barrett), 3. Three ran. Betting: 9 to 4 on Chandelier, 100 to 30 agst Move On, and 100 to 12 agst Harold II.

THE CASTLE STAKES.—Trelaske, 3yrs, 8st 7lb (M. Cannon), 1; Dulverton, 4yrs, 8st 11lb (Liddiard), 2; Nimeusis, 5yrs, 8st 11lb (G. Barrett), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 9 to 2 agst Nimeusis, 7 to 1 agst Trelaske, and 100 to 12 agst Dulverton.

THE DE WARRENNE HANDICAP.—Jodel, 4yrs, 7st 6lb (G. Chaloner), 1; Mistral, 3yrs, 7st 5lb (J. Woodburn), 2; Tostig, 4yrs, 8st 8lb (G. Barrett), 3. Four ran. Betting: 6 to 5 on Tostig, 7 to 2 agst Mistral, and 7 to 1 agst Jodel.

THE CLUB OPEN PLATE.—Inverkeithing, 4yrs, 12st 3lb (Mr. Moore), 1; Grape Vine, 6yrs, 12st (Capt. Barry), 2; Annaghmore, 3yrs, 10st 7lb (Mr. Moncrieffe), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 3 to 1 agst Grape Vine, and 100 to 8 each agst Inverkeithing and Annaghmore.

THE ASTLEY STAKES.—Gossoon, 9st (G. Barrett), 1; Tip-cat, 9st (J. Woodburn), 2; Tanzmeister, 8st 11lb (J. Watts), 3. Fourteen ran. Betting: 3 to 1 agst Gossoon, 85 to 20 agst Tip-cat, and 5 to 1 agst Tanzmeister.

THE JUVENILE STAKES.—Mantlet filly, 8st 8lb (G. Barrett), 1; Salmon, 8st 11lb (Liddiard), 2; Hardship, 8st 11lb (J. Woodburn), 3. Eight ran. Betting: 3 to 1 on Mantlet filly, and 20 to 1 agst Salmon and Hardship.

THE LEWES HANDICAP.—Lady Rosebery, 6yrs, 9st (F. Barrett), 1; Ragimunde, 3yrs, 7st 4lb (R. Chaloner), 2; Spell, 4yrs, 7st 11lb (J. Woodburn), 3. Four ran. Betting: 6 to 5 on Lady Rosebery, 5 to 2 agst Ragimunde, and 10 to 1 agst Spell.

LONDON BETTING.

ST. LEGER.

11 to 8 agst Common, t & o
100 to 15 — Reverend, t & o
10 to 1 — Gouverneur, t
100 to 8 — Orvieto, t
100 to 8 agst The Deemster, o
40 to 1 — Bosphorus, t
50 to 1 — Valauris, t

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

We are officially informed by Messrs. Weatherby of the following scratchings:—All engagements in Mr. A. C. Barclay's name: Field Azure. All engagements: The Baron and Hildenley. All engagements in Mr. Vyner's name: Saxicola, The Pyx, Naptha, Calamint, Barometz, Mintleaf, and Ashtaroth. Kempton Park Club Welter Handicap: Yard Arm and Magistrate.

AUTUMN HANDICAP ENTRIES.

CESAREWITCH STAKES. Cesarewitch Course.—Derelict, 3yrs; Pierrette, 3yrs; The Imp, 4yrs; Alicante, 4yrs; War Dance, 4yrs; Clamart, 3yrs; Comedy, 3yrs; Beauty Fair, 5yrs; Ermak, 5yrs; Victoricus, 4yrs; Lily of Lumley, 5yrs; The Admiral, 3yrs; White Feather, 3yrs; Cameronian, 6yrs; Wandina, 3yrs; Shall we Remember, 4yrs; St. Kilda, 3yrs; Shrine, 4yrs; Blue-green, 4yrs; Order, 3yrs; Gonsalvo, 4yrs; Common, 3yrs; Buccaneer, 3yrs; Martenhurst, 3yrs; Parthian, 3yrs; Junius, 3yrs; Judith, 5yrs; Spell, 4yrs; Ragimunde, 3yrs; Coromandel, 4yrs; Parlington, 4yrs; Hebrides, 4yrs; Benzon, 3yrs; Harfleur, 4yrs; Madame D'Albany, 4yrs; St. Benedict, 6yrs; Cavendish, 3yrs; Colonist, 3yrs; Sabro, 3yrs; Morion, 4yrs; Curfew, 4yrs; Bransdale, 3yrs; Heremon, 4yrs; Red Eagle, 4yrs; Chesterfield, 3yrs; Primrose Day, 6yrs; Armada, 4yrs; Theosophist, 6yrs; Warrington, 3yrs; Good Fellow, 4yrs; Corstorphine, 3yrs; Father Confessor, 6yrs; Lady Rosebery, 6yrs; Plato, 4yrs; Alloway, 4yrs; Orvieto, 3yrs; St. Cyr, 3yrs; Madame Neruda, 3yrs; Mons Meg, 3yrs; Wentworth, 3yrs; Miss Dollar, 3yrs; Narraghmore, 3yrs; Versifier, 3yrs; Rathbeal, 4yrs; Maypole, 5yrs; Court Baron, 3yrs; Grape Vine, 6yrs; Conway, 3yrs; Aspiant, aged; *Elopement, 4yrs; Grand Prior, 4yrs; Old Boots, 3yrs; St. Simon of the Rock, 3yrs; Simonian, 3yrs; Colorado, 3yrs; Vasistas, 5yrs; Penelope, 3yrs; L'Abbe Morin, 4yrs; Haute Saone, 3yrs; Douglas Campbell, 3yrs; Benvenuto, 3yrs; Ashgrove colt, 3yrs; Burnaby, 4yrs; Memoir, 4yrs; FitzSimon, 3yrs; Swift, 6yrs.

* Entered by telegram, and not yet confirmed.

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES (New Cambridgeshire Course, last mile and a distance of A.F.).—Pierrette, 3yrs; Derelict, 3yrs; The Imp, 4yrs; Alicante, 4yrs; Seraphine II., 3yrs; War Dance, 4yrs; Pourpoint, 4yrs; Le Hardy, 3yrs; Moineau, 4yrs; Comedy, 3yrs; Gouverneur, 3yrs; Reverend, 3yrs; Wandora, 4yrs; Corisande II., 3yrs; De Beers, 3yrs; Ermak, 5yrs; Warlaby, aged; Victoricus, 4yrs; Punster, 3yrs; Shancrotha, 3yrs; Cameronian, 6yrs; Primrose III., 3yrs; Breach, 3yrs; Star, 4yrs; Grammont, 3yrs; Patrick Blue, 3yrs; Bullion, 6yrs; Amphion, 5yrs; Bracken, 3yrs; Bel Demonio, 4yrs; Henry VIII., 3yrs; Shrine, 4yrs; Valauris, 3yrs; Shall we Remember, 4yrs; St. Kilda, 3yrs; Blue-green, 4yrs; Orion, 3yrs; Ordinance, 3yrs; Order, 3yrs; Gonsalvo, 4yrs; Common, 3yrs; Gone Coon, 3yrs; Buccaneer, 3yrs; Cuttlestone, 3yrs; Parthian, 3yrs; Spell, 4yrs; Ragimunde, 3yrs; Coromandel, 4yrs; Benzon, 3yrs; Harfleur, 4yrs; Madame D'Albany, 4yrs; St. Benedict, 6yrs; Sarawak, 3yrs; Colonist, 3yrs; Cavendish, 3yrs; Chesterfield, 3yrs; Matt, 3yrs; Harpstring, 3yrs; Theophilus, 5yrs; Fitz Simon, 3yrs; Mounteagle, 4yrs; Alloway, 4yrs; Springtime, 3yrs; Orvieto, 3yrs; Martagon, 4yrs; Siphonia, 3yrs; St. Cyr, 3yrs; Madame Neruda, 3yrs; Melody, 3yrs; Mons Meg, 3yrs; Dorcas, 3yrs; Narraghmore, 3yrs; Versifier, 3yrs; Rathbeal, 4yrs; Belmont, 4yrs; The Deemster, 3yrs; Dearest, 3yrs; Quartus, 3yrs; Rusticus, 5yrs; Grape Vine, 6yrs; Conifer, 3yrs; John Morgan, 4yrs; Good Lad, 4yrs; Grand Prior, 4yrs; Mavourneen, 3yrs; Miss Dollar, 3yrs; Bumptious, 3yrs; Douglas Campbell, 3yrs; Benvenuto, 3yrs; Haute Saone, 3yrs; Rejected, aged; Cordelier, 4yrs; Ravensthorpe, 6yrs; Lord Henry, 3yrs; Catania, 3yrs; Recollection, 3yrs; Nunthorpe, 5yrs; St. Simon of the Rock, 3yrs; Old Boots, 3yrs; Simonian, 3yrs; Colorado, 3yrs; Cloudberry, 3yrs; Noverre, 3yrs; L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 3yrs; Fitzhampton, 4yrs; Vasistas, 5yrs; Royal Grace, 3yrs; L'Abbe Morin, 4yrs; Signorina, 4yrs; Burnaby, 4yrs; Quebec, 4yrs; Memoir, 4yrs; Keorali, 3yrs; Mimi, 3yrs; Corstorphine, 3yrs; Caliche, 3yrs; Lady Rosebery, 6yrs; Snaplock, 3yrs; Eyrefield, 3yrs; Charm, 3yrs; Laureate II., 3yrs; Ben Hur, 3yrs; Lady Primrose, 3yrs; Hebrides, 4yrs.

WEIGHTS.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ROYAL HANDICAP.

Prince of Wales' Stakes Course, one mile and a few yards, straight.

Amphion, 5yrs, 10st 7lb; L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 3yrs, 8st 7lb; Alicante, 4yrs, 8st 7lb; Blue-green, 4yrs, 9st 5lb; Rathbeal, 4yrs, 8st; Common, 3yrs, 8st 13lb; Heaume, 4yrs, 8st 12lb; Reverend, 3yrs, 8st 12lb; Gouverneur, 3yrs, 8st 11lb; Orvieto, 3yrs, 8st 9lb; Order, 3yrs, 8st 9lb; Martagon, 4yrs, 8st 6lb; Le Nord, 4yrs, 8st 2lb; Marvel, 4yrs, 8st 1lb; Achille, 5yrs, 8st; Orion, 3yrs, 7st 13lb; Simonian, 3yrs, 7st 13lb; Springtime, 3yrs, 7st 12lb; Hidden Treasure, 4yrs, 7st 12lb; Cereus, 3yrs, 7st 10lb; Siphonia, 3yrs, 7st 10lb; Pioneer, 5yrs, 7st 10lb; Dearest, 4yrs, 7st 8lb; Victoricus, 4yrs, 7st 7lb; Old Boots, 3yrs, 7st 6lb; Gone Coon, 3yrs, 7st 6lb; Valauris, 3yrs, 7st 4lb; Killowen, 4yrs, 7st 4lb; Rusticus, 5yrs, 7st; Unicorn, 3yrs, 6st 12lb; Mavourneen, 3yrs, 6st 11lb; Ragimunde, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Golden Gate, 4yrs, 6st 10lb; FitzSimon, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Patchwork colt, 3yrs, 6st 10lb; Sheldrake, 3yrs, 6st 7lb; Fontainebleau, 4yrs, 6st 4lb; Enniskillen, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Blavatsky, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Zibeline, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Ben Hur, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Crown Princess, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Penzance, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Petrarch, 3yrs, 6st 4lb; Apollon, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Isolation, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Gold Ring, 3yrs, 6st 2lb; Simon de Montford, 3yrs, 6st; Santa Claus, 3yrs, 6st; Gay Bob, 3yrs, 6st; Bridget, 3yrs, 6st; Branch of Holly, 3yrs, 6st; Sea Gull colt, 3yrs, 6st.

CRICKET.

CANTERBURY JUBILEE WEEK.

KENT v. SURREY.

There was a decided improvement in the weather when play was resumed on Friday at Canterbury at 11.35, in the presence of a large company. Scores:—

SURREY.—First Innings.

J. Shuter, c Fox, b Martin	16
Abel, b A. Hearne	51
Lockwood, b A. Hearne	48
W. W. Read, c G. Hearne, b Wright	7
Lohmann, c Kemp, b A. Hearne	12
Henderson, c Wilson, b Wright	5
R. C. Streatfeild, c Martin, b Wright	18
K. J. Key, c Rashleigh, b A. Hearne	4
Brockwell, c Kemp, b Wright	0
Wood, c A. Hearne, b Wright	0
Sharpe, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	169

KENT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Hearne, c Abel, b Lohmann	0	not out	10
A. Daffen, b Lohmann	3		
F. Marchant, b Lohmann	31	c Wood, b Sharpe	7
W. H. Patterson, c and b Lohmann	10	not out	17
C. J. M. Fox, b Sharpe	6		
W. Rashleigh, c Lockwood, b Sharpe	0	b Lohmann	3
L. Wilson, b Lohmann	3		
G. Hearne, b Sharpe	0		
M. C. Kemp, b Sharpe	0		
Wright, not out	10		
Martin, st Wood, b Lohmann	0		
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	69	Total	40

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. SUSSEX.

This match was continued on Friday on the Clifton College Ground at 11.35. Smith went in to bat with Brann, Woof and Roberts bowling. Full scores:—

SUSSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bean, st Board, b Roberts	6	c Board, b Woof	19
J. Hide, b Roberts	20	c Board, b Woof	8
G. Brann, b Roberts	7	c Croome, b Woof	27
W. Newham, c W. Grace, b Roberts	0	c E. M. Grace, b Woof	0
G. L. Wilson, c Board, b Woof	36	c Pullen, b Roberts	1
W. H. Andrews, b Roberts	1	c Painter, b Woof	1
C. A. Smith, b Roberts	6	b Murch	31
Humphreys, b Woof	2	st Board, b Woof	4
W. H. Dudney, not out	10	c Woof, b Murch	16
Tate, b Roberts	1	not out	2
Wells, absent	0	b Murch	7
Extras	3	Extras	16
Total	91	Total	131

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. G. Grace, c Wilson, b Tate	9	b Tate	6
E. M. Grace, c Tate, b Smith	10	l b w, b Humphreys	24
O. G. Radcliffe, c Wilson, b Smith	11	b Tate	7
W. W. F. Pullen, b Tate	0	b Smith	16
Painter, b Tate	0	b Smith	11
A. C. M. Croome, c Andrews, b Smith	2	l b w, b Smith	4
H. V. Page, c Newham, b Tate	2	b Tate	0
Murch, b Tate	0	b Tate	12
Woof, b Tate	1	b Tate	2
Roberts, b Tate	0	not out	22
Board, not out	0	c Andrews, b Humphreys	10
Extras	2	Extras	16
Total	37	Total	130

YORKSHIRE v. SOMERSETSHIRE.

On resuming this match at Bradford on Friday, in very windy weather, Robinson and Newton made a splendid stand for the last wicket, the pair by brilliant hitting adding 44 in less than twenty minutes before the Old Etonian was bowled, and the innings closed at seven minutes to twelve for 201, or 26 runs to the good. Scores:—

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ulyett, c Palairet, b Woods	0	c Hewett, b Nichols	2
Hall, b Nichols	2	b Woods	37
Wardall, run out	19	c Newton, b Woods	43
R. W. Frank, retired hurt	3	absent	0
Peel, b Woods	70	c Challen, b Palairet	4
E. Smith, c Robinson, b Roe	41	c Hill, b Woods	4
Wainwright, b Nichols	12	c Newton, b Woods	0
Tunnicliffe, c Hewett, b Woods	18	c Roe, b Woods	8
Moorhouse, b Woods	2	not out	11
Hunter, c Roe, b Woods	0	c Roe, b Woods	0
Harrison, not out	0	c Hill, b Nichols	4
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	175	Total	116

SOMERSETSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L. C. H. Palairet, c and b Wainwright	55	c Tunnicliffe, b Peel	9
J. B. Challen, c Hunter, b Wainwright	0	not out	17
Nichols, b Wainwright	4	b Smith	5
W. N. Roe, b Wainwright	0	not out	24
H. T. Hewett, b Wainwright	11	b Smith	30
R. C. N. Palairet, c Hunter, b Wainwright	0		
S. M. J. Woods, c Harrison, b Smith	50	run out	6
V. T. Hill, c sub., b Harrison	29		
Tyler, c Hunter, b Wainwright	1		
C. J. Robinson, not out	25		
A. E. Newton, b Harrison	19		
Extras	7	Extras	0
Total	201	Total	91

LEICESTERSHIRE v. ESSEX.

Owing to rain, play did not commence at Leicester on Thursday until half-past four, and between that time and the drawing of stumps the home county scored 65 for the loss of three wickets. The game was resumed on Friday in fine weather on a wicket which appeared to play a little difficult, and the Leicestershire score was taken to 137 before they were all dismissed. Essex, who started badly, made 160 in their first innings. Leicestershire in their second innings made 12 for the loss of one wicket.

The two days' match between M.C.C. and Hertfordshire, at Lord's, ended on Thursday in a victory for M.C.C. by 92 runs.

YACHTING.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The following yachts started at ten o'clock on Thursday in the race for the town prizes of £70 and £30: The Valkyrie, 78, cutter (Lord Dunraven); Reverie, 40, cutter (A. D. Clarke); Iverna, 117, cutter, (J. Jameson); White Slave, 40, cutter (F. W. L. Popham); Maid Marion, 63, cutter (B. Kennedy); Columbine, 60, yawl (W. B. Pagett); and Lethe, 123, yawl (O. A. Watson). There was rather more wind than on Wednesday.

The race for 5-raters on Thursday was won by The Windfall (Mr. Schenley), Savourna (Mr. Percival) being second, and Alwina (Lord Dunraven) third.

At the races on Friday of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, the race for yachts of 20 rating was won by Velzie, Dragon being second, and Siola third; the race for 5 raters, by Mr. Percival's Savourna, Iernie being second, and Alwida third; and the race for yachts of not less than 30 tons by Thalia, Columbine being second.

THE WEEK'S DIVORCE CASES.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

SMITH V. SMITH AND WHITE.—This was the petition of the husband, who was married at Leicester in 1885. At that time he was a milkseller, but some time after the marriage he changed his business to that of a licensed victualler, and in February, 1890 he took the New Inn at Leicester. There was a cottage attached to the house, which was rented by the co-respondent, who carried on the business of a boot and shoe maker. Shortly after he had been at New Inn he heard certain rumours, and he spoke to the respondent about them, but she assured him that there was no truth in them. In October, 1890, the respondent was out all night, and when she returned the petitioner asked her where she had been, and she said she had walked the streets all night with the co-respondent. She asked him to forgive her, and he did so, but, at the same time, he gave the co-respondent notice to leave the cottage. He and the respondent lived together until the 12th November. On that day—one of the children being very ill—the respondent left the house for the purpose of getting a bottle of cowslip wine, but she never returned. On the 12th December he received certain information, and he was also told that the co-respondent and the respondent were living together as man and wife at a house in Eleanor-road, Hackney. He proceeded there, and finding the parties he served them with the citation.—After hearing evidence his lordship, in summing up, told the jury they were not to give damages as punishment, but as compensation for the loss the petitioner has sustained in being deprived of the services of his wife.—The jury found for the petitioner on all the issues, and assessed the damages at £250.—Mr. Justice Collins said the petitioner had laid his damages at £200, so that they had estimated her services at a higher value than the petitioner himself had done.—Mr. Barnard asked that the claim in the petition might be amended to that amount.—His lordship said he did not think that the petitioner ought to receive more than he had claimed, and therefore the jury altered the damages to £200.—His lordship pronounced a decree nisi, with costs. He gave the petitioner the custody of the children, and he directed that the costs should be paid to the petitioner's solicitor within fourteen days, and by him paid into court.

£300 DAMAGES AGAINST A LODGER.

ELLIOTT V. ELLIOTT AND DIMES.—The petitioner, Mr. Ernest Elliott, was a traveller in the wool trade, and he claimed damages.—Mr. Barnard said the parties in this case were married on the 13th of April, 1887, at the registry office in Bow-street, and after that they resided at Crofton-road, Peckham, and also at Camberwell. In November, 1887, the co-respondent, who was a gas collector, came to reside at the petitioner's house as a lodger, and continued so to do for some time. The petitioner in August, 1890, left his home for a short time to visit his father, leaving the respondent and the co-respondent in the house, and in the following September the respondent confessed she had misconducted herself with Dimes.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £300.—His lordship informed the jury that that was exactly the amount the petitioner himself had claimed.

A LADY UNDER "PROTECTION."

HUBBART V. HUBBART AND BOND.—This was the husband's petition. The charge was not denied, but the respondent and co-respondent alleged condonation, connivance, and wilful neglect, which charges were denied.—The petitioner, while living with his parents at Nottingham, made the acquaintance of the respondent at a theatre. At that time he knew she was under the "protection" of the co-respondent, but he, it was stated, became infatuated with her owing to her attractive manners, and they were clandestinely married on March 6th, 1890, at Derby. At that time he was in the engineering trade, earning 30s. a week. Out of that he allowed her £1 5s., and from time to time saw her at the lodgings she had engaged in Nottingham. Upon one occasion the co-respondent came to the house and insisted upon seeing Mrs. Hubbart, and this coming to the knowledge of the petitioner, he took lodgings for her at Hastings with the object of separating them. While there she wrote to her husband nearly every day, and he had no reason to believe that she was not living quietly. From Hastings she went on a visit to her brother at Coventry, and subsequently resided at Nottingham. While at the latter place he heard that she frequently saw the co-respondent at a public place called "The Chase." On one occasion he found them together, when he took Mr. Bond by the throat and shook him. He then returned home with his wife. Later on the petitioner's father received an anonymous letter with regard to the respondent's conduct. Inquiries were made and it was found that since the marriage she and Mr. Bond had been together to all sorts of places.—Mr. Henry Gilbert Hubbart, the petitioner, in his evidence, said that at the time he made the acquaintance of the respondent he was aware that she was living under the "protection" of Mr. Bond. Asked as to why he did not tell his parents of the marriage, he said it was not exactly the sort of thing to tell them. Referring to the assault on the co-respondent, he said that when he found Mr. Bond with the respondent he rushed up to him and took him by the throat. She stated that the co-respondent wanted to see her about some bills which were owing. He denied condonation, connivance, or wilful neglect.—Replying to Mr. Stephenson, the witness denied that he had any knowledge of Mr. Bond ever visiting the respondent at Grantham, or of his having supplied her with money.—By Mr. Justice Collins: He did not allow his wife more than 25s. a week, as she said that amount was sufficient.—Did you believe that your wife could pay for her lodging and buy clothes and food out of 25s. a week? She told me she could do so.—Before you married her had you inquired into her past history? No.—Did you know how long she had been living with Bond? Not precisely. I met her at the theatre.—You knew she had been living with a man not her husband? I did not consider she was a loose woman.—Evidence was then given that at Hastings and at Grantham the respondent was visited by a person other than the petitioner.—The jury found for the petitioner upon all the issues, and the learned judge granted a decree nisi, with costs.

A NOTTINGHAM CASE.

PLACKETT V. PLACKETT AND FLETCHER.—Mr. Searle, for petitioner, said his client was a lace agent at Nottingham, and he married the respondent at Breston, Derbyshire, on May 11th, 1886. They afterwards lived together at Nottingham, and there was one child. A short time back it came to the petitioner's knowledge that his wife had been seen about with the co-respondent, Mr. George Arthur Fletcher, whom she had known in early life, the acquaintance being renewed after the marriage. He spoke to her on the subject, as she was continually away from home, and said she must give up the acquaintance. She would not promise to do so, and threatened to leave him. Ultimately he told her if she again met Mr. Fletcher she need not return to the house. While he was away on business she did leave, and did not come back again. Afterwards she said she intended to go on the stage, and always refused from first to last to give up the co-respondent. Under her father's will she became entitled to £2,000, so that the petitioner did not contribute to her support. In regard to the co-respondent, damages were claimed against him, but, subject to his lordship's approval, that had been arranged. Mr. Fletcher undertaking to pay the petitioner £150.—The jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £250.—Mr. Justice Jeune said the jury appeared to know better than both the parties what the damages ought to be. (Laughter.)—Mr. Searle said he hardly knew what to do.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (who represented the co-respondent) applied to have the damages reduced to £150.—Mr. Searle said he did not object.—Mr. Justice Jeune said a sum having been agreed upon he would reduce it to £150. He directed that the amount be paid to the petitioner within a fortnight. He granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the child.

A LADY DOCTOR'S SUIT.

HIPWELL V. HIPWELL.—The petitioner, the wife, appeared in the uniform of a hospital nurse.—Mr. Bayford, Q.C., in opening the case for the petitioner, said the respondent had for a long time lived on his wife's money, and that subsequently he practically deserted her, only visiting her when he was in want of money. His wife went to a hospital as nurse, and afterwards qualified as a doctor, and bought a practice at Watford. Her husband occasionally visited her there, and on one occasion he came in an intoxicated state and struck her. Once she had to jump out of the window to escape from him.—Mrs. Hipwell said that she was married to her husband in 1874, at Ribbleton, near Preston. She was 18 years old at the time. Her husband was clerk on the Midland Railway. She lived after her marriage at Gerard-street, Derby, where her first child was born. Her husband used to stay out very late at night. He used to drink, and was always betting. In the autumn of 1875 she went to stay with her father-in-law. She bought a coal agency for her husband. Her second child was born in 1876. Three weeks after its birth her husband made her walk to borrow some money. She was unfit to go out at the time. She remembered him going to the Bell public-house. It was kept by a man named Baynes. She had seen Mrs Baynes, and she remonstrated with her husband about her. He said that Mrs. Baynes was a much nicer woman than she was. She afterwards lived near Cambridge. Her husband did not go with her. It was a very lonely place. He came a week after, and then went away again. He said that he was going back to the Bell. They next went to London. One night he (the husband) came for some money. She had none to give him, so he took the child away and kept it out all night. He struck her when she tried to prevent his taking the child. He brought it back at four o'clock. She found some letters from Mrs. Baynes to her husband; they were love letters. She showed the letters to him on his return, and he said they were written to make Mr. Baynes jealous. On June 17th he left her, and left a letter for her. He came back a day or two afterwards and said that he must have money. He struck her. She was laid up for some time, and she became seriously ill afterwards. She was confined to her bed for three months.—In her evidence the petitioner said that at the time of the marriage she had £3,000 settled upon her which could not be touched by her husband. He was constantly out late, and used to drink and bet. He had threatened her, and frequently got money out of her. In 1889 she got a diploma to practice midwifery, and bought a practice at Watford for £100.—In cross-examination, she said she had written him affectionate letters "to keep him quiet." She admitted passing as a widow at Watford.—Corroborative evidence was given of the cruelty by a number of witnesses, while testimony was adduced that at Leicester the respondent went to a house of bad repute.—For the defence the respondent was called and gave a denial to the charges. Had never struck his wife or been guilty of any violence towards her. When he last saw her they parted amicably. Had never misconducted himself at Liecester.—In the result the jury found that the cruelty and adultery were proved, but not desertion, and the learned judge granted a decree nisi, with costs.

A POLICEMAN A CO-RESPONDENT.

JONES V. JONES AND CUBBERLEY.—This was the petition of Mr. Jones, a hospital attendant, the co-respondent being a constable in the Manchester police force.—Henry Potts, a police-constable in the Manchester police, gave evidence as to seeing the respondent and co-respondent together in October, 1889. It was about quarter to ten at night. They were standing very close together down Bloom-street. He heard them kissing very distinctly. He walked up to them, and Cubberley said, "It's a fair cop, lad." Witness then walked away.—Mrs. Jones, the respondent, examined by Mr. M'Leod, said she married petitioner in 1883, and lived in Russell-street, Manchester, and took in lodgers. In 1887 she obtained a situation at Charlton-on-Medlock. She took the post with her husband's consent. He was of a very jealous disposition, and frequently wrote to her accusing her of having been unfaithful to him. He sent her cuttings from newspapers where men had murdered their wives for having been unfaithful, and said if she did not mind that would be her fate. She knew the co-respondent Cubberley. He had never been in the dispensary alone with her, nor had she ever been out with him. She had never committed adultery with him. The child born on September 4th, 1890, was not Cubberley's child. Her husband was the father of that child. Her husband visited her in December. He did not suggest that the child was not his. Shortly after her confinement she was visited by her husband, who said, "If you do not admit that I am not the father of the child I will kill you." She denied that anybody else was the father, but was so afraid that she signed a letter admitting that she had committed adultery with Ernest Edwards. The confession was dictated by her husband, but she told him at the time that it was not true. She did not know a person of the name of Ernest Edwards. She knew a man named Henscove. He had called to see her.—Cross-examined: The reason she had hit upon Cubberley was because her husband had accused her of having been with him. She did not want to live with her husband any more, and she would not have come up now had not Mr. Cubberly subpœnaed her. Cubberley had never given her money. She told Henscove that her husband was the father of the child. Henscove then told her that she should say Cubberley was the father. Her husband would then get a divorce. Cubberley would not know anything about it. She did then not know what a divorce was. She thought it was a paper signed by a lawyer.—Emily Hassell, of Manchester, gave evidence as to seeing Mr. Jones at the dispensary visiting Mrs. Jones in December, 1889.—Ernest Cubberley, the co-respondent, said he was a warrant-officer in the Manchester police. He had frequently to go into the dispensary with cases of injury, and it was whilst going there he became acquainted with Mrs. Jones. He would swear that he had never, at any time or place, committed adultery with Mrs. Jones. In 1890 he was keeping company with a young woman of the name of Alice Jones, and on the night when Constable Potts saw him he was with that young lady. He did not use the words, "It's a fair cop." He said, "All right, 21." Potts said, "Good night; a fair cop." He took it as a joke.—Mr. M'Leod, on behalf of the respondent and Dr. Rentoul for the petitioner, having addressed the jury, his lordship proceeded to sum up.—His lordship came to the conclusion that the respondent had committed adultery, but the case was not proved against Cubberley.—Mr. Deane applied for costs for Mr. Cubbberley. Mr. Rentoul opposed the application.—His lordship allowed Cubberley's costs and granted a decree nisi.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

Captain Josiah Lawlor, who set sail for England from Boston, United States, in the Sea Serpent, a boat 15ft. long, on the 23rd of June, has arrived at Coverack, near the Lizard. He left in company with the Mermaid, another 15ft. boat, on board of which was Captain William Andrews, the two agreeing to race across the Atlantic Ocean for a silver cup and 3,000dols. The voyage was eventful. For days, however, the boat steered herself in light, steady winds, and at night, after hoisting a good lantern, Captain Lawlor could turn in and get some sleep. On the 1st of July, while securing a rope, he fell overboard during moderate weather; but as he always had a rope around his body fastened to some part of the boat, he was able to get aboard without any trouble, after a refreshing bath. On July 18th, while running before a heavy blow, the Sea Serpent was thrown on her beam ends and was quickly filling with water. Captain Lawlor, however, promptly jumped upon the keel, and was able to right her. As she righted it left him overboard, and the rope around his waist drawing across his hands broke his hold. If it had not been for the rope holding him to the boat he would not have been able to have kept afloat, for he had on three coats, and long hip rubber boots, which, when full of water, were a very great weight, and when he succeeded in getting hold of the gunwale he had hard work to pull himself in. The boat was then half full of water; his clothes and everything were wet and disagreeable. He met with a similar mishap while running down to speak the barque Finland twenty miles south-west of the Lizard on the 3rd of August. The Sea Serpent running dead before a nasty sea, she gybed over while her captain was looking for the barque. She went over, and, as before, Captain Lawlor had to get out on the keel and run along to clear the jib weather sheet. It looked as if she would never right; but he finally succeeded by much exertion, and spoke the barque, whose crew was ready to pick him up.

A SHARK "FRIGHTENED TO DEATH."

On the night of the 24th of July he turned in for the night, there being a light air at the time. He was woke up by the noise made by a shark rubbing against the bottom of the boat. He was turning over to finish his nap, as the shark's rubs were a common occurrence, but he was promptly convinced that this shark was trying to capsize or destroy the boat. Looking out, he found a monster alongside doing his best to get a "square meal" of the Sea Serpent and her captain. The captain took one of Hunt's patent yacht salutes, making a noise like a 66lb. cannon, lit the quarter-minute fuse, and wrapped it in a newspaper and threw it overboard. The shark went for it, and just as he turned to seize it the salute exploded. There was a great commotion of the water, and if the shark's head was not blown off he was frightened to death.

LATEST MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE.—The cattle trade has been quiet. Supplies were short, but ample, business throughout progressing quietly. Only 150 beasts were on offer, but it is understood that some 400 Canadian were held back. Sales progressed heavily, the extreme price for the best Scots being 5s per 8lb. Sheep were extremely slow of sale, and sold at about late rates. The best Downs made 5s 10d and half breds 5s 4d per 8lb. Calves were in fair request at previous quotations. Pigs were a shade firmer. Ten English milch cows, £14 to £20 per head. Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime large oxen, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; ditto Scots, &c., 4s 10d to 5s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; and neat small porkers, 3s to 3s 8d per 8lb to sink the offal.

LONDON CENTRAL MEAT.—A moderate supply was on offer. The trade was quiet, at the following prices:—Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; mutton, 2s 4d to 5s 2d; lamb, 5s to 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 4s 8d; and pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d per 8lb by the carcase.

WHITECHAPEL HAY AND STRAW.—There was a fair supply on sale. The trade was quiet on former terms. Prime clover, 80s to 103s; inferior, 45s to 75s; prime meadow hay, 60s to 90s; inferior, 45s to 60s; and straw, 20s to 40s per load.

LONDON CORN.—The grain trade at Mark-lane remains firm in tone, though business has not been active. Fresh arrivals were moderate. English wheat sold at full prices, with a fair inquiry. As regards East Indian, sales of No. 2 Calcutta, September-October shipment, have been exported at 37s 9d for London, and in choice wheat, Kurrachee, August-September, 38s for Hull; Walla Walla, October-November shipment, 41s 9d. Foreign wheat was firm, and quite as dear. Three cargoes of Californian have recently sold at 42s 3d for the continent. American red winter, October-November shipment, 38s 4½d; December-January, 39s 4½d. The flour market was steady at full prices. There was a strong market for barley, both malting and grinding produce realising full prices. Oats were firm on former terms. Maize was quiet, and round samples occasionally easier. Beans and peas firm, on former terms. Arrivals of Grain:—English and Scotch, Malt, 490. Foreign: Wheat, 21,670; barley, 3,280; oats, 41,730; maize, 8,200; beans, 2,000qrs; flour, 33,600 sacks.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Haunches of venison, 30s to 40s each; forequarters, ditto, 7½d to 8½d; scrags and breasts of ditto, 6d to 6½d; and Britanny butter, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; chickens, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; and small ducks 4s to 5s per couple; Aylesbury ducklings, 3s 6d to 5s; goslings, 5s to 6s 6d; turkey poults, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pullets, 2s 6d to 3s; live hens, 1s 4d to 1s 9d; pigeons, 8d to 9d; and fresh Bordeaux ditto, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; fat quails, 10d to 1s 4d; leverets, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; tame rabbits, 1s 4d to 2s.; wild ditto, 10d to 1s 2d; and fat capons, 5s 6d to 6s 6d each.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Crimped English salmon, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb.; large live lobsters, 14s to 30s per dozen; deep sea oysters, 6s 6d to 8s per 100; large soles, 2s 6d to 3s per pair; slips, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; hooked cod, £4 5s to £5 5s per score; crimped ditto, 7s 6d to 8s. 6d each; native oysters, 2s 6d to 3s per dozen; fresh herrings, 6s to 7s per 120; large turbots, 10s to 11s 6d each; white soles, 6d to 7d per lb; smelts, 2s 6d to 3s per basket; trawl haddocks, 9d to 1s per score; Findon ditto, 26s to 30s per kit; large brills, 2s to 2s 4d each; grilse, 9d to 10d per lb; and red mullet, 12s to 15s per dozen.

CENTRAL FISH.—A good supply, with a steady demand. Prices:—Turbot, 8d to 10d; brill, 6d to 8d; slips, 10d; soles, 1s to 1s 6d; eels, 10d to 1s 2d; halibut, 6d to 8d; conger eel, 4d to 5d; hake, 3d to 4d; cod, 3d to 5d; roker, 3d to 4d; fresh haddocks, 2d to 3d; plaice, 4d; lemon soles, 6d; and crimped skate, 4d to 5d per lb; whiting, 2s to 3s; oysters, 6d to 2s; fresh herrings, 9d to 1s; and bloaters, 9d to 1s 6d per dozen; kippers, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per dozen pairs; crawfish, 9d to 2s; and lobsters, 6d to 2s; crabs, 4d to 2s 6d; and smoked haddocks, 2d to 9d each.

STRATFORD VEGETABLE.—There was a good supply of vegetables on offer at market this morning, and with an excellent attendance of buyers a brisk trade was transacted, but at declining prices. Quotations:—Potatoes, English White Hebron, 70s to 100s; ditto kidneys, 60s to 90s; ditto Snowdrops, 60s to 100s per ton; Cherbourg flukes, 4s 6d to 5s per cwt; scarlet runners, 4s to 5s; French beans, 3s to 4s per bushel; broad beans, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bag; cabbages, 3s to 4s 6d; vegetable marrows, 4s 6d to 6s; and radishes, 1s to 2s 6d per tally; green peas, 2s to 2s 6d per bushel; ditto, 3s to 5s. per bag; carrots, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; leeks, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; rhubarb, 2s to 3s; and horse-radish, 12s to 16s per dozen bunches; cucumbers, frame, 1s to 2s 9d; ditto Dutch, 1s to 1s 9d per dozen; lettuces, 3d to 9d per score.

PRODUCE.—Sugar: Refined generally steady with moderate sales. Beet, steady; August sold at 13s 4½d, plus ¼; cane auctions steady, 7,800 bags crystallised West India mostly sold; Demerara, 17s 3d to 19s 3d; Trinidad, 16s 6d to 17s 6d. Coffee, sales firm; futures, full prices; Santos, September, 80s 6d; Rio, 73s 3d to 75s 6d. Oils unchanged. Tallow sales, 3d to 6d dearer; 1,500 casks offered, 1,300 sold; mutton, 26s to 28s 3d; beef, 25s to 26s 6d.

FOOLISH YOUNG LADIES.

Edith Spiller, a daughter of respectable parents at Worthing, and Miss Brawe, a governess in the family, were indicted at the Lewes Assizes for conspiring together to bring about the suicide of Miss Spiller. They were staying at Worthing. There had been a love affair of Miss Spiller's of which her mother had disapproved, and this had preyed on the young lady's mind. On 11th June the two ladies were in a pleasure-brake on an excursion. Three other young ladies, the Misses Goble, Taylor, and Hopper, were in front of them. The attention of these ladies was attracted to a conversation between Miss Spiller and her friend, in which as Miss Goble said, strong language was used as to the conduct of the mother with reference to Miss Spiller's unfortunate attachment. Her mother, she said, had behaved most cruelly to her. On their return the conversation was continued, and suicide was spoken of, and different kinds of poison were discussed. One observed that it was a terrible thing to think that one of them would be dead on the morrow, and Miss Spiller alluded to a post mortem as very disagreeable. Some allusion was made to a future, and Miss Brawe observed, "I fear you are not good enough for heaven and fancy you are not bad enough for hell; and so you will go into purgatory." "What is that?" asked the girl. "It is a place," said the governess, "where the anguish of remorse is absorbed in hope." Afterwards the girls were seen to buy poison at a chemist's shop at Worthing. The defence was that there was no serious intention of doing anything of the character suggested. At the request of the jury, the case was withdrawn.—The judge, observing that he could not feel any sympathy with these young ladies—who had acted very foolishly—directed them to be acquitted.

DR. R. W. DALE.

Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, is steadily improving under Sir Andrew Clark's care. He gains strength daily, and is able to take plenty of nourishment. It is hoped that in a few days he will be able to leave his room.

"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

Business is practically at a standstill; the quotations which appear in the daily papers are, for the most part, pure efforts of fancy. Always at this time of the year the markets are torpid, owing to most of the regulars being away holiday making. But on the present occasion, the dearth of speculators is quite phenomenal; even the junior brokers, who have little or nothing else to live on, keep away from the game. It is agreed on all hands that there is no chance of renewed activity for another month or six weeks, even if so soon as that. Outside operators have become exceedingly shy, and shut tight ears against stories of coming "booms" and what not. English rails still meet with some little support from small investors, but, unless fine settled weather sets in, the agricultural position will be very much altered for the worse in respect to savings for investment. While away for a few days travelling from place to place in the southern counties I pushed inquiry among farmers and their labourers as to the state of the crops. All admitted that 1891 would be a very good year for their industry, provided August and September enjoy the conditions which Frank Buckland used to uphold as essential for successful oyster breeding—heat and tranquility. But the recent heavy rains and the cold winds have retarded ripening just at the critical moment, and should this unseasonable weather continue there will be few farmers in a position to buy English rails or anything else. I do not, however, waver in my opinion that South Eastern Deferred, Great Eastern, and Metropolitan are goods to buy at present quotations either for speculation or investment. Apart from these I see nothing particularly tempting in the department. Certain disinterested people are putting it about that Hull and Barnsley are going to have a big jump. Believe it not; there seems much more likelihood of their tumbling several points. American rails continue the see-saw game, going up and down in obedience to New York wire-pulling. They ought to have risen considerably long ago; as they did not I am constrained to question whether they are worth attention. Foreign Securities should be shunned more than ever. Present quotations in this department are purely artificial; they are supported, not by investors, but by certain great financial houses who dare not let the market find its proper level. My impression grows stronger every week that the time is drawing near when all who hold foreign bonds will be seeking to unload. Many have done so already, as is sufficiently proved by the large amount of floating stock which is always on offer. On the whole, the best advice I can give just now is to knock off entirely from speculation for the current month, unless the situation changes to an almost miraculous degree.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

Extreme quietness prevails throughout the markets. Consols are 1-16 lower. English Railways are dull, and the tendency is weak. Grand Trunks show a fractional advance. American Railways are firm, but very few changes have occurred. Mexican Railways are ¼ to ½ down. There is nothing doing in the Foreign Bond market. Mining shares are weak. Closing prices:—Consols, 95¾, 6; Ditto Account, 95 15-16, 6 1-16; Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 94¼, 5.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886, 57, 8
Chilian, 1886, 77, 9
Egyptian Unified, 95[illegible], [illegible]
Ditto Daira Sanieh 95[illegible], [illegible]
Ditto Domain, 102[illegible], 3[illegible]
French 3 per Cents, 93[illegible], 4[illegible]
Hungrn. 4 p.C., 1881, 88[illegible], 9[illegible]
Italian 5 per Cents, 89[illegible], [illegible]
Mexican 6 p.C. 1888, 83, 4
Paraguay Bnds. 1886, 21, 4
Peruvian Corps., 7[illegible], 8[illegible]
Ditto. Pref., 19[illegible], 20[illegible]
Portuguese 3 p.C., 38[illegible], 9
Russian 4 per C., 95[illegible], 7
Spanish 2 per C., —, —
Ditto 4 per Cents, 70[illegible], [illegible]
Turkish Defence, 92[illegible], 3[illegible]
Ditto, 1871, 95, 6
Uruguay, 35, 6
Venezuela, 44, 6

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordnry., 155, 7
Ditto Defrd., 146[illegible], 7[illegible]
Caledonian, 115, [illegible]
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